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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 25, 1912

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1900, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration, otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912.

NUMBER 3.

Opinion and Comment

The registration in the various departments of the University for the year 1912-13, for which preliminary figures are presented in this number of the BULLETIN, are on the whole satisfactory. The College has held the considerable increase in new men made last year, and added something to it. The Graduate Schools of Applied Science have not yet come to the general reputation that the distinction of their faculties deserves; yet in Electrical Engineering and in Landscape Architecture there is a gratifying increase in the enrollment. The Law School shows a considerable loss; but as it is wholly in the upper classes it may be ascribed to the vigorous weeding out last year of the weaker men. No one would contend that the Law School should be worried by a decrease in its numbers. The Medical School has not yet felt the effects of the strengthening of its Faculty and the greatly increased opportunities for clinical instruction. With the requirement of a bachelor's degree for entrance and a four years' course which almost implies a year or two of hospital afterwards, the School cannot look for any phenomenal increase in numbers: it would seem as if the screws had been tightened about to the limit in medical education. The encouraging thing is that they hold. The departments which

have made the greatest gains in numbers are the Dental School and the Graduate School of Business Administration: the former is reaping the fruits of long years of hard labor and undismayed courage on the part of its Faculty; the latter is proving the success of a most radical and interesting experiment in university education. In both these schools, moreover, the geographical distribution shows a most gratifying range.

The importance of size is very easily exaggerated, and the BULLETIN believes that Eastern colleges and universities must soon recognize that they cannot compete in figures with the universities of the West. On the other hand, a serious falling off in numbers would of necessity be disturbing. On the whole this year may be taken as starting well, so far as the figures of the enrollment throw light on the situation of the University.

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The BULLETIN is glad that it has the opportunity of putting before its readers Mr. Warren's letter concerning the qualifications of the men appointed in recent years to teach in Harvard College. It makes clearer the point which he wished to make, a point which is of vital importance to the University; and it also brings to the sur-

his saturation in what is permanent in European art and literature seemed to some people to have denationalized him, and in the course of his long service at Harvard he said many things with which many of his hearers somewhat violently disagreed. But it is of the nature of vigorous opinion to rouse disagreement, and his interest in the ideas of other countries and other ages was largely for the service that they might be to America. He was a living example of the truth that scholarship is not an end in itself, but is the servant of the larger understanding of the world which makes a man a wiser friend and a better citizen. These addresses, particularly that of Mr. Emerson, remind us of the high level of faith and of cultivation on which the elder generation lived.

• • •

Mr. Luce's letter on another page is proof that our Departments of Classics can create enthusiasm; but it seems to us to pass by the real difficulty that faces teachers of Greek and Latin. That difficulty is to select from the superabundance of riches which the scholarship of a century has piled before them such a modicum as not so very long ago made Latin and Greek generally readable as literatures. It is no great time since it was far from a sign of special learning to be able to read, write, and even speak Latin. When the College was founded all undergraduates were required to speak Latin while in the Yard; and even so late as the inauguration of "The Medical Institution of the University" in 1783, not only did President Willard speak wholly in Latin, but the two new medical professors made their inaugural addresses in the same language; nor did they thereby, so far as is apparent, display any surprising accomplishment. They were scientific men, deep in an absorbing profession carried on under the great difficulties of the day, yet they could write Latin which was at any rate passable.

Now if the men of so recent a past could use Latin for such purposes, why is the

capacity even to read Latin prose so rare a gift today, and that among men who have studied the language four, five, or six years? Greek, which is harder, was once the language of babes and sucklings; and modern Greek, which is said in some ways to be harder than ancient, manages to persist as a living language. How many professors are there in America today who can talk classical Greek? Are they as many in number as the business men or travellers who have had to learn to write and speak modern Greek?

Stevenson once wrote that the art of literature is the art of suppression, meaning thereby that the artist in words must free what is significant for his immediate purpose from the mass of other good details which are not. We conceive that the art of teaching the classics to the average student is the same. And after all, no man, whether specialist or average man, can hope to quaff draughts of equal depth from all the founts that learning today brings before us.

• • •

The *Yale Daily News* has done good service in reinforcing through an exploration into Yale history the truth established for Harvard by President Eliot that success or failure in athletics has no influence on the numbers of a college. The *News*, going back as far as 1866 in its researches, has shown that at Yale there has been no relation between increase or decrease in enrollment and the winning or losing of games and races. In 1868, 1872, 1880, 1891, and 1899 the entering classes showed an increase, though Yale had been unsuccessful in athletics the year before; and decreases in the entering classes in 1876, 1881, and 1895 followed successful seasons in athletics. In the period from 1885 to 1894, when Yale teams and crews were winning pretty steadily, there was, to be sure, a considerable and almost continuous increase in the entering classes; but there was a like increase during the same period at Harvard, and we certainly at that time were not distinguishing ourselves in ath-

letics. The experience at Yale therefore falls in exactly with that at Harvard to disprove any relation between athletics and enrollment.

It is clear that American boys keep their heads in this matter: whatever the space given to college athletics by the newspapers, and no matter how tense the absorption of graduates, the boys themselves seem to pick their colleges without much regard to the winners. There was a great and general increase in the number of boys going to college beginning about the middle or end of the eighties, and many colleges showed the result in their numbers; but success in athletics has been one of the least of the causes which controlled the distribution of the increase. It is a habit of the American people to enjoy its amusements hysterically; but underneath the yelling there is always a saving sense of humor. In this endowment of the fathers the sons have a full share.

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The decision of the Athletic Committee to authorize arrangements for a track meet with Cornell, to take the place of the meet held in the last few years with Dartmouth, is in line with the recognized and salutary policy of not binding ourselves permanently in athletics with any other opponent than Yale, with whom we are knit in ancient and natural ties of rivalry. In this policy we fall in with the general practice of American colleges. Athletics are one of the normal ways of making and maintaining friendships among colleges, and there are many colleges with which Harvard wishes to be on such terms. From time to time, therefore, we must change our schedules. With Dartmouth we shall in the meantime maintain our pleasant relations through football and baseball.

In entering on a track meet with Cornell, if the arrangements are completed, we shall take on almost the strongest opponent in track athletics in the country, and we cannot look forward at best to more than an even share of victories. That is one of the chief recommendations of the plan. The

journey to Ithaca, when our turn comes to go there, is long and expensive; but on the other hand, those undergraduates who go on the trip, will see something of a university of a very different type from most eastern universities, and that is an enlarging experience. The plan has been long and thoroughly discussed both by the Athletic Committee and by graduates interested in track athletics, and we believe it will meet general approval.

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The continued and increasing prosperity of the Coöperative Society is of somewhat wider range than College interest, for the Society has now finished its thirtieth year of business, and is another substantial proof that the coöperative principle is a practicable way of doing business. The very low expense of doing business—about fourteen per cent. on the gross business—leaves a large profit to be distributed as dividends on purchases, for from the beginning it has been the policy of the Society not to sell below fair retail prices. The business of the Society could be indefinitely increased by adding new lines, but questions of expediency and relations to neighbors must be considered. We congratulate the officers and directors on the comfortable showing of their report.

• • •

In making the plans for the enlargement of its building, the Coöperative Society can give much help to the movement for improving and beautifying Harvard Square. Its building is in the critical place, for it closes the vista from Massachusetts Avenue, and it is almost as directly in the line of view from Boylston Street. If anything is to be accomplished, therefore, in bringing the Square up to the level of dignity which is befitting a university town, now is the time to do it. Professor Duquesne's experience in planning large undertakings may be expected to produce a general scheme of great distinction. The Society can do great service to the community by taking the lead in this long needed improvement.

The Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard

A new catalogue of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, edited by the Corresponding Secretary, William Coolidge Lane, '81, Librarian of Harvard College, was issued in time for the annual meeting of the Society last June. It contains, besides lists of members from the foundation of the Chapter, September 5, 1781, lists of the presidents, vice-presidents, corresponding secretaries, treasurers, and recording secretaries of the undergraduate members. The latter lists are interesting because it has been the practice of the immediate members to elect as secretary the first scholar of the class. The catalogue also contains lists of the orators and poets who have spoken and read at the public meetings of the Chapter, the constitution of the Society, copious extracts from the records and memoranda, and an index of members.

The catalogue is illustrated with pictures of the Yard before the death of the trees, of the medals of the Chapter, and of all the buildings in which the meetings of the Society have been held.

The total number of regular members from the beginning is 3,010, with 199 honorary members who are not graduates of Harvard. Of these, 1,430 are supposed to have been living when the catalogue was prepared.

The list of presidents of the Society contains many distinguished names, including one President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, and five presidents of the University, John Thornton Kirkland, Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, C. C. Felton, and Charles W. Eliot. Among other distinguished presidents of the Society have been Joseph Story, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Attorney General of the United States and Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Joseph H. Choate, James Coolidge Carter, Charles Eliot Norton, and Adams Sherman Hill. The presidency of the Phi Beta Kappa is an honor that stands beside that of the presidency of the Alumni Association.

The lists of orators and poets also contain many distinguished names, and the subjects which they chose illustrate the varying habits of thought of the successive generations. The first subject of which mention is preserved is the oration of John Andrews in 1786, on Friendship. In 1788 John Quincy Adams, then a year out of College, was the orator. In 1794 Josiah Quincy, four years out of College, delivered an oration on "A Retrospective View of Man." In 1810 Washington Allston, later a painter of distinction, read the poem. In 1821 William Cullen Bryant delivered the poem, and in 1824 Edward Everett delivered an oration on "The Peculiar Motives to Intellectual Exertion in America", in the presence of Lafayette, to whom the printed oration is dedicated. In 1832 Jared Sparks, who in 1838 became the first professor of history at Harvard, and in 1849 President of the University, was the orator, with the subject, "On some characteristics of history as a subject of study, and particularly the study of the United States." At this time there was no instruction in history at the University.

In the next few years three distinguished American poets read poems before the Society, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in 1833, Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1834, and Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1836. In 1837 Emerson delivered his oration, "The American Scholar" before the Society. In 1844 W. W. Story was the poet, and in 1850 Bayard Taylor.

Other orators of distinction in the period before the war were Charles Sumner in 1846, Horace Bushnell in 1848, Henry Ward Beecher in 1855, and Thomas Hill in 1858. Politics surged to the front in the subject of George Sewall Boutwell, the orator in 1861, who spoke on "The Conspiracy: its Purposes and its Power." In 1862 George William Curtis was the orator, taking as his subject, "The American Doctrine of Liberty." In 1867 Emerson was again the orator, and in 1870 Oliver Wendell Holmes. The poem of Bret Harte in 1871 had the unacademic title, "The Aspiring Miss DeLaine."

In the years 1881-1883 there were three notable orations. The first was by Wen-

dell Phillips, on "The scholar in a Republic", in which he is said by his eloquence to have worked the audience in Sanders Theatre up to the point of applauding the assassination of the Czar of Russia. The next year the orator was Carl Schurz, and the year after that Charles Francis Adams delivered the oration on "A College Fetish", which set the whole college public to discussing the value of the classics in education today.

Among the orators of the last thirty years have been President Eliot, Bishop Potter of New York, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Fiske, Seth Low, George Herbert Palmer, Mr. James Bryce, Horace Howard Furness, and for the last three years, Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, and Josiah Royce. Among the poets during the same period have been Robert Grant, Richard Watson Gilder, Edward S. Martin, Owen Wister, George Santayana, Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Dean Briggs, Percy MacKaye, Barrett Wendell, and Henry van Dyke.

Quite as interesting as any part of the catalogue are the extracts from the records, and various memoranda about the Chapter and its proceedings. In the earlier years these reflect the solemnity with which undergraduate mysteries were taken a hundred years ago, and the inflated style which was the fashion of the day.

The Society was founded at William and Mary College in Virginia, December 5, 1776. In 1779 there is entered in its records: "Petition of Mr. Parmele for a charter party to institute a Branch of this Society at Cambridge in Massachusetts, granted: to be called Epsilon." Parmele, as he spelled the name himself, first entered Yale College, probably in 1774, was admitted junior in Harvard College in 1777, and received the A.B. the next year. He visited the South on account of his health, and was at William and Mary in 1779 and 1780. Then he returned to the North, and organized the Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at New Haven, November 13, 1780. He was later ordained in the Congregational Church, but his health failed and he died in 1784 in Virginia.

The Charter Party begins in solemn greeting to "their well and truly beloved Brother Elisha Parmeli", and then goes

on to entrust him with the mysteries of the Society and the authority to impart them to "not less than three persons of Honor, Probity and Good Demeanor", at the "University of Cambridge in the State of Massachusetts Bay." On December 9 of the same year Parmele was given authority to establish a chapter in "the College of New Haven in Connecticut."

Parmele selected four seniors, of the class of 1782, as the other charter members of the Harvard Chapter; their names were Samuel Kendall, who was elected president; Seth Hastings, secretary; Joseph Bartlett, treasurer; and Artemas Baker, who with Parmele himself, filled the ranks. They adopted February 27, 1779, a solemn form of initiation. The high plane of seriousness which marked all the proceedings may be seen from the address of the president to the newly initiated brother:

"Brother

"It is an uncommon pleasure which I feel in being able to address you by this tender appellation; such have been the mutual pleasures ever distributed among the members of the Phi Beta Kappa.

"This Society was founded by a few friends to social and improving intercourse. At first it was confined to a small number of very worthy students; they planted the scion, from which has grown this tree, that now buds forth before your eyes, with the blossoms of harmony and concord. It was ingrafted on the stock of friendship, in the soil of virtue, enriched by Literature. To cherish and to keep it alive hath been the constant care of those members who have succeeded.

"To which end they have ever kept in view the design of its worthy founders, who adopted this friendly communion as a recreation to the philosophic mind, satiate with investigating the various springs of Human nature and human actions.

"Now then you may for a while disengage yourself from scholastic laws and communicate without reserve whatever reflections you have made upon various objects; remembering that everything transacted within this room is transacted *Sub rosa*, and detested is he who discloses it.

"Here too you are to indulge in matters of speculation, that freedom of inquiry which ever dispels the clouds of falsehood

by the radiant sunshine of truth.—Here you are to look for a sincere Friend, and here you are to become the Brother of unalienable Brothers."

After this greeting, "the President shall take him by the hand, with a congratulation, and then the Secretary who shall introduce him to each of the Members separately; all taking care to use the mode of shaking hands peculiar to the Phi Beta Kappa."

Then there follows a series of 22 Laws, ending with a form of solemn oath, and a table of the cipher for all communications between chapters.

These forms and laws were duly adopted at a meeting of the charter members on September 5, 1781, and the literary meetings were soon regularly organized. One of the Laws provided that "Five members shall perform at every session, one shall write a dissertation, two in opposite composition, and the other two shall dispute extemporaneously on the same subject." "Opposite composition" seems to have been what we should call written debate; the only subject noted in the records of the first few years, as they are presented in the catalogue, was the first one, from the meeting of September 19, 1781, "Whether Benedict Arnold can be considered as a traitor?"

The other form of literary exercise decided on was a public meeting with orations by the members. Out of this meeting grew the annual meetings through which the Society has made its chief fame among non-members. In 1788 John Quincy Adams, then a year out of College, delivered the oration before a distinguished company. He makes the following note in his diary:

"Friday, September 5th, 1788. The assembly at the anniversary of Phi Beta Kappa was more numerous than I have known it. There were near forty members present, among whom were two from Dartmouth College. . . . The Governor, happening to be here with the admiral, and some other officers of the French squadron, now in Boston harbour, honoured us with his presence, as did all the college officers. I spoke the oration, which is hereto annexed, after which we retired to the butler's chamber: the French consul, who had likewise attended, came there to compliment me, &c.

After doing what business was necessary, we all went down to Warland's and dined together; and the festive board crowned the enjoyments of friendship."

That the Chapter was not wholly inhuman in its devotion to Literature and Morality—all such words are capitalized in the early records—may be suspected from the warmth of some of the notes on the banquets. March 16, 1790, for example, "the members then repaired to the house of entertainment, where, after partaking of a rich collation, circulating the social glass free from the sediment of care, & expressing their most cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Phi Beta Kappa & the happiness of its respective members. Adjourned." And for July 19, 1792, part of the entry is as follows:

"The society then partook of an elegant entertainment together with the pleasures of confidential friendship, enlivened by wit and merriment. After the toasts of the last anniversary were drunken, Bro. Davis gave the following 'may resident members preserve the pure *Attic fire*, and non-residents annually indulge in its genial warmth' 'May the pleasures enjoyed at these anniversaries be ever grateful in retirement', given by Bro. Thompson. At the request of the Society, Bro. Pipon gave as the concluding toast, 'May each one liberally untie his purse strings to pay the reckoning.'"

In 1801 we have an entry of the cost of the good entertainment provided:

"June 16. Committee for providing Anniversary dinner being increased by the addition of two seniors, Kent & Lawrence, retired, & returning after a small space, reported that Mr. Porter would provide a good dinner at one dollar for each member, that the price of his wine would be Madeira \$1. per bottle, Lisbon & Sherry 50 cents, and Port 66 2-3 cents."

In 1806 the Rev. John Pierce, whose notes on Commencement have given us so much of interest, records of the Phi Beta Kappa dinner: "Such was the extravagance exhibited in giving \$70 for the theatrical musicians, who were a nuisance, and in paying for 25 dinners which were not eaten, that I now feel resolved never to dine with the Society again. Expenses to each one was \$5.70."

For many years with rare exceptions he

held to his resolutions. In 1841 he notes: "For the 16th time I dined with the Society, though my judgment and feelings equally revolted at the quantities of wine drunk, among others by clergymen, and of these by one who not long since delivered an eloquent lecture in many places on total abstinence from all which can intoxicate. So also, we had scarcely dined before the room became dark and nauseous by the tobacco smoke, and consequent expectorations which it occasioned."

But at last, in 1847, he is able to record: "By a large majority it was voted to dispense with wine at our future anniversaries. This was a great improvement in the habits of the Society. Formerly the average of wine on some occasions was two bottles to each student! I accordingly dined with the Society the 20th time. Rev. E. Everett Hale as chaplain of the day asked a blessing. The price of a ticket was \$1.25cts."

In its first years the Society was strictly secret, with much display of mystery. There was a special grip, the meaning of the letters was carefully guarded, and the communication between chapters was by cipher. Very early there seem to have been mischievous attempts by outside barbarians to pry into the secrets. In 1789 "one Smith and accomplices, members of Dartmouth College, having wantonly stolen the Charter & Records of the Alpha Society of New Hampshire, being a branch of Phi Beta Kappa", the Harvard Chapter records its contempt for such base conduct. In the same year "a graduate of Dartmouth was introduced into the meeting, who possessed a medal similar to those of the Phi Beta Kappa, & pretended to be acquainted with the mysteries of the Society. But some members doubting his being in reality a brother, he was requested to explain the medal & to disclose the mysteries, which being unable to do; he was dismissed as an imposter. This business employed the Society till late in the evening." About the same time it is noted "That because several persons not members of the Society, have endeavoured to discover the manner of salutation peculiar to the Phi Beta Kappa; this manner being suspended until the next anniversary."

In 1831 when the anti-Masonic feeling

was running high several leading members of the Society, including Edward Everett, John Quincy Adams, and Joseph Story, moved for the abolishment of all the mysteries, and after much opposition carried their point. These are only a few of the points of interest in this catalogue. There is no space here to recount the establishment of chapters at Yale, Dartmouth and other colleges, nor to trace out the steadily increasing eminence of the Society and the distinction of its public meetings. Its history is a history a large part of what has made Harvard College what it is.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The collections of the School of Landscape Architecture have received important additions in acquisitions made by Professor J. S. Pray while abroad last year on sabbatical leave. These consist of books and pamphlets, photographs, about eight thousand post-cards, and several hundred plans. This material was accumulated partly by purchase and partly by gift, in England and Germany principally, but also in France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, the Low Countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Especially noteworthy are the large number of recent books and pamphlets bearing on City Planning and the extensive collection of City Plans, particularly adapted to the purposes of instruction, with which Professor Pray was favored by the officials of the many cities he visited in the course of his studies in European City Planning. Professor Pray has, moreover, established connections abroad which will enable the School in future to receive regularly valuable current material.

These additions are now being arranged in the Library of the School, in Robinson Hall, and will be ready for consultation later in the year.

A series of five Expositions of Chamber Music by Mr. Arthur Whiting and assisting artists will be given this year in the New Lecture Hall, at 8.15 o'clock, on Thursday evenings, November 7, December 5, January 9, February 20, and March 20. These expositions are open only to officers and students in the University.

University Publications

The fall list of the publications of the University covers a wide range of subjects. The most noteworthy of these books, perhaps, is Professor Schofield's "Chivalry in English Literature", a volume containing four lectures on Chaucer, Malory, Spenser, and Shakespeare delivered in 1911 at the Sorbonne and at the University of Copenhagen. In his introduction the author says: "My object in these few lectures is to show, if I can, by an examination of the life and works of four celebrated English writers how the ideal of French chivalry entered into English literature and thereby affected the attitude of the English-speaking world".

Professor R. M. Johnston's "Mémoire de Marie Caroline, Reine de Naples", the first volume of a Documentary Series to be issued as part of the Harvard Historical Studies, presents an eye-witness's account of the revolution in the Kingdom of Sicily. The book is particularly valuable because of the light it throws on the secret negotiations between Marie Caroline and France, and on the conduct, throughout this trying period, of Lord William Bentinck.

"The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence", edited by Professor Edward Channing, forms another volume in the Documentary Series. These letters from Sir Francis Bernard (Governor of Massachusetts) to his political backer in England, with Lord Barrington's replies, cover ten of the most interesting and important years in the history of Massachusetts,—including the Stamp Act and "Liberty" episodes. They are unofficial and intimate and will go far toward explaining some of the reasons for colonial unrest in the years immediately preceding the American Revolution.

"The Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the United States" by Dr. M. T. Copeland, presents a brief history of the growth of the business; a comprehensive analysis of present industrial and commercial conditions, including such topics as scale of production, specialization, mill management, raw cotton buying, and methods of selling; and a significant comparison of the natural advantages, labor cost, and industrial and

commercial organization of the industry in Europe and in America today.

The twenty-third volume of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, edited by a committee of the classical instructors of Harvard University, includes papers by Margaret Coleman Waites, Ph.D., Radcliffe 1910, W. H. P. Hatch of the General Theological Seminary, New York, and Charles Homer Haskins, Chandler Rathfon Post, and Henry Wheatland Litchfield of Harvard University.

The first issue of a new publication, the Harvard Semitic Series, contains reproductions of some fifty cuneiform tablets acquired by the University in 1903 and 1904. The volume is entitled "Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum."

As a memorial to Dean James Barr Ames the Ames Foundation has arranged for the publication of the "Year Books of Richard II." The first of these volumes to be issued, covering the cases of the year 1388, is now in press. The English Common Law Reports cover all the other reigns from the time of Henry III to the present date, but the manuscripts dealing with the years of Richard II have not heretofore been available for the historian of the law. By a fortunate chance the Ames Foundation has been able to discover these missing documents and is having them reproduced in the original French text accompanied by an English translation. The editor and translator is Mr. George F. Deiser of Philadelphia.

AT THE FOGG MUSEUM

The collection of the Fogg Museum has recently been enriched by the loan of two paintings. One, which is lent by Mr. Paul J. Sachs, '00, represents St. John the Baptist, and is by the rare master, Isenbrandt, who died in 1551. He was one of the school of Bruges, and worked with Gherard David. The other is an Annunciation attributed to Lazzaro Bastiani of the Venetian School, lent by Mr. H. E. Wetzel, '11. Bastiani lived in the latter part of the 15th century, and was the master of the famous Carpaccio.

The Study of the Classics

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I have read with great interest, not unmixed with amusement, the letter of Mr. J. Remsen Bishop, '82, anent the Latin situation. I may say that the fault in the decrease of men taking Latin lies not at the hands of the members of the Faculty, as he seems to think, but to a large degree at the door of the majority of public high schools, which, by discontinuing Greek in their curricula, discourage men from taking up the further study of classics in college. The Faculty of Harvard University numbers in its Classical Department plenty of men who can "talk Latin, think Latin, quote Latin, and make their students want to live Latin." By saying as he does that the Harvard Classical Faculty "are determined to 'bury the facts that breed ideas under the facts that are of value only to the specialist in classical learning'", Mr. Bishop shows that he has completely lost touch with the personnel of the Harvard Faculty. I speak as a Harvard man, and as a graduate student of classics, and I solemnly state that I never should have come back to Cambridge to do Ph.D. work, if I had not had an intense love for classics instilled into me by the inspiring teachers under whom I sat as an undergraduate.

Let me also take occasion to resent the slur that Mr. Bishop has cast on the science of archaeology. I am a Greek specialist rather than a Latin, so I will speak in terms of Greek. In order to think in Greek, and live in the Greek atmosphere while reading the Greek classics, some knowledge of how the Greeks actually lived is necessary. I think that even Mr. Bishop will admit this. Such knowledge cannot be gained from the literature alone: it must be supplemented by a knowledge of the monuments, even down to the humblest painted vases. In fact, in order to make your pupils see how the Greeks lived, understand their manners and customs, in short, to give all the stage setting, so to speak, for the proper appreciation of Greek literature, the vase-paintings are indispensable. And it is all these valuable aids, which, if properly used, give ten times the delight in Greek literature, that a mere reading without them will give, that Mr.

Bishop would ruthlessly cast aside. The whole field of Greek art, or Roman art, and its relation to literature, means nothing to him. Greek religion, or for that matter, Roman religion, and its relation to literature, through the monuments, has no significance to him. The excavations at Sardis and Cyrene, which yielded so much of importance in our knowledge of Greek history and commerce, and so of the dissemination of Greek life and thought through the known world, were, to his thinking, so much wasted time. To "displace archaeologists" with the men he wants is fortunately impossible, for such men as he describes must know archaeology, or they cannot hope to teach properly.

In conclusion, I would suggest to Mr. Bishop to start a movement for the revival of Greek in the public high schools, if he wants to see the classics "revived." Then men who want to concentrate in classics in college can do so without being handicapped by having to begin Greek in college, and, by a natural process, more men will take Latin. Also let him come out to Cambridge and meet some of the men who teach classics at Harvard, and I think that he will be the first to retract the statements in his letter.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN BLEECKER LUCE, Jr., '09.
Cambridge, October 19, 1912.

CLUBS AND THEIR SECRETARIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was very much interested in the letter of Mr. Follansbee in the BULLETIN of October 16, and in the editorial which approved it. The more so, as Mr. Bard, secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs, said almost the same thing last June in New York.

Having had occasion to write to a small Harvard Club and not receiving the courtesy of an answer, I can well understand how men who have to deal with the clubs appreciate a prompt and efficient secretary. Nevertheless it seems to me that the editor and the above-named gentlemen are beginning at the wrong end. The proper procedure, in my opinion, at least, is not to get

a live secretary who will make the club go but to get a live club which will make its secretary go.

The powers that be—the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs, of the New England Federation, of the Alumni Association—have too readily assumed that an active club necessarily stands behind an enthusiastic delegate. Many of the speakers at the New York meeting seemed to assume that there was a large number of working organizations scattered through the country; they may be right, but I doubt it. Neither their assumption nor my doubts are conclusive. It seems to me that the central organizations should *know* what their constituent clubs amount to.

If effective work is to be done through the clubs the first step should be to investigate the clubs thoroughly, the next to liven up the dead ones; but I should expect the mere investigation to have a livening effect.

Yours truly,

FRED. C. WELD, '86.

Lowell, October 22.

REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE

The annual report to the stockholders of the Coöperative Society shows a total business for the year from July 31, 1911 to July 31, 1912, of \$392,621.19, an increase over the preceding year of \$14,451. The business was distributed among the various departments as follows:

	1911	1912
Men's Furnishings,	\$85,760.33	\$80,944.16
Books,	94,587.00	97,863.36
Stationery,	64,851.76	76,199.55
Tailoring,	46,506.33	45,329.00
Furniture,	28,700.35	35,385.05
Coal and Wood,	36,895.41	30,632.21
	\$357,302.17	\$366,353.33
Branch,	20,868.02	26,267.86
	\$378,170.19	\$392,621.19
Increase,		\$14,451.00

The gross profits for the year amounted to \$79,421.38, or 21.1 per cent. of the total sales. To this is added \$2,844 from membership fees, and \$2,095 from miscellaneous sources, making the gross income for the year \$84,360.38.

The expenses of conducting the business

were \$55,352.35. The directors, acting under the advice of professional accountants, have raised the amount annually written off the value of fixtures to 40 per cent., and they maintain the reserve against depreciation in stock on hand at 20 per cent. After the payment of operating expenses and provision for reserves, including an addition of \$5,000 to the building fund, \$20,157.24 is available for dividends; and the stockholders have voted to pay a dividend of nine per cent. on purchases made last year.

The average dividend for the year is \$6.86. The largest dividend to any one member is \$107; twelve members will receive \$50 or more, and 98 will receive \$25 or more. The total dividend payment is the largest in the history of the society.

The membership increased during the year from 2754 to 2844. The society has now concluded its thirtieth year of business. The staff now numbers about 90.

As the present main store has become inadequate for the increased business, tentative plans have been made for a considerable enlargement of the premises, which it is hoped can be undertaken during the next summer vacation. The building fund which has been set aside in the last two years now amounts to \$7,500.

DRAMATIC PRIZE

Frederick A. Wilnot, '10, has offered a prize of \$100 for the best comedy or sketch, the performance of which will take not more than half an hour, written and submitted to him before May 1 by a Harvard undergraduate.

Wilnot won a Boylston prize for public speaking in 1909. He is now on the stage, and is this year a member of Viola Allen's company in Pierre Loti's Chinese play, "The Daughter of Heaven."

Interclass debating is to be tried this year, beginning November 4, on the subject of Woman Suffrage. There will be preliminary trials, at which six men will be retained to debate against one another for places on the class teams. Individual cups will be given to the final winners in the interclass contests.

Brown Beaten at Football, 30 to 10



Brickley Kicking the First Field-Goal in Saturday's Game.

Harvard won the Brown football game in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon, 30 points to 10. Harvard's score was larger than had been expected after Brown's decisive victory over Pennsylvania on the preceding Saturday, but it is only fair to say that the Brown and Harvard teams were much more nearly equal in strength than the difference between their scores seems to indicate. Luck was a conspicuous factor in the game. Harvard's first touchdown was made by Brickley who ran 50 yards after he had caught the ball on one of Brown's frequent attempts at a forward pass; the second touchdown was the result of a blocked punt, and the third was scored by Graustein who, after catching the ball on a forward pass made by Bradley practically in the middle of the field, ran clear to Brown's goal-line when the Stadium was so dark that few of the spectators could see the play. In addition, Brickley kicked three goals from the field. Good fortune was an important factor in most

of these scores. Brown's points were scored on a placement kick from about the 40-yard line, and on a touchdown which Crowther, the quarterback, made late in the fourth period when the Harvard eleven was made up principally of substitutes; Crowthers ran 45 yards around Harvard's left end.

Neither team could advance the ball through the other's rush-line; it is a striking fact that in the whole afternoon Harvard but once made two consecutive first-downs and then only by the aid of a forward pass. Harvard made in all, including forward passes and everything else, but seven first-downs; Brown made five, two of which came in succession in the fourth period. Harvard three times had possession of the ball on or inside Brown's 25-yard line but could make no further progress and was obliged to kick. It can readily be seen that the teams were not far apart as far as ability to gain ground in the old-fashioned style of football was concerned. But Harvard was superior be-

cause of Felton's splendid kicking, and the brilliant individual playing of Brickley. Harvard can fairly say also that it surpassed Brown in the amount of attention received at the hands of the officials of the game. The crimson team was penalized for 137 yards, which total is equivalent to the whole length of the field and a third as much again. Of these penalties, 90 yards were for holding, 15 were for off-side play, and 32 were for unnecessary roughness, for which last offence Hitchcock was sent off the field. The total distance which Brown lost in penalties was 40 yards. Harvard tried three forward passes, two of which were successful for long distances; the other failed. Brown tried eight, of which only one was completed and that gained but a short distance.

The game was unusually interesting in spite of the frequent penalties which made it drag. It was finished in almost complete darkness; even then the referee called time about three minutes before it had expired, although the two teams had agreed to play four periods of fifteen minutes each. For some unknown reason it seems to take this year almost an hour of gross time for 30 minutes of actual playing; the first half of Saturday's game was not finished until just before 4 o'clock, and the second half had gone well beyond 5 o'clock when play was stopped by the darkness. Long before that time thousands of the spectators were lighting matches in mimic attempts to see what was going on on the playing field; it looked as though the seats in the Stadium were occupied by countless fire-flies. When the game was called the great crowd had to pick its way in darkness down the Stadium stairs.

The tackling of the Harvard players was very poor; it enabled Crowther, the Brown quarterback, to make several long runs and finally to score a touchdown. In almost every one of these instances three or four Harvard men had their hands on the Brown runner but he squirmed away from them until he was borne down by sheer weight. During the first half of the game Hardwick, who played end when Felton was kicking, and Coolidge, the other end, ran down the field splendidly under the punts and prevented the Brown backs from advancing the ball, but in the second half

Brown played two men against each of the Harvard ends and the Harvard tackles had to run down the field when Felton kicked; as the tackles were not as fast or as sure as the ends, Crowther almost always was able to get up speed and run the ball back a long distance before he was thrown. Crowther's playing was one of the features of the afternoon.

At the beginning of the game Brickley kicked off to Brown's 10-yard line; Crowther caught the ball and made a brilliant run back to Brown's 42-yard line. Brown gained nine yards on four downs and then kicked to Bradley on Harvard's 15-yard line. Three or four exchanges of punts followed, and Harvard gained a little on all of them. Finally Harvard got the ball on its own 38-yard line and gained seven yards on two downs; then Hardwick made a brilliant run of 23 yards around the end, carrying the ball to Brown's 33-yard line. On the fourth down Harvard had made but seven yards, and Brickley stepped back and made a pretty goal on a drop kick. Immediately after the next kick-off Harvard made a fumble and Brown got the ball in the middle of the field. Crowther then tried to make a forward pass to Ashbaugh, but Brickley jumped up and caught the ball, and, aided by good interference, ran about 53 yards for a touchdown. The rest of the first period and the first half of the second period were given up to kicking; neither side could gain ground by rushing and both were forced to punt on the fourth down or earlier. About half way through the second period Harvard secured the ball on Brown's fumble about ten yards in Brown's territory. Both teams were penalized here, and then Wendell made one run of eight yards through the line, but the Brown defence stiffened, and Brickley, standing about on Brown's 38-yard line tried again for a goal from the field; he missed by a few inches. Brown put the ball in play on the 20-yard line and in four plays made another first down, but, being penalized for off-side play, was forced to kick. Henry stood on Brown's 20-yard line when he punted; Trumbull broke through and blocked the kick and the ball rolled back of the goal line where Coolidge dropped on it for a touchdown. After another exchange

of kicks Harvard got the ball in the middle of the field. Felton made a clever forward pass to Coolidge, who ran to Brown's 22-yard line. Two rushes carried the ball to the 8-yard line, and four more tries took it to the 3-yard line, but the Brown team was fiercely defending its goal, and so Brickley again dropped back and made a drop-goal from about the 12-yard line. The first half ended with the score 20 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

Both sides kicked frequently in the third period. On Harvard's first punt Crowther ran the ball back 30 yards. Then Brown kicked to Harvard's 15-yard line and Harvard ran the ball back to the 27-yard line. There Freedley made a poor pass or Hardwick fumbled the ball and it was barely recovered on the 8-yard line. Felton punted to the 37-yard line. Brown could gain only a little, but Ashbaugh, standing on the 40-yard line, kicked a pretty goal from placement. The severe penalty for Hitchcock's roughness gave Brown another chance to try for a goal but the ball was blocked. Brickley then made a run of 40-yards from a "fake kick" formation, and carried the ball to Brown's 18-yard line. Here again Harvard could not make the necessary distance but Brickley kicked another drop-goal, this time from the 25-yard line. A minute later Wendell ran the ball back 30 yards after one of Henry's kicks. By this time there were three or four substitutes on the Harvard team and the number kept increasing until the end of the game. There was no more scoring in the third period. The last period began with exchanges of punts and frequent tries of forward passes by Brown, but none of them accomplished much. About half-way through the period Crowther took the ball from a regular formation on Harvard's 46-yard line and ran around Harvard's left end clear to the goal line; he was tackled again and again but kept his feet until he had made the touchdown. During the rest of the game Brown repeatedly tried forward passes and end plays but could not gain much ground. Just before the end of the period Bradley made a rather long forward pass to Graustein, who ran almost 50 yards for the last touchdown of the game. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	BROWN.
Felton, H. Frothingham, l.e.	r.e., Ashbaugh
Storer, Lawson, l.t.	r.t., Kratz, Simms
Pennock, l.g.	r.g., Gottstein, Goldberg
Parmenter, Wigglesworth, c.	c., Mitchell
Trumbull, Driscoll, Frothingham, r.g.	l.g., Kulp
Hitchcock, T. Frothingham, r.t.	l.t., Wade, Murphy
Coolidge, O'Brien, Hollister, r.e.	l.e., Langdon, McLaughlin

Bradley, Freedley, q.b. q.b., Crowther
 Hardwick, Graustein, l.h.b. r.h.b., Bean, Bartlett
 Brickley, Bettie, r.h.b. l.h.b., Tenny, Metcalf
 Wendell, Lingard, f.b. f.b., Henry
 Score—Harvard 30, Brown 10. Touchdowns—
 Brickley, Coolidge, Crowther, Graustein. Goals
 from touchdowns—Hitchcock, Hardwick, Ash-
 baugh, T. Frothingham. Goals from field—
 Brickley 3, Ashbaugh. Umpire—D. Fultz, of
 Brown. Referee—F. W. Burleigh, of Exeter.
 Linesman—H. G. Davis, of Wesleyan. Time—
 15-minute quarters (called in fourth period with
 three minutes to play, on account of darkness).

The Brown game did not give Harvard much encouragement for the match with Princeton next Saturday. The Harvard back-field showed once more that it could gain ground when it had a fair chance, but the rush line could not make holes for the backs and very little distance was gained through the line. Almost all of Harvard's runs were what is known as "skin-tackle" plays. The rush-line could do nothing when within striking distance of Brown's goal, although the opposing rush line was little if any heavier than Harvard's. The game showed, however, that when the Harvard ends are blocked off on kicks, and the tackles have to follow the ball, they cannot be relied on to throw runners in the open field. If this weakness exists in the remaining games of the schedule much of the advantage of Felton's kicks will be lost. The ends themselves do well in open-field work. It is now practically settled that Coolidge and Felton will be the ends for the Princeton game, but both O'Brien and Hollister, and perhaps others will probably play.

There have been no changes in the make-up of the eleven. Gardner did not play on Saturday as he went to Princeton to see the game there. Bradley did fairly well at quarterback. Bradlee, the first substitute among the backs, was slightly hurt a week ago, but will be able to play against Princeton if it becomes necessary to relieve Wendell, Brickley, or Hardwick.

Last Saturday, for the first time, the



The New Stadium Station of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Boston Elevated Railway Company ran its trains from Park Street to the new Stadium terminal, which is on the north side of the Charles, close to the parkway and directly across the river from Soldiers Field. Trains run from Park Street to the Stadium Terminal in ten minutes. This new arrangement saves a lot of time in both going to and coming from the games. The terminal will be used for the remaining games of the football season.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

At a long meeting of the Athletic Committee on October 24, at which Dean Briggs was chosen chairman, it was voted that the track team management may enter into a two-year agreement with Cornell for a track meet in Cambridge next spring and at Ithaca the year after. These meets, if arranged, will take the place of the Dartmouth meets and will be the first games

every held between Cornell and Harvard.

The appointment of D. P. Ranney, '12, of Boston, as coach of the freshman track team was approved, and that of F. W. Hubbell, Gr. Bus., of Des Moines, Ia., as manager of the University baseball team, the latter subject to the approval also of the Student Council.

It was voted that no man should receive more than one sweater in a single branch of sport.

Tennis insignia were awarded to the members of the intercollegiate team as follows: E. H. Whitney, '14, of Brookline; W. M. Washburn, '15, of New York, N. Y.; J. C. Devereux, '14, of Utica, N. Y.; Q. A. S. McKean, '13, of Penllyn, Pa.

The following University shooting schedule was approved:

November 2.—Princeton.

November 9.—Intercollegiates, at New Haven.

November 23.—Yale.

At the University

An "open University Forum" was held by the Speakers' Club, October 28, for the discussion of "The Political Situation". Representatives from the four political clubs opened the discussion with ten minute speeches, and the discussion was then thrown open for three-minute speeches from the floor. At the end of the meeting the discussion was summarized by other representatives of the political clubs. S. M. Seymour, '13, of Chatham, N. Y., president of the Speakers' Club, presided. The representatives of the political clubs were as follows: The Progressive Club: E. C. Bacon, 1L., of Boston, and O. Ryan, 2L., of Anderson, Ind.; the Wilson Club: M. M. McDermott, 3L., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and H. M. Stephens, 3L., of Salt Lake City, Utah; the Taft Club: S. M. Rinaker, 3L., of Beatrice, Neb.; the Socialist Club: N. Dana, uL., and A. Jaretski, '13, of New York.

The freshmen defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at football, at Exeter, last Saturday, 10 points to 0. Mahan, of the freshman team, who a year ago played on the Andover eleven and had much to do with its victory over Exeter, was a potent factor in last Saturday's game also; he kicked a drop-goal from the 18-yard line, made a forward pass to Rollins which led to the only touchdown of the game, and he kicked the goal after the touchdown. The Princeton and Harvard 1916 elevens will play their annual game next Saturday afternoon on Soldiers Field while the two university elevens are playing in the stadium.

The Harvard Wireless Club has opened a course on wireless telegraphy which is open to all members of the University. The course will begin with talks by members of the club on the elementary aspects of the subject; and Faculty members will continue with the more advanced part of the course. The club has an outfit of apparatus at its disposal, and practical work will be included in the course.

Mr. Fortunatus Jovannovicz Bagocius de Bogaczewski spoke in Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, October 28, under the auspices of the Social Service Commit-

tee, on "The Lawrence Strike and the Education of the Foreigner." Mr. Bagocius is an authority on Lithuanian immigration and labor conditions in America. He was born in Lithuania but, incurring the displeasure of the Russian government because of his radical ideas, he early fled to Germany and thence came to America. He is now assistant editor of a Lithuanian paper in Boston.

A cross-country meet has been arranged with Cornell to be held at Ithaca on Saturday, November 2, over a course about six miles long. A team of ten will be taken to Ithaca, accompanied by Walter Tufts, Jr., '13, of Boston, manager, Coach Shrubbs, and a rubber. The meet will be decided by the first seven men to finish.

The fall handicap track and field games were held in the Stadium last Friday afternoon. W. J. Bingham, '16, who made a brilliant record as a runner at Exeter, won the 440-yards dash in 51 2-5 seconds; the time was good for the conditions. The average of the performances was better than usual.

The Harvard Medical School in China has opened an office in Brooks House for the administration of home affairs. The school, which is now in its first year, has fourteen Chinese students. There are six instructors; this number will be increased as the enrollment grows.

The seniors in the Yard have started a series of inter-dormitory smokers, at which each of the senior dormitories will entertain the men in the others. At the first of the series held October 25 the seniors of Thayer entertained the seniors of Holyworth.

The second university football team defeated the Brown second team on Soldiers Field last Friday afternoon, 3 points to 0. Temple kicked a drop-goal from a difficult angle.

The *Illustrated Magazine* has elected R. H. Burrage, '13, of Needham, photographic editor, and L. C. Parsons, '10, of Cambridge, graduate adviser.

Alumni Notes

'83—Mellen W. Haskell, who is professor of mathematics at the University of California, is spending the half-year abroad, on leave of absence.

'85—Andrew H. Ward, of Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., was married on September 11 to Miss Emily P. Locke, B.L. (Smith) 1900, who was until recently a member of the faculty of Wellesley College.

'93—David S. Muzzey has been appointed Associate Professor of History at Columbia University.

'96—William B. Aspiuwall is principal of the State Normal School at Worcester, Mass. His address is 1 Normal Street, Worcester.

A.M. '98—Wendell T. Bush has been appointed Associate Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

'99—William L. Raymond, formerly with N. W. Harris and Company, is now in the bond business at 35 Congress Street, Boston.

'02—R. Jackson Cram was married on October 12 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Constance Southworth, daughter of Robert A. Southworth, '74. Mr. and Mrs. Cram will reside at 80 Lanark Road, Aberdeen District, Boston.

'03—John E. J. Kelley, who was last year a student and assistant at the University of Poitiers, is now teaching in the English department of the Boston English High School.

'05—Frederick A. Alden is assistant mechanical superintendent at William Filene's Sons Company, Boston.

'05—Leon W. Barnard, I.L.B. '07, is practising law in Seattle, Wash. His offices are at 430 Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash.

'05—George H. Boyden is a teacher in the North High School, Worcester, and is at present in charge of the Sycamore Street branch. His address is 17 Melville Street, Worcester, Mass.

'05—Harold F. Mason is salesman with the New England Coal and Coke Company, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

'05—Frederick W. Wead, M. Arch. '07, is in the office of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, architects, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

'07—Allan Davis, whose play "The Promised Land" was the first production of the Harvard Dramatic Club, has disposed of two other plays, and they will be produced professionally in the near future.

'07—Hermann Hagedorn has bought a farm at Fairfield, Conn., and is building a house there. Last spring the Idler Club of Radcliffe College performed his play "The Delectable Forest" with music written by Edward Ballantine, '07.

'07—Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., has become a partner of Francis G. Goodale, '05, in the general practice of law. The firm name is Goodale and Nash; its offices are at 53 State Street, Boston.

'07—Francis E. Storer is purchasing agent for the McClure Publications, Inc., 251 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

'07—Frank C. Tenney is president and treasurer of the Simon-Tenney Company, grain commission merchants, 59 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis.

'09—Hugo G. de Fritsch was married on June 29 at Cincinnati to Miss Harriet Anderson.

'09—Courtney Hemenway, who is an instructor at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., was married at Biddeford Pool, Me., on July 1 to Miss Elizabeth H. Brannan.

'09—Hans von Kaltenborn, who won the Coolidge Debating Prize in his senior year in College, is now on the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle. During the present political campaign he has been speaking in New York under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League.

'09—Robert Emmons Rogers, who was poet of his class, has just returned from an extended trip through Europe where he has gathered material for a series of magazine articles.

'09—James M. Rosenthal, L.L.B. '11, is practising law at 409 Agricultural Bank Building, Pittsfield, Mass.

'10—J. H. Braddock was married on October 10 to Miss Helena Hanziker. They will reside at 555 West 171st Street, New York City.

'11—Edward A. Allen is in the hay and grain business at Presque Isle, Me.

'11—Henry G. Doyle, A.M. '12, is instructor in modern languages at the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

'11—James H. Elliott, formerly with the F. H. Thomas Company, is with Marwick, Mitchell, Peat and Company, public accountants, 8 Congress Street, Boston.

'11—H. Chessman Kittredge has recently returned from a canoe trip to Hudson Bay. Walter H. Fernald, '12, was his companion. They left the words "Harvard 1911 and 1912" carved on the flag pole of the Hudson Bay Company, at Moose Factory.

'11—Irving Poole is with Whitcomb and Company, real estate brokers, Boston.

'12—Daniel Dahl is head of the science department at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

'12—John R. Desha is private secretary to J. K. Kalaianale, the delegate in Congress from Hawaii.

'12—Frederic Gooding is with the O'Sullivan Rubber Company, 131 Hudson Street, New York City.

'12—Hubert H. Loomis is with the American Mica Company, Newton Lower Falls, Mass. His address remains Bedford, Mass.

'12—Howard R. Morse is with Perry, Coffin and Burr, bankers, 60 State Street, Boston.

'12—Thomas C. Stowell is on the staff of the Daily Knickerbocker-Express at Albany, N. Y.

'12—B. Ashburton Tripp is practising landscape architecture in partnership with C. K. Fiedler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, at 1913 Ford Building, Detroit,

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NOVEMBER 6, 1912

NUMBER 7

THE PEABODY MUSEUM
HARVARD MUSICAL REVIEW
THE PRINCETON GAME

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1912.

NUMBER 7.

Opinion and Comment

The Peabody Museum is one of the living testimonies to the farsightedness of the generation which sixty or eighty years ago crossed the borders into the realm of modern natural history, and in particular to the men who led the army of occupation in New England. The way had been prepared for them by the discoveries in chemistry and physics and particularly by those in geology, which made smooth the way for the theory of evolution; and with the publication of "The Origin of Species" in 1859 natural science broke into the new country and advanced with an enormous enthusiasm over each new idea and a keen zest for the breaking old idols. We can see and estimate in the soberer spirit of today the gains of the campaign in the enfranchisement of men's minds from the old limits of research.

The Peabody Museum illustrates an interesting and significant result of the change in spirit, for it shows how what in the past had been little more than a taste for collecting "curiosities", under the breath of the new ideas created a new and illuminating field of science. In the history of many of the specimens in its cases is to be found tangible proof of the advance. A ceremonial paddle or blanket brought back from the Pacific a hundred years ago was until

fifty years ago something to be kept on a shelf and shown to children; and a chipped arrowhead or a stone chisel served to prove what benighted savages the white man displaced. Today such objects brought together with others of their kind throw light on the beginnings of religion, or help to prove that all over the world primitive man used the same tools and weapons in his struggle against the hostile nature that surrounded him. Thus the natural history of man has been made a branch of the wider natural history of the world he inhabits; and it is only by gathering together all the traces of the stages he has passed through in his progress from being a little higher than the monkeys to a position a little lower than the angels that we can fully understand what we are today. These traces are disappearing like snow in spring. It is owing to the prescience of the men of fifty years ago and the untiring zeal of the officers of the Museum today that so many of them are brought together here where they can be studied and made to yield up their meaning.

* * *

If the Museum is to go on with its work and to receive and study the stream of interesting objects which are pouring in through gifts and through purchase, and

exhibit them so that they may be an effective means of education it must have more room. A committee has therefore been formed to raise money to complete the building of the Museum as originally planned. When that is done the original vision of Louis Agassiz will be fulfilled. He conceived a university museum of natural history as a place where it should be possible to study not only the earth on which man lives and the plant and animal life by which he is surrounded, but also man himself and the conditions under which he drew near to the threshold of civilization. To stake out the lines of this great conception on the hither side he himself brought together a small collection of the remains of the ancient lake-dwellers of Switzerland and some other remains of prehistoric man; and as the Museum has grown one whole side of the quadrangle has been assigned to the collections which help to fill out this purpose. When it is completed the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy will be as he thought of it, a museum of natural history in which man stands as the keystone of animate life. How prophetic was his thought has been proved by such discoveries as those of human handiwork in glacial deposits, and by the application of comparative anatomy to determine the relationships of the races of mankind. It is not an accident that Professor Putnam, through whose long service as Curator the Peabody Museum has reached its great distinction, was trained in zoölogy and was trained by Professor Agassiz. The filling of the present gap between the building of the Peabody Museum and the rest of the University Museum will be more than symbolically the completion of a great conception in the field of natural history.

• • •

The enrollment in the University Extension courses which Harvard offers jointly with other colleges and universities of Greater Boston seems to show that the demand for such courses has been either overestimated or misinterpreted. In several excellent courses which were asked for by

at least thirty persons, the minimum set, the actual enrollment has fallen below the paying point; and though such courses will be given this year, the question must be faced about offering them again. As a whole the numbers in the extension courses have fallen off, both actually and relatively since the first experimental courses five years ago; but on the other hand, under the joint Commission twenty-one courses are now given as against two in the first year.

The situation may stir a lover of New England to some uneasy meditation. Has the non-college going population of Boston outgrown its thirst for literature and its curiosity into the doings of nature, and become content with the chances for improvement and broadening of horizon which are offered by the ten cent magazines and the "movies"? Or are the clerks and factory hands who fifty years ago eagerly spent their evenings in hearing lectures now so jaded by their day's work that they are content with being diverted and do not want to be improved? The answer to such questions need not be too discouraged; far more boys and girls get through the high school than in old times; and in the realms of newspaper which daily blanket the country there are a good many on which are printed rational information. Nevertheless, the indifference to these admirable chances for study, as compared with the imposing progress of university extension through the states of the West seems to be another fact pointing to the removal of old New England across the Alleghanies.

• • •

In the matter of how deeply the University should embark in university extension there are two sides to consider. On the one hand, every one recognizes today that no university can keep within its cloisters and live. In these times and in America a university must be a university of a democracy and its first duty is to serve the commonwealth. It must know and adapt itself to the country of which it is a living part. Harvard University, therefore, has little choice if it be clear that university

extension is an important service to the country.

On the other hand, an endowed university is in a different position from a state university. The very fact that it is endowed means that it must carry out the specific purposes for which its endowments were given; and even for the less specific purpose of maintaining a definite type of education it is under obligation to former generations. Moreover, its resources are limited. A state university comes to the question of university extension not only as the servant but as the creature of the state; and if the people of the state conceive it to be desirable to have university courses brought to their doors, they have only through their legislature to provide the necessary staff. It is true that in this case Harvard is in no danger of diverting income, since the experiment is being paid for by the Lowell Institute. Nevertheless, it is making a contribution from the lifeblood of the University by lending the time and the strength of its professors. This is the serious aspect of the matter. Lending may often be good for the lender as well as for the receiver; but if the lending goes so far as to weaken the lender then no one is benefited.

• • •

The launching of the *Harvard Musical Review* may well, if the fickle goddess of college publications be propitiated by graduate as well as undergraduate enthusiasm, be the beginning of a venture which shall bring credit to the University and strengthen the cause of music in the country. Certainly there is enough music in the traditions of Harvard to justify an effort to crystallize the common interest of graduates who have studied in the Department, and to enlist some of the learning and interest of those of them who have made a profession of musical criticism and composition. With such support it is easy to dream of a *Harvard Musical Review* which shall approach the authority and success of the *Harvard Law Review*.

But with the new *Review* once launched,

an obligation falls on the Department, and we believe also on graduates who have studied in the Department, to see to it that success follows. No matter how much ability and foresight goes to the founding of an undergraduate organ, undergraduate generations are short and fleeting; and it is not good that the name of the University be attached to an enterprise that in a few years should begin to flicker towards extinction. The possibilities of turning the old and strong traditions of music at Harvard into the general service of music in the country should be safeguard enough against such a failure.

• • •

Harvard did well enough in athletics last Saturday to satisfy its most devoted partisans. We have not yet developed that state of mind which makes victory the only purpose of intercollegiate athletics, but it is not unreasonable to desire a larger share of success than has fallen to our lot in football games with Princeton and races with Cornell. The victories of Saturday point the way, we hope, to still better things to come.

There is one comment on football which may properly be made at this season of the year, and it often has application to other activities in life. The brilliant runners and kickers whom the spectators can plainly see in the "back-field" of a football eleven deserve all the praise they receive for their strength, speed, and accuracy; but it is well to remember that none of their abilities could be effectively exercised without the help and support of a line of sturdy rushers. Therefore, when the backs do something worth while give part of the credit to the rush line.

• • •

The BULLETIN offers congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns of the day to the Rev. Dr. Coolidge on the occasion of his ninety-fifth birthday. We venture to suggest that the century mark is worth a good man's aim on the way to still larger achievement. The class of '38, with three members still living sets a fine example of vigor to the rest of us,

The Peabody Museum

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology was established by a gift of \$150,000 made by Mr. George Peabody of London, in 1866. At the time of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Museum, Professor Putnam, the curator of the Museum, received a letter from Professor O. C. Marsh of Yale University giving an account of the way in which the idea was brought to the mind of Mr. Peabody. He wrote in part as follows:

"The first idea of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge occurred to me in October, 1865, while digging in an ancient mound near Newark, O., and that evening I wrote to my uncle, Mr. Peabody, at London, urging him to establish such a museum. He had already told me of his intention of making gifts to Harvard and various other institutions, and had requested me to look over the ground and give him information on the subject. My own interest in American archaeology was mainly due to Sir Charles Lyell, who had just published his 'Antiquity of Man', and, when I saw him in London, urged me in the strongest terms to take up the subject in America as a new field for exploration. . . . When Mr. Peabody came to this country in the following year, I again brought the subject to his attention and at his request consulted with Mr. Winthrop about the matter. After various visits to Cambridge and consultations with Professors Wyman and Gray, I obtained full approval of the proposed plan from Mr. Peabody and the deed of gift was executed."

Mr. Peabody's letter of gift was dated October 6, 1866. In communicating his intention to give \$150,000 for the building of a museum and the promotion of research in archaeology and ethnology, he provided that \$60,000 should be set apart to accumulate until it amounted to \$100,000 and then be used for a building, and of the remainder \$45,000 was for the endowment of a professorship and \$45,000 for the maintenance of the Museum and the increase of its collections. This great gift made it possible to organize the study of American archaeology and general ethnology under the auspices of the University.

For the first thirty-three years of its history the management of the Museum and its funds was in the hands of a special board of trustees. On January 1, 1897, these trustees with the consent of the legislature transferred all the property and the collections held by them and the control of the funds and other property to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The deed of transfer provided that the Museum was to be in the immediate charge of a faculty responsible to the Corporation and Overseers. The President of the University is the president of the faculty, and the Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology or the curator of the Museum is always a member. The other members of the first faculty were Messrs. Stephen Salisbury, '56, Charles P. Bowditch, '63, and Francis C. Lowell, '76. Vacancies on the faculty are filled by nominations made by the faculty and confirmed by the President and Fellows. This organization follows that of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

With this change the Peabody Museum became wholly a part of the University organization. Practically, it made very little difference, for the old trustees had worked in entire accord with the authorities of the University. Moreover they had expended the sum laid apart by Mr. Peabody for a building on land assigned for the purpose by the Corporation, so that the institution was firmly anchored in the University.

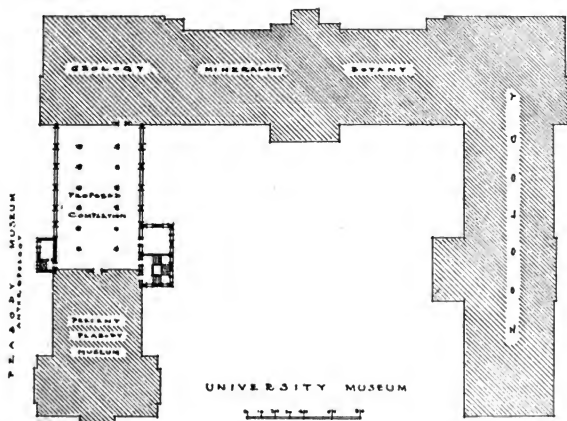
The building was laid out to form a part of the great University Museum designed by Louis Agassiz, whose range of view swept over the whole field of natural history, and far into the future. In the plans which he made for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy which is his monument, he provided for the extension of the study of zoölogy into the field of anthropology and ethnology. He, himself, in 1859, brought a collection from the ancient pile-structures of Lake Neuchâtel and arranged this little collection in a corner case of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy to illustrate the early conditions of man as part of the great collection for the comparative study of animal life. Soon after the foundation of the

Peabody Museum, he gave to it all the appropriate material from his own collections. These gifts were nobly continued by his son, and the third generation has taken up the family interest. When the Peabody Museum is able to fill the gap of 100 feet between it and the Geological Museum, Louis Agassiz's original conception of a University Museum will be complete.

The first curator was Dr. Jeffries Wyman, a man highly trained in the science of comparative anatomy. He brought a wide knowledge to the service of the Museum.

Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Even in the first years under Professor Wyman, before the Museum had a building of its own, it had thriven and brought together valuable collections, including the Peruvian antiquities gathered by Louis Agassiz, Hutchinson, and Squier, several valuable collections illustrating prehistoric man in Europe, and the objects gathered by Professor Wyman himself from shell-heaps in Maine and Florida. There were eight thousand entries in the catalogue at



The actual beginning of the Museum followed within a month after Mr. Peabody's gift, when on November 9, 1866, Professor Wyman brought together about 50 specimens and arranged them in a small case in the anatomical laboratory.

On the death of Professor Wyman in 1874 Professor Asa Gray was appointed Curator *pro tempore*, and in 1875 Professor Putnam was appointed to the curatorship: he served until 1909, when he became Honorary Curator. He still maintains a close and interested connection with the Museum, but leaves the active duties to Mr. C. C. Willoughby, who is Assistant Curator. In 1886 Mr. Putnam was elected Peabody Pro-

Professor Wyman's death. The great advances, however, were to come under Professor Putnam. In 1877 the first section of the contemplated Museum, 80 by 40 feet and five stories high was built. Even then the collections when once arranged showed that an extension of the building would soon be necessary. In 1890 the next section, 60 by 60 feet was added. The building has stood in its incomplete condition since that time.

Professor Putnam has himself been a leader in the exploration of the life and customs of the prehistoric peoples of America. As early as 1857 he explored a shell heap at Montreal. For many years he had

charge of the explorations of mounds in the Ohio valley; and it was through him that the Serpent Mound was bought for the Peabody Museum, and later made a public park, and transferred to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. At the same time his interest has ranged through the whole field of ethnology and anthropology; and the collections illustrate the remains of almost all the primitive and prehistoric peoples of the world.

Professor Putnam has been highly successful in stimulating gifts, both of money and of objects of ethnological interest to the Museum. It is impossible here to name more than a few of the chief givers. The chief permanent funds are the Huntington Frothingham Wolcott Fund of \$20,000, the income to be used for the increase of the collections, the Henry C. Warren Fund of \$10,000, the income to be used for exploration, the Susan C. Warren Fund, the income to be used for general purposes, the Mary Hemenway Fund for Archaeology, of \$45,000, the income to be used for the increase and care of the collections, the Thaw Fellowship Fund of \$30,000, the Hemenway Fellowship Fund of \$10,000, and the Winthrop Scholarship Fund of \$5,000. There are also the Peabody Professorship Fund of \$47,500 and the Peabody Museum Fund of \$45,000. Out of the income of these funds which can be used for the purpose, the Museum is constantly making purchases of material which is every day disappearing; and is sending exploring expeditions to excavate and to bring home material. Besides such purchases the annual report of the Curator always has from two to five pages given to acknowledgment of gifts of objects from individuals.

The Museum has been arranged in order to make the most of the limited space, and in order to make it easy to follow the comparative development of man in different regions of the earth. On the ground floor the main exhibition hall and its gallery are given over to the illustration of the conditions of life of the prehistoric and primitive inhabitants of North America. In the large exhibition hall are exhibited most of the objects coming from the Indians of the northern part of the United States, particularly of the peoples generally known as

the North American Indians. In the cases around the wall are costumes, robes, weapons, and many other large objects. In other cases are smaller objects, including irreplaceable specimens of the exquisitely fine quill work done by the Indians before their native ways were broken down by contact with the white men. In other cases are life-size figures of Indians in their native dress and a number of small models of Indian houses and villages in different parts of the country. In the gallery of this hall are the collections from the Eskimo country, with very full series of costumes, a kayak, many specimens of their carvings on bone and on walrus ivory, and models of their ice houses. Here also are the great Hemenway collections of pottery and other objects from the southwest, and the unrivalled collection of basket work, largely from the Pacific coast, most of which has been given by Mr. Lewis H. Farlow. Some of this work, both of the pottery and of the baskets is of the greatest beauty.

On the second floor is the hall devoted to the civilization of Central America, most of it belonging to what is known as the Mayaculture. Here are casts of many of the great carved stones from the temples in Honduras and Yucatan where the Museum has sent so many expeditions. There are moulds of more of these carvings ready to make casts when there shall be room to exhibit them. Besides these there are in the cases many small objects, including some metal work and jade ornaments of considerable beauty.

On the top floor is another large exhibition room with a gallery, in which are exhibited the objects from the islands of the Pacific. This is another field in which the Museum is very strong, both because of the number of objects brought home by early ship captains and travellers, and through the great number of objects collected by Alexander Agassiz during his explorations of the coral formations of the Pacific. Here are models of the canoes and sailing vessels from various islands, ceremonial paddles, household implements, weapons studded with shark's teeth or ingeniously and ominously knobbed, mats and garments made out of fibre, and countless others.

In side rooms down stairs there are great

collections of the weapons and implements found in the shell heaps, chiefly illustrating the stone age in America. In other rooms upstairs there are similar objects from various parts of Europe, and from Asia, including especially interesting collections from Denmark and from Switzerland. In another room are the collections from South America. Here again the Museum is strong, for early expeditions brought back much material from Peru, and these have been reinforced by the objects given by Thomas Barbour, '06, which include some very beautiful fragments of the exquisitely woven cloth made by the ancient people of the country, and two or three examples of the curious shrunken human heads which were a specialty of the Peruvian Indians. From Guiana is a collection of the brilliant feather headdresses and ornaments. On the upper floor is a room devoted to Africa, which has many interesting examples of the iron work in weapons and utensils made by the native blacksmiths among the negroes. On the top floor also is kept, chiefly in storage cabinets, the very rich series of skulls and other bones for anthropological study.

A considerable part of the distinction of the Museum has come to it in part because it was almost first in the field, and in part through inheritance and acquisition from several other institutions of long standing in Boston. In this way it has received from the Boston Marine Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Boston Athenaeum, and the American Antiquarian Society, great numbers of objects brought home by early sea-captains or travellers. Many of these objects are either unique or almost so.

Perhaps the most interesting source from which the Peabody Museum has drawn is the collection from the old Boston Museum, on Tremont Street, given in 1898 by the heirs of the late David Kimball. Here, as the older generation will remember, there was, besides the theatre, a collection of "curiosities". Many of these had been brought home 50 or 100 years ago by sea captains and travellers from the Northwest coast, from the islands of the Pacific, and from practically all other parts of the world. The most interesting part of this

collection was a considerable number of objects collected by the expedition of Lewis and Clark to Oregon in 1804-06, which were in the Peale Museum in Philadelphia for nearly 50 years. When that was discontinued the objects were bought for the Boston Museum. Many of them are unique and wholly irreplaceable. Included in this collection and now in the Peabody Museum, though not on exhibition, is Barnum's famous mermaid, a Japanese construction from the body of a fish and an artificial head which was a much advertised part of the great showman's equipment 50 years ago.

The number of interesting objects in the Museum is almost innumerable; many of them are unique and irreplaceable. Among other things there is a bow which was taken from an Indian in Sudbury in 1660 by William Goodnough who shot the Indian. It is the only bow belonging to the ancient inhabitants of Massachusetts that is now extant. The collections from the Pacific include an unsurpassed series of feather helmets, with a fine feather cape, from Hawaii, sashes woven of very fine pineapple fibre from the Caroline Islands, the best collection in the world of objects from the Easter Islands, including ancestral images and other unique objects. A ceremonial blanket from British Columbia woven from the wool of the mountain sheep in a handsome pattern of black and white, was brought to Charlestown in 1800, and recently has been in the hands of an owner in New Hampshire: it is in perfect condition and is unique except for two fragments of similar blankets, one of them in the British Museum. Other unique and beautiful objects are feather headdresses made from the red crests of woodpeckers by the Hupa Indians, a set of war pipes and calumets of the Northern Indians decorated symbolically with feathers, very delicately chipped arrow heads of semitransparent stone from California, and pottery of exquisite shapes from the Southwest. One is apt to think of the work of primitive man as being chiefly interesting or curious, but many of these objects have great aesthetic charm.

The Peabody Museum is far from being only a place of exhibition, however: its first object is research and instruction. The

facilities for study are not extensive, but they are used to their full extent. The first students worked under the direction of the curator, without enrollment in the University. It was not until 1890 that two students entered the Graduate School to study anthropology. Then, to provide them with official sanction a new department, of American Archaeology and Ethnology, was added to the existing departments of the Faculty; and in 1894 one of them received the degree of Ph.D., the first to be given in America on a thesis in American Archaeology, though Clark University had given one in 1892 in anthropology. In 1894-95 the first course for undergraduates was offered by the department. In 1912-13 the Department has on its list eleven regular courses and six courses of research, and it has more than two hundred students.

Besides the students of the University the Museum is constantly visited by classes from the schools in Boston and its neighborhood. From one to six such classes come to the Museum every week.

The Library of the Museum now contains nearly 4,000 volumes and 3500 pamphlets, all on anthropology. It is particularly strong in sets of anthropological journals and in serial publications of anthropological societies and museums all over the world. There are also large collections of photographs.

THE AMERIKA-INSTITUT

The Amerika-Institut of Berlin, which was founded largely through the efforts of Professor Muensterberg during his service as Exchange Professor in 1909-10, now has offices in the new building of the Royal Library. It aims to strengthen the relations between Germany and America, by serving as a medium of inquiry and exchange in various matters of public, educational, or scientific interest. It is the hope of its officers that Germans going to America and Americans going to Germany, especially students, professors, government officials, or the representatives of learned societies, will turn to it for information and aid. Already it has a wide correspondence from persons seeking assistance for various scholarly purposes.

The Institut has a special arrangement

with the American Copyright Office by which it helps German authors and publishers to obtain American copyright; and during the two years of its existence 1190 books have been copyrighted through the Institut. It also encourages the translation of books into German or into English.

The Institut is building up a general library, which now numbers 9200 volumes, on the history, life and conditions of the United States. The object of this library is to provide a good working collection which can be consulted more freely and easily than the collections in the other libraries of Berlin. It is used both by Germans and by Americans.

The Institut is also coöperating with the Smithsonian Institution in the international exchange of documents between Germany and the United States. During the year 1911 it handled 31,882 packages, and the service is increasing.

The circular of the Institut sums up its purpose in the following words:

"The work of the Institut, in short, is to serve in a concrete way the every day needs of those Germans and Americans who are experiencing an interest in the life and institutions of the other. In view of the innumerable ways in which these interests manifest themselves the task is a large one. These interests, however, are realities. For this very reason, they afford a practical opportunity for promoting and developing the ideal of understanding, good-will, and cultural interest between the two nations. It is the belief of the Institut that this work can be done more effectively by gradually eliminating the naturally haphazard and accidental means of intercourse and substituting in their place methods that are to some degree organized and systematic."

The address of the Amerika-Institut is Berlin NW 7, Universitäts-Strasse 8.

On Wednesday evening, November 13, Mr. Edwin Grasse of New York, composer and violin virtuoso, will give a concert in the New Lecture Hall, under the auspices of the Division of Music. The concert, which will begin at eight o'clock, will be open to the public, but seats will be reserved until 7.45 o'clock for officers and students of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

Committees Appointed by the Overseers

The following committees have been appointed by the Board of Overseers for the college year 1912-13:

Elections—Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, George von Lenzke Meyer, William Rand, Jr., Augustus E. Willson.

Reports and Resolutions—Moses Williams, Robert S. Peabody, Lawrence E. Sexton, Robert Grant, Louis A. Frothingham, George Wigglesworth, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

University Extension, including the Summer School of Arts and Sciences and the School for Social Workers—Charles W. Eliot, William L. Richardson, Jerome D. Greene, Henry Cabot Lodge, Abbot L. Mills, J. Collins Warren, George A. Gordon.

The Divinity School—George A. Gordon, James DeNormandie, Francis H. Rowley, Charles E. Park, Paul Revere Frothingham, John A. Bellows, Augustus M. Lord, Charles L. Noyes, Henry W. Fiske.

The Law School—Robert Grant, Charles E. Hughes, Chandler P. Anderson, William Rand, Jr., Louis D. Brandeis, Joseph B. Warner, Francis J. Swayze, Charles P. Greenough.

The Medical and Dental Schools—J. Collins Warren, George B. Shattuck, Charles W. Eliot, Alexander Cochrane, William Sturgis Bigelow, Henry H. Sprague, Henry Saltonstall Howe, William L. Richardson, Charles P. Briggs, James C. White, Charles H. Tweed.

The Bussey Institution—Carroll Dunham, Walter C. Baylies, J. Arthur Beebe, John Lowell, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Augustin H. Parker, William H. Ruddick, Isaac S. Whiting, Simon Flexner, Daniel W. Field, Warren A. Reed.

The Library—Francis R. Appleton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Henry Saltonstall Howe, William Phillips, Clement W. Andrews, Charles C. Soule, William Mel. Elkins, Edward D. Brandegee, Charles K. Bolton, J. Hays Gardiner, Alexander Cochrane, C. Chauncey Stillman.

The Observatory—Joel H. Metcalf, George I. Alden, Mrs. Henry Draper, Edwin Ginn, George R. Agassiz, Elihu Thomson, Erasmus D. Leavitt, Charles F. Choate, Jr., Charles R. Cross.

The Botanic Garden—Nathaniel C. Nash, Oliver Ames, Edwin F. Atkins, Arthur F. Estabrook, George B. Dorr, Ernest B. Dane.

The Gray Herbarium—William Endicott, Jr., George G. Kennedy, Nathaniel T. Kidder, Emile F. Williams, Walter Deane, George R. White, John E. Thayer, Joseph R. Leeson, Miss Susan Minns, Mrs. William G. Weld, Miss Katharine P. Loring.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology—J. Collins Warren, George P. Gardner, Dudley I. Pickman, Rodolphe L. Agassiz, John C. Phillips, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Louis J. de Milham.

The Peabody Museum—George D. Markham,

Charles P. Bowditch, Augustus Hemenway, Jesse W. Fewkes, Clarence J. Blake, Clarence B. Moore, Elliot C. Lee, Louis J. de Milham, John C. Phillips, Thomas Barbour, Robert G. Fuller.

The Germanic Museum—Hugo Reisinger, William Endicott, Jr., Edward D. Adams, Clement S. Houghton, David P. Kimball, Edward R. Warren.

The Botanical Museum—Nathaniel C. Nash, Walter Hunnewell, Elliot C. Lee, David Pingree, H. Clifford Gallagher, Miss Mary Lee Ware, William Powell Wilson, Benjamin Preston Clark, Stephen P. Sharples.

The Arnold Arboretum—William A. Gaston, Walter Hunnewell, Charles E. Stratton, Miss Mary S. Ames, Miss Abby A. Bradley, John Lowell, John E. Thayer, Frank G. Webster, Charles A. Stone, Herbert Parker, Bayard Thayer, William C. Endicott.

The Semitic Museum and Division of Semitic Languages and History—Jacob H. Schiff, George Wigglesworth, Jesse Isidor Straus, David A. Ellis, William Merriam Crane.

The Fogg Museum and the Department of Fine Arts—J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Bernhard Berenson, Arthur Fairbanks, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Alfred A. Pope, Paul J. Sachs, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Edward W. Emerson, George Nixon Black.

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The Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics—Howard Elliott, Elihu Thomson, Erasmus D. Leavitt, Elliot C. Lee, Samuel Hill, Hammond Vinton Hayes.

The Chemical Laboratory—J. Collins Warren, Clifford Richardson, Elihu Thomson, Charles H. W. Foster, John D. Pennock, Alexander Forbes.

The Stillman Infirmary—Clarence J. Blake, J. Collins Warren, Augustus Hemenway, George B. Shattuck, James A. Stillman, Herbert B. Howard, Edmund H. Stevens, William L. Mowll, James Pardon.

On Physical Training and Athletic Sports—Lawrence E. Sexton, Abbot L. Mills, J. Wells Farley, William S. Hall, Evert J. Wendell, Ed-

ward D. Brandegee, William Hooper, Clarence J. Blake, Samuel H. Durgin.

The University Chapel—George Wigglesworth, George A. Gordon, William Lawrence, Paul R. Frothingham, Samuel M. Crothers, Roland W. Boyden, William DeWitt Hyde.

The Relation of the University to Secondary Schools—Jerome D. Greene, George Wigglesworth, John Goddard Hart, Frederick P. Fish, William Bennett Munro, Edgar H. Wells, Alfred Ernest Stearns, William Orr, George P. Hitchcock.

The Treasurer's Accounts—Francis L. Higginson, William Endicott, Jr., William A. Gaston, William C. Endicott, Grafton St. L. Abbott, Allan Forbes, Arthur Lyman, Richard C. Storey, John L. Saltonstall.

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On Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology—George B. Shattuck, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., James Geddes, Jr., William R. Thayer, William B. de las Casas.

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On Philosophy—Reginald C. Robbins, George B. Dorr, Richard C. Cabot, Richard H. Dana, William R. Warren, Joseph Lee, George A. Gordon, M. Phillips Mason.

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On the Department of Architecture—Robert S. Peabody, C. Howard Walker, R. Clipston Sturgis, J. Harleston Parker, Charles K. Cummings, Henry Forbes Bigelow.

On Music—Arthur Foote, George D. Markham, George A. Burdett, Horatio A. Lamb, Percy L. Atherton, Owen Wister, Frederick S. Converse.

On Mathematics—William Lowell Putnam, George E. Roosevelt, George V. Leverett, Philip Stockton.

On Engineering—Frederick P. Fish, Joseph R. Worcester, Edmund A. Stanley Clarke, Charles H. Manning, Clemens Herschel, Charles C. Schneider, Edwin W. Rice, Jr., Frederic W. Taylor.

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On Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography—George B. Leighton, Rodolphe L. Agassiz, George P. Gardner, William E. C. Eustis, Raphael Pumpelly, William Sturgis Bigelow.

On Mining and Metallurgy—John Hays Hammond, Charles P. Perin, R. A. F. Penrose, Quincy A. Shaw, Frank H. Taylor, Edgar C. Felton, Hennen Jennings, Benjamin B. Thayer, Albert F. Holden.

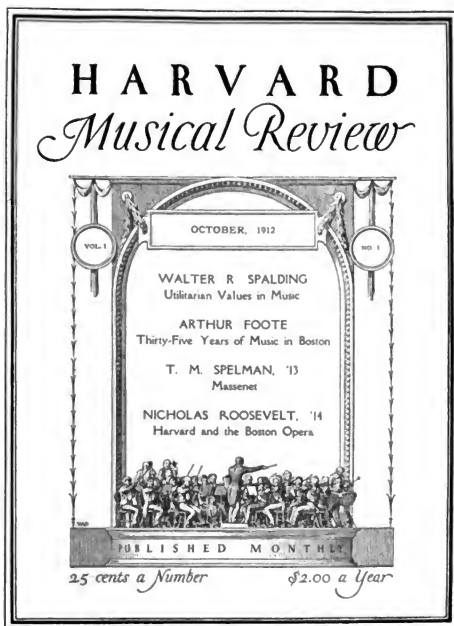
On Forestry—Frederick L. Olmsted, Theodore Roosevelt, John S. Ames, James S. Russell, Frederick J. Caulkins, John F. Thayer, George C. Cutler, Henry James, Jr., Warner R. Butler.

On Programmes of Study in Harvard College—Charles W. Eliot, Jerome D. Greene, William Lawrence, William L. Richardson, William Rand, Jr.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Coöperative Society has arranged with the publishers of the text-books used in certain large courses for special editions to be used only in those courses, which will be sold at a lower price than the trade editions. The books of which these special editions have been printed are Professor Taussig's "Principles of Economics," and President Lowell's "Government of England," each of which will be sold for \$3 per set of two volumes. An edition of Woodrow Wilson's "Congressional Government," which is now in press, will be sold for 75 cents. All the books are uniformly bound in dark green; the paper and plates are those of the regular trade editions. Sales of these books will be subject to the regular dividend declared by the Society.

The Harvard Musical Review



The latest Harvard publication to make its appearance is the Harvard Musical Review, the first number of which for October, 1912, has just appeared. The purpose of the editors is to furnish its readers with comments on new and vital developments in music, and to publish impartial criticisms of concerts and performances of opera in Boston and New York. It will give special attention to music produced by Harvard men. It will have articles by graduates distinguished in music and it hopes to have correspondence from graduates who are studying abroad. It will also publish music written by Harvard men.

The graduate contributors to the first number are Professor Walter R. Spalding, '87, and Arthur W. Foote, '74. The former writes on "Utilitarian Values in Music", a discussion on the practical power of music in the general work of cultivation. The title is somewhat misleading in that the powers with which Professor Spalding deals are spiritual rather than material. Under the title "Thirty-five Years of Music in Boston" Mr. Foote reviews the very great advance in music since 1877 with the great change in musical taste and the development of the new schools. Other articles are one by T. M. Spelman, '13, on Mas-

senet, illustrated with a reproduction of a letter from Massenet, and an article on "Harvard and the Boston Opera" by N. Roosevelt, '14. For music the review publishes this month a piece for the piano by Edward Royce, '07, entitled "On a New England River". The frontispiece is a portrait of Dr. Carl Muck and there are some book reviews and a letter from Berlin.

In future numbers the editors hope to have an article on modern music by Mr. Edward D. Hill, '94, an article by George B. Weston about W. F. Bach with some original discoveries about the music and career of that composer. The music in the second number will be a song, "Stanzas for Music by Byron", by Mr. George Foote, '08.

The board of editors consists of Gilbert Elliott, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., president; S. Foster Damon, '14, of Newton, secretary; Timothy M. Spelman, 2d, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maurice Fremont-Smith, '13, of Washington, D. C.; L. G. del Castillo, '14, of Cambridge. The business editors are: Laurance B. Siegfried, '13, of Montclair, N. J.; Kenneth McIntosh, '14, of New York City; A. A. Hutchinson, Jr., '14, of Englewood, N. J. Mr. Edward B. Hill, '94, is Graduate Adviser.

The subscription price is \$2.00 and the subscriptions may be sent to the Harvard Musical Review, 14 Plympton Street, Cambridge.

MEMORIAL TO G. R. CARPENTER

Shortly after the death of George Rice Carpenter, '86, Professor of English in Columbia University, a movement was started to establish some memorial to him at that university. It was known that he had long wished to gather together a special library for the use of graduate students in English, and he had made the beginnings of such a collection himself. Accordingly a committee of his colleagues and friends have led in a subscription which has made possible the creation of such a library. As a nucleus they were able to buy about five hundred volumes from Professor Carpenter's private library, and others have been added. There are now more than 1600 volumes in the Library.

The university authorities set apart suitable quarters in the Hall of Philosophy,

where the graduate work in English is chiefly carried on, and made an appropriation of \$500 for their equipment. Many interesting decorations and pictures have been given for the room, including the man-



tel-piece from the room in the cottage at Fordham in which Poe is said to have written "The Raven", and many portraits of distinguished men of letters in English. A special bookplate has been prepared, which is reproduced herewith.

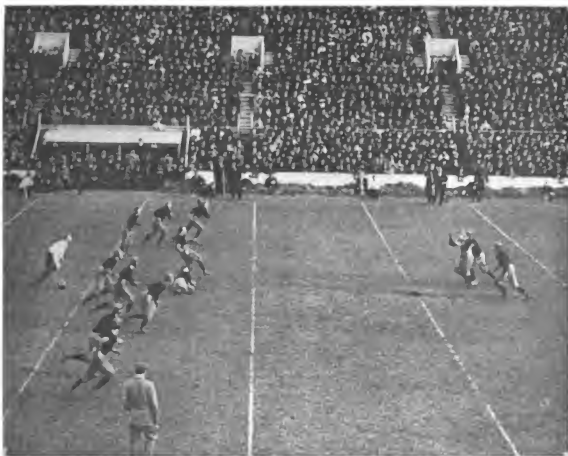
HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held at the Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, on October 26. Forty members and F. W. Dewart, '90, of Spokane, were present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: George C. Christian, '95, of Minneapolis, president; Frank J. Ottis, L.L.B. '96, of St. Paul, vice-president; Philip Little, Jr., '08, Minneapolis, treasurer; E. P. Davis, '99, secretary, 301 Ryan Building, St. Paul.

The following members were appointed to the Committee on Scholarship: E. B. Young, '85, Gilfillan Block, St. Paul, chairman, E. H. Brown, '96, Morton Barrows, '80, and Karl DeLaittre, '97.

Princeton Beaten at Football, 16 to 6



Brickley Kicking a Placement Goal from the 47-yard line.

Harvard defeated Princeton at football in the Stadium Saturday afternoon, 16 to 6. The game was hotly contested, and the result seemed so uncertain that the Harvard supporters did not have a confident minute until in the last period Hardwick made a touchdown which gave the crimson a safe lead. Neither side scored in the first period. In the second period Harvard made three points on Brickley's drop goal from the field; there was great enthusiasm on the Harvard side for a few minutes, but it disappeared a little later when Waller, of Princeton, caught the ball on a long forward pass and made a touchdown which put Princeton ahead, 6 points to 3, at the end of the first half. In the third period Brickley kicked first a drop goal and then a goal from placement; these two plays gave Harvard the lead, 9 points to 6. In the fourth period Hardwick fought his way across the Princeton goal-line and then kicked a goal from the touchdown.

For the most part neither team could

make much ground by rushing the ball. The shift plays of Princeton were effective at the very beginning of the game and might possibly have done more damage if Princeton had not been penalized 15 yards for holding, but that ruling ended Princeton's chances of scoring at that time and gave Harvard renewed courage. In the last period, when Harvard was ahead and was persistently threatening Princeton's goal-line, the Harvard offense found itself, so to speak, and carried the ball from Princeton's 28-yard line to the goal-line. But during the greater part of the game each side gained only spasmodically and both had to resort to kicking. The result was that victory went to the side which was stronger in kicking and in all-around play and made the fewer mistakes. If Princeton had had a punter as good as Felton the score would have been different. In almost every exchange of kicks Harvard gained about ten yards; that advantage alone would be sufficient to win

most games, and on Saturday Harvard was fortunate enough to have in addition a splendid drop-kicker, who made nine points for his team.

Brickley's playing was the most brilliant seen in Cambridge in many a day, and it has rarely been surpassed in the history of the game. He not only kicked three goals from the field, but he also ran with the ball most of the time, and his fierce line-plunges played havoc with the Princeton line and incidentally with himself, for just before the end of the game he was completely used up and had to be carried off the field. Captain Wendell played only a few minutes. In the Brown game he had injured his ankle; when he found on Saturday that it was still troubling him he gave way to Bradlee. This change in the backs put most of the line-work on Brickley and he did it well. Hardwick and Bradlee were strong on the defence and occasionally ran with the ball, but neither gained much distance. Gardner ran the team with good judgment.

The rush line played well on the defence and before the game had gone far the Harvard forwards were regularly stopping the Princeton plays before they were fairly started. Parmenter was a tower of strength, and the two inexperienced guards, Pennock and Trumbull, gave a good account of themselves. Trumbull was hurt and was succeeded by Driscoll about half way in the last period. Storer and Hitchcock outplayed their opponents and smothered many a Princeton runner before he could get headway. The ends were dependable if not brilliant. The team as a whole was up to the mark on the defence except when Princeton first tried its forward passes, but as the game went on these plays too were stopped or turned to Harvard's advantage. Harvard played straight, old-fashioned football. Only one forward pass was tried and that did not succeed. It is reasonable to assume that Harvard has a more varied style of play, but that it was not drawn on last Saturday because it was not needed.

Harvard won the toss and chose to defend the north goal from which direction the wind was blowing. When Princeton kicked off, Harvard ran the ball back to the 28-yard line, and Felton immediately kicked; he made a poor punt and the ball

went outside on Princeton's 46-yard line. Princeton then began to play its variations of the "Minnesota shift", as it is called, and for a few downs steadily gained ground. After three small advances came one of seven yards which carried the ball to Harvard's 42-yard line, but there Princeton was penalized for holding and was put back 15 yards. Several exchanges of punts followed until Princeton had the ball in the



Trumbull.

middle of the field. Then Princeton did its best rushing. Two first downs were made in succession, and it began to look bad for Harvard as the ball was on Harvard's 30-yard line. On the next play, unfortunately for the visitors, they lost five yards for offside play, and immediately afterwards Coolidge threw Waller for a loss of 10 yards as the latter was trying to run around the end. Princeton then had to kick and Felton returned the ball. On another exchange of punts Felton made a very long kick and the ball went 65 yards, almost to Princeton's 10-yard line before it was stopped. Princeton had again carried the ball forward for a first down when the period ended. Thus far Princeton had outplayed Harvard except in kicking and had been able apparently to rush the ball almost

at will whenever it seemed wise to adopt that style of play.

But the situation quickly changed at the beginning of the second period. DeWitt made a very poor kick and the ball went outside on Princeton's 32-yard line. Princeton was immediately penalized five yards for offside play. Harvard gained eight yards on the next three downs and carried the ball to Princeton's 18-yard line where

vard's 27-yard line before he was stopped. The Harvard players seemed to be utterly surprised by this play. On the very next down Andrews made another long pass, this time to Waller, who caught the ball and started for Harvard's goal-line. He had almost a clear field, but Brickley and Gardner managed to catch and throw him about seven yards from the goal line. The three men went down together but they rolled



Parmenter.



Pennock.

Princeton was once more punished for offside play. The ball was then about 12 1-2 yards from Princeton's goal-line. Brickley and Hardwick made eight yards on the next two downs, but the next play was stopped short on the 4-yard line. As Harvard had only one more down in which to make the distance, Brickley stepped back to the 15-yard line and made a pretty drop-goal from a rather difficult angle.

A series of punts followed Princeton's kick-off and, as Princeton now had the advantage of the wind, the ball was in Harvard's territory most of the time. At last Princeton tried a long forward pass but the play failed. On the next down, however, Andrews, standing on Princeton's 45-yard line, made another long forward pass to Pendleton and he carried the ball to Har-

far apart and Waller found himself alone; he struggled to his feet, and before any Harvard player could catch him had gone across the line and made a touchdown close to the side-line. Princeton decided to punt out, but, as the kick was poor, and the ball dropped to the ground before any of the Princeton men could catch it, the try for the goal was lost. The score now was 6 to 3 in favor of Princeton, and Harvard's prospects, which had seemed so bright a few minutes before, looked most unpromising, as Princeton was playing quite as well as Harvard. The rest of this period was taken up with punting and neither team approached the other's goal line.

At the opening of the second half of the game Princeton chose the kick-off and gave Harvard the advantage of the wind. This

decision soon proved to be disastrous for Princeton. On the kick-off Harvard ran the ball back to the 32-yard line, and there Felton made another very effective punt which sent the ball to Princeton's 10-yard line. Princeton made about seven yards on four downs but then was forced to kick, and De Witt stepped back to the 5-yard line to receive the ball. Bluthenthal, who had not been sustaining his reputation as a first-class centre, here made another bad pass, and the ball went back, almost on the ground to De Witt, who fumbled it; he managed to recover it but in vain, for it went to Harvard on Princeton's 2-yard line because Princeton had not gained the necessary ten yards in five downs. On the next play Harvard was penalized five yards for off-side play, and so had seven yards instead of two to gain in order to make a touchdown. Even that task seemed not impossible, but the Princeton line held like a rock and Harvard did not gain an inch on the next two downs. So the reliable Brickley again went back to the 15-yard line and kicked another goal from the field, thus tying the score, much to the gratification of the Harvard crowd.

Princeton again kicked off and Harvard ran the ball back to the 30-yard line where Felton punted to Princeton's 20-yard line. After three rushes which resulted in a loss for Princeton, De Witt kicked, and Gardner, showing a quick perception of his opportunities, made a "fair-catch" on Princeton's 47-yard line. It was soon apparent that Brickley intended to try for a goal from placement in spite of the long distance to the goal. Gardner held the ball and Brickley, without hesitation, took one step forward and sent the ball straight between the uprights and over the bar. It was a splendid kick, seldom if ever excelled on any field. Moreover, it put Harvard ahead and practically determined the result of the game. For, after that play, Princeton, although fighting hard, seemed to lose heart, and during the rest of the game actually lost more distance than it gained in running with the ball. The two punters kept on exchanging kicks, and the ball went back and forth between Princeton's 20-yard line and Harvard's 30-yard line until the end of the period.

After the brief intermission the teams

exchanged goals and Princeton had the favoring wind. Everybody knew that this period was the critical one, and waited for Princeton to try again the forward passes which had enabled it to score earlier in the game. One was soon attempted, but the ball fell to the ground, and De Witt kicked from his 28-yard line to Harvard's 25-yard line. Brickley made one brilliant 12-yard run, and he and Hardwick gained about six more but then Felton kicked to Princeton's 18-yard line. Princeton was now growing desperate and immediately tried a forward pass, but Brickley caught the ball on Princeton's 30-yard line. After the Harvard backs had gained eight yards Brickley tried for a goal from the field but the ball went wide and across the goal line. Then Princeton tried another forward pass, but this time Gardner caught the ball and ran back with it to Princeton's 30-yard line. After a short gain Harvard was penalized 15 yards for holding and Brickley again tried for a goal, this time from the 40-yard line, but he failed. Princeton lost ground on every attempt to run with the ball, and so tried another forward pass; this time it gained 12 yards. De Witt then punted outside and Harvard had the ball in the middle of the field. Brickley here made another run of almost 15 yards, and Princeton lost five yards more for off-side play. As the next two rushes gained only three yards Brickley tried for a goal from the 26-yard line but again the ball went to one side. Princeton was now fighting in the last ditch. One more forward pass was attempted but Hardwick caught the ball and ran it back to Princeton's 28-yard line. From this point Harvard made its only sustained advance of the day. Driscoll and Wigglesworth had taken the places of Trumbull and Parmenter, and several substitutes had been put on the Princeton team. Brickley and Hardwick made a series of plunges into the Princeton line and the ball was advanced, sometimes a short distance occasionally a longer one. Hardwick made nine yards through Princeton's right tackle, and another small gain gave Harvard a first down on Princeton's 17-yard line. The next three rushes carried the ball to the 4-yard line for a first down. There Princeton made its last fight. On the next three downs Harvard gained bare-

ly two yards and then came the critical play. Harvard had to go across the goal line or lose the ball. Gardner might have tried a forward pass, but he wisely decided to score by rushing or not at all. The Princeton men evidently expected Brickley to make the rush and they apparently watched him more closely than they did the ball, for when it was put in play half of the Princeton team pounced on him, but Hardwick had the ball and managed to go across the line for Harvard's only touchdown. Brickley was completely used up. He had played hard all the afternoon, had been hurt repeatedly, and now had to be carried off the field; it was feared that he was seriously injured but fortunately he suffered more from exhaustion than from anything else. Hardwick kicked the goal. After five more plays the game ended. Harvard then had the ball on Princeton's 30-yard line.

The summary follows:

HARVARD.	PRINCETON.
Felton, l.e. r.e., Dunlap, Wight, Pendleton, Streit	
Storer, l.i. r.t., Penfield, Ballin	
Pennock, l.g. r.g., Logan, W. Swart	
Parmenter, Wigglesworth, c. c., Bluethenthal	
Trumbull, Driscoll, r.g. l.g., Shenk	
Hitchcock, r.t. l.t., Phillips	
Coolidge, O'Brien, r.e. l.e., Andrews	
Gardner, q.b. q.b., S. Baker, Emmons	
Hardwick, l.h.b. r.h.b., E. Waller	
Brickley, Lingard, r.h.b. l.h.b., Pendleton, H. Baker	
	l.b., DeWitt

Score—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6. Touchdowns—Hardwick, Waller. Goals from field—Brickley, 2. Goal from placement—Brickley. Goal from touchdown—Hardwick. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—C. S. Williams, U. of P. Head linesman—Lieutenant H. M. Nelly, West Point. Time—15-minute quarters.

FRESHMEN DEFEAT PRINCETON

The Harvard freshmen defeated the Princeton freshmen, 14 to 0, in the football game which was played on Soldiers Field last Saturday afternoon while the two university elevens were playing inside the Stadium. Harvard made a touchdown in the first quarter and another in the second quarter, and a goal was kicked in each instance. Princeton threatened Harvard's goal at the end of the third period, when a series of line-rushes was followed by a successful forward pass, but Harvard was

able to stop the advance. The summary follows:

HARVARD 1916.	PRINCETON 1916.
Lyman, l.e. r.e., Lamberton	
Morgan, l.t. Curtis, l.t. r.t., Love	
Cowen, l.g. r.g., Lee	
Smey, c. c., Hayes	
Amory, r.g. l.g., Heyniger	
Gilman, r.t. l.t., Semmens	
Rollins, R. C. Curtis, r.e. l.e., Browne	
Cartmell, Dougherty, q.b. q.b., Glick	
Mahan, r.h.b. l.h.b., Payne	
McKinlock, Whitney, l.h.b. r.h.b., Law	
Miller, l.b. l.b., Shea	

Score—Harvard 1916, 14; Princeton 1916, 0. Touchdowns—Lyman. McKinlock. Goals from touchdowns—Gilman 2. Umpire—Andrews, of Yale. Referee—Ingalls, of Brown. Head linesman—Bankart, of Dartmouth. Time—Four 12-minute periods.

HARVARD WON CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard defeated Cornell in the cross-country run at Ithaca last Saturday. The score was: Harvard, 52; Cornell, 55. Cross-country running differs from most other contests in that the team with the smaller score wins, as the runners count in the order in which they finish. In the race on Saturday only the first seven men on each side were counted. Harvard took the second, third, fourth, sixth, tenth, eleventh, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-second places.

First place was won by J. P. Jones, of Cornell, whose time for the distance was 29 minutes, 17 seconds. F. W. Copeland, '13, was 43 seconds behind Jones, and the next men were R. St. B. Boyd, '14, and H. P. Lawless, '13. The other Harvard men finished in the following order: B. S. Carter, '15, F. H. Blackman, '14, H. G. MacLure, '15, A. R. Boynton, '14, C. W. Burrage, '13, B. V. Zamore, '15, and H. M. Warren, '13.

The course was five and a half miles long over a rolling territory. Jones took the lead soon after the start and was never headed. Saturday's defeat was the first Cornell has ever had on its own course.

UNIVERSITY CREWS RACE

The three eights made up of candidates for the University crews had their annual handicap race last Friday afternoon on the Charles. The second crew, which received



An Autumn Afternoon at the Weld Boat House.

a start of two lengths from the first crew, won by about a length. The first crew finished about a length and a half ahead of the third crew, which had at the start a lead of four lengths.

The race was rowed over the regular mile and seven-eighths course on the Basin. A strong south-east wind was blowing and it was raining hard. Under these circumstances good rowing was almost impossible, but the boats went well until they went under the Harvard bridge and felt the full force of the wind; all the crews then rowed raggedly.

The first and second crews gained rapidly on the third crew, and at the Harvard Bridge the second crew went ahead. The first crew did not pass the third crew until quarter of a mile from the finish, and was unable to catch the second crew, which made a fine spurt at the finish.

The three eights were made up as follows:

First crew.—Stroke, Pirnie; 7, E. D. Morgan; 6, Trumbull; 5, Mills; 4, Goodale; 3, Stratton; 2, Meyer; bow, Reynolds; cox., Abeles.

Second crew.—Stroke, Harwood; 7, L. Curtis; 6, MacVicar; 5, Saltonstall; 4, Cut-

ler; 3, Carver; 2, Fuller; bow, Storrow; cox., Gallaher.

Third crew.—Stroke, E. Curtis; 7, Hubbard; 6, J. Morgan; 5, Weston; 4, Lothrop; 3, Apollonio; 2, Wolf; bow, Chadwick; cox., Munro.

Of the men who rowed in the first eight, Mills, Goodale, and Reynolds were in the university crew which defeated Yale at New London last June; Pirnie was stroke of last year's winning freshman eight; and Morgan, Trumbull and Stratton were in the victorious university four-oar. Stratton rowed in the university eight in 1911, and Meyer in the freshman eight of the same year.

Edward W. Mahan, of Natick, has been elected captain of the freshman football team. He prepared for college at Andover, and has played fullback on the freshman team through the season. He is 20 years old.

V. B. Chittenden, '15, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed second assistant manager of the university association football team, subject to the approval of the Athletic Committee.

At the University

President Lowell spoke to the Delta Sigma Rho in the Assembly Room of the Union on the evening of November 1. The Delta Sigma Rho is a society composed of men who have debated on college or university teams in various parts of the country.

The Rev. Canon Henson, of Westminster Abbey, preached in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, November 3.

The Rt. Rev. William Boyd-Carpenter, formerly Lord Bishop of Ripon, has been appointed by the Corporation to give the William Belden Noble lectures this year.

Gore Hall is now closed in the evenings. The books are being rapidly removed to their various temporary resting places. The catalogues and ordering desks still remain at Gore Hall, and books are delivered within a few hours after the slips are handed in.

The first event in the opening of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at the Medical School was the opening of a class for nurses in the ward building on October 31. On the same date the hospital took over the Harvard Clinic, which will be the first continuous clinic in Boston. Patients cannot be admitted to the hospital before the middle of January.

The Sears Prizes in the Law School have been awarded for the year 1912-1913 to Maurice Hirsch, 3L. (A.B. University of Virginia), of Houston, Tex.; Zechariah Chafee, Jr., 3L. (A.B. Brown University), of Providence, R. I.; Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, 2L. (A.B. Princeton), of New York, N. Y.; and Boykin Cabell Wright, 2L. (A.B. University of Georgia), of Augusta, Ga.

A partial list of the lecturers at the Union for the year has been announced. It includes Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., M.D. '84, on November 7; Major J. P. Finley, who was for some years governor of the Moro provinces in the Philippine Islands, on November 12; Winston Churchill, on December 3; and at later dates Professor Bliss Perry, Rev. W. G.

Thayer of St. Mark's School, Southborough, and probably W. C. Forbes, '92, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

GARRISON PRIZE POEM

TRIPOLI

The laws of God are iron,
The ways of God are clear,
Who murdereth shall pay with death,
Who thieves shall pay with fear;
Not in a red hereafter,
But now, our sins we sell;
And they who steal, on earth shall feel
The punishment of hell.

The theft is done, the city won,
And all along the sleeping sea,
Above the heat of court and street,
Flutters the flag of Italy.
Her music blares across the squares,
Her battleships at anchor lie,
Her ancient pride shouts far and wide—
Imperial Rome shall never die!

The theft is done—but just begun
The certain punishment of fate;
Think not to boast a conquered coast
Because the nations smile and wait!
The Moslem sleeps; but still he keeps
The law he dares not disobey,
And he shall wake. For Allah's sake
Mohammed bids him rise and slay!

Along the sea of Barbary
The veiled Scussis's word shall run;
Beyond the wall your men shall fall
Silently, suddenly, one by one;
Grim death shall stand at each right hand
And flaming fever touch your brave;
The desert-sea to you shall be
An indistinguishable grave.

The laws of God are iron,
The ways of God are clear.
Your trading-men shall sicken then,
Your troopers disappear;
The sea shall choke your divers,
Your glory shall be dust;
For every day on earth we pay
The price of broken trust.

—Frederick Lewis Allen, '12.

Alumni Notes

'73—Frank E. Gavin of Gavin, Gavin and Davis, Indianapolis, has recently been elected president of the Indiana State Bar Association.

'75—John Walker Holcombe, formerly superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, now in the civil service department of the federal government, has in *The Forum* for November an article on the "Prerogatives and Possibilities of the Electoral College".

'93—Frederic P. Gulliver has been appointed geographer to the Pennsylvania Tree Blight Commission.

'96—E. M. Grossman is assistant treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; he has charge of the finances of the Western headquarters at Chicago.

'99—David Townsend, M.D. '01, is superintendent of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, an institution for tuberculosis patients, at River Glade, New Brunswick.

'98—Frank Roy Frappie, editor of "Electrician and Mechanic" and "American Photography", will issue soon the first number of a publication called "Popular Photography", of which he is owner and editor.

'99—John S. Galbraith was married on August 31 to Miss Clara Parsons at Williamstown, Mass.

'00—Frederic W. Lane is manager of the Weston Veneer and Basket Company, Raymond, Wash.

'02—Witter Bynner's play, "His Father's House" was given in Los Angeles in June, and will soon be produced in San Francisco. Bynner is preparing for publication the poem, "An Immigrant", which he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa in June, 1911. He retains his connection with Small, Maynard and Company, publishers, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

'02—Lawrence Graham Brooks was married on October 12 in West Medford, Mass., to Miss Susan M. Hallowell, the daughter of N. Penrose Hallowell, '61.

'02—Walter D. Head, formerly a teacher of French in Phillips Exeter Academy, is principal of the High School at Haverhill, Mass.

'02—Cuthbert Lee is in the advertising department of the International Studio, John Lane Company, 116 West 32d Street, New York City.

'03—Ernest N. Stevens, formerly secretary of the Harvard Club of the Philippines, and chief examiner of the Bureau of Civil Service in Manila, is now with Ginn and Company, publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

'04—Roland L. Toppan, M.D. '08, is the city physician of Newburyport, Mass.

'05—Walter S. Hertzog is instructor in English at the High School, Los Angeles, Cal. His present address is 245 South Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles.

'06—William G. Graves, LL.B. '09, secretary of the Harvard Club of Minnesota, is practising law at 606 Capital Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

'07—George D. Cutler, M.D. '10, is resident surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'07—Quincy W. Wales was married on October 1 at Southport, Mass., to Miss Isabel A. Guilbert.

'07—John Weare is with the United States Steel Exports Company, New York City.

'08—Laurence P. Dodge, the secretary of the Harvard Club of Newburyport, is with Edgerly and Crocker, brokers, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston. His permanent address remains 20 Fruit Street, Newburyport, Mass.

'08—Herbert W. Horne was married on October 1st in Lowell, Mass., to Miss Blanche B. Hunking. His address is 20 Edson Street, Lowell.

'08—George R. Minot, M.D. '12, is interne on the medical side of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Gr. '08—Arthur U. Pope, A.B. (Brown) 1904, is assistant professor of philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

'08—A. William Reggio, M.D. '12, is interne on the surgical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'08—Orville F. Rogers, Jr., M.D. '12, is an interne on the medical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'08—Walter M. Stone, who has been for the last four years special agent of the Boston Children's Aid Society, is now assistant to Charles W. Birtwell, '85, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Sex Education, 7 Hancock Avenue, Boston. Stone's home address is 152 Central Street, Winter Hill, Mass.

'09—John C. Bills, Jr., has been appointed chief of the new Bureau of Labor of the island of Porto Rico, and has charge of the organization of the bureau at San Juan. He was married on June 25 at Ovid, N. Y., to Miss Louise F. Bristol.

'09—Gustavus J. Esselen, Jr., is research chemist with the General Electric Company, West Lynn. His address is 86 Walker Road, Swampscott, Mass.

'09—Frederic Schenck is assistant in English at Harvard. Last spring he took the degree of B. Litt. at Oxford University. He was a member of the American fencing team in the Olympic games at Stockholm. His address is 52 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

'09—Philip D. Wilson, M.D. '12, is interne on the surgical side at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

'12—Fordyce Turner Blake was married on September 26 at Kittery, Me., to Miss Ethel Kinney of Cincinnati. He is with Estabrook and Company, 15 State Street, Boston.

'11—Alton C. Roberts, formerly assistant secretary for boys at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, is now county secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NOVEMBER 13, 1912

NUMBER 8

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

NUMBER 14.

Opinion and Comment

The Medical School is giving a good account of itself: within three months there have been announced by officers of the School the discovery of the active cause of whooping cough, a highly important advance in the methods of blood analysis as a means of diagnosis of some of the most dreaded and painful diseases of man, and, with the coöperation of the Bussey Institution and the State Board of Health, the proof that infantile paralysis is distributed by an insect. Each of these discoveries is of capital importance in the warfare on disease, for each directly clears the way for the search for preventive measures.

It is of interest to graduates in general as well as to medical men, that each of these discoveries in its own direction illustrates the especial possibilities of usefulness of the Harvard Medical School. Professor Folin's new method of blood analysis was worked out at the admirably equipped laboratories of the new buildings and through the endowment of research in biological chemistry. Professor Mallory's discovery of the cause of whooping cough was in part made possible by the fact that he has a position also in a great hospital, and so was enabled to study almost simultaneously two of the rare fatal cases of this disease. The discovery of the insect carrier of infantile

paralysis was made possible by the coöperation of the State Board of Health with officers of two departments of the University, the Medical School and the Bussey Institution. Medical science has now grown to such stature that it reaches out in every direction. The institution which has directly at its disposal the largest number of coöperating agencies will, other things being equal, most greatly serve the commonwealth. In medical research linking up of diverse activities is essential to advance. The very size on which the School is planned is therefore one of its important assets.

* * *

We are glad that Dr. Shattuck in his address to the John Harvard Fellows in Medicine has taken the opportunity to raise again the question of extending the franchise for Overseers to graduates of all departments of the University. As he points out, it is absurd that men who spend a single year in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences should have the vote, when men who spend four years in the Medical School are denied it. If the right were confined to holders of the Harvard A.B. the question would come up in a different form. It might then be a defensible position that graduates of the College are in a peculiar

and more intimate sense Harvard men, and that they alone, therefore, should have the oversight of Harvard policies, and not share it with men who already owe an earlier and perhaps a stronger allegiance to some other institution. That is not the situation, however. Under the vote of the Overseers on April 10, 1907, and of the Corporation on April 29, of the same year, the right to vote for Overseers was extended to graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and of the Graduate School of Applied Science, as well as to holders of the S.B. under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The present position is therefore a halfway position, with no rational reason for stopping halfway. In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences this year there are students representing 144 different colleges: most of these men will take a degree, and therefore be entitled in the future to vote for Overseers. The old theory that only Harvard College graduates are sufficiently Harvard men to have the vote on Commencement Day is already shattered.

From the point of view of the University it is highly desirable that the graduates of all the departments should feel themselves full members of the congregation. It is historically a fact that all the principal departments have budded out of the College, and that Harvard University is therefore an organic unity in a very real way. In these days of high specialization there is danger that this unity may weaken; and therefore every tie that can bind the parts together should be strengthened. Harvard College has been and is a great force in the country, but Harvard University, though in a different way, is a greater. It will not have the power for good that it should have if any of its sons feel that they are held in the position of stepchildren.

• • •

The right to vote for Overseers has become largely a symbol. It has been often and generally noted in recent years that election to the Board is quite as dependent

on general public distinction as on the capacity of a candidate, either through special knowledge or through circumstances, to have close knowledge of the University and to give sage counsel about its affairs. It is never the case that the election of Overseers represents the views of the electorate on any specific university policy. The function of the Board of Overseers is to represent the general public opinion of graduates, and to some extent also of the general educated public of their generation; it acts essentially as a flywheel or governor, retarding precipitate or unmaturing action, accelerating if the faculties lag behind the times. An election to the Board is therefore of the nature of a certificate of approval and of confidence in a man's judgment as shown by his career. The right to vote for Overseers rests on similarly vague grounds: the ultimate basis of it is that the voter shall be a "Harvard man."

With the creation of the University as a necessary result of the expansion of man's restless intellect into regions and callings which he was wont to measure by the rule of his thumb, the phrase a "Harvard man" has come to apply to many sorts and conditions of graduates, from those who have a certificate of work well done in a single course in the Summer School to those who have spent seven or even eight years in residence more or less strenuous. So far as loyalty goes the former sometimes outdo the latter, and in the end it is loyalty to the faiths and ideals of Harvard that makes the Harvard man. In any case the graduate of a professional school who feels himself still dominantly a Yale man or an Amherst man or a Stanford man will go to the Commencement of his own university rather than to ours; but whenever a doctor of medicine or bachelor of laws or master of business administration or of engineering has come to feel that he has become a Harvard man the University has gained so much strength. This feeling of sonship should be recognized and nourished by inviting these men to return to the seat of the University each year, there to take part

in this traditional rite of loyalty, which is the symbol that they are full members of the University.

• • •

The early announcement of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be held at St. Louis on May 23 and 24, will enable the constituent clubs to make plans for sending full delegations. The association is essentially a western organization, and its especial service to the University lies in the regions where Harvard is thought of as the home of ancient and remote traditions. It has done and is doing much to make the men of those regions realise that a living tradition, though ancient, may be an energetic force in a very modern present; and that the life of America would be dwarfed and twisted if it were not in part moulded by the beliefs and ideals of the fathers as well as by the present needs and opinions of the sons. The West needs the East and the traditions which are embodied in its universities. The Associated Harvard Clubs is a force making for continuity of growth in the country.

The other side of the influence of the Associated Clubs was shown by the way in which at the meeting in New York last June it helped to correct the perspective of many an eastern graduate. In a general way the city dweller of the East knows that America believes in education, and he usually shares in the faith, though sometimes from above. He needs oftener to meet men in whom this faith is so warm as to induce them to take a long journey and to give time and work to help on a particular form of education. The faith of these earnest workers for the University is a proper stimulus to those of its graduates who are inclined to take its benefits as a God-given right of the elect.

• • •

The formal statement under the postal laws of the stockholders of the BULLETIN, which was printed in the last issue, should not create the impression that it is as other corporations are, and that dividends are

paid to these stockholders. In the records of this corporation there is no such word as dividend, for its profits go wholly and directly to the Alumni Association. The increased service that the Alumni Association has been able to do for the University is in part the result of the increased prosperity of the BULLETIN derived from increased subscription lists and more advertising. These in turn rest on the increasing interest of the graduates in the University and its works.

• • •

The standing committee of the Alumni Association on the election of overseers, who are preparing the lists to be sent out for the preliminary postal card vote, will be glad to receive suggestions of names to be put on these lists. It is important that graduates should give this assistance to the committee, for no small body of men can ever think of all the men who can do good service to the University, and who have earned the right to be considered for the distinction. Suggestions should be sent to the secretary of the committee, Henry S. Thompson, care of White, Weld & Company, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

• • •

It was a gracious and characteristic act of President Lowell to use his new house for the first time for a reception on Christmas Eve for students who did not go away from Cambridge for the holidays. There are few things more desolate than to hear the Christmas sounds alone and in a strange country. President Lowell's thoughtful hospitality was of the sort that leaves a long and beneficent memory behind it, and that goes a long way towards keeping the university human and a humanizing force.

• • •

The address of Dean Briggs made on the Harvard Foundation at Yale, which appeared in the BULLETIN of December 18, has been reprinted in a pamphlet. Graduates and Harvard Clubs can get copies of it by applying to the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston.

Award of Fellowships at the Medical School

A new step was taken at the Medical School when, on November 26, 1912, John Harvard Fellowships were awarded before all the students of the School, most of the members of the Faculty of Medicine, and representatives of the Corporation and the Board of Overseers. The Fellowships were awarded to Elliott C. Cutler, of Brookline, A.B. '09, of the fourth year class; Edwin P. Lehman, A.B. '10 (Williams), of Redlands, Cal., of the third year class; and William A. Perkins A.B. '12, of Ogden, Utah, of the second year class. In addition, honorary mention was made of William R. Ohler S.B. '10, of Bethel, Conn., of the third year class, and Neuton S. Stern A.B. '12, of Memphis, Tenn., of the second year class, both of whom had a high enough rank to receive John Harvard Fellowships, but were ineligible because they held other scholarships.

Dean Bradford, who presided, mentioned the fact that this was the first official recognition of the value of high scholarship in the Medical teaching at Harvard. He then introduced Professor Emeritus F. C. Shattuck, '68, M.D. '73, whose address is given below, and Professor Emeritus J. C. Warren, '63, M.D. '66, who spoke as a representative of the Governing Boards of the University. After the meeting an informal reception was held in the students' room of the Medical School.

Dr. Shattuck said:

"We meet today to testify to our respect for scholarship, to honor those who excel in it, to rejoice in this new evidence of the growth of University solidarity.

"Some of us, sometimes, are tempted to think that scholarship is at a discount nowadays. King David must have had indigestion at times, perhaps hyperacidity, and then become pessimistic, as, for instance, when he classed all men as liars. So also his son, Solomon the Wise, when he says that wisdom crieth in the streets, allowing us to infer that no man regardeth her. Wisdom is too wise to cry in the streets. Does she not, nevertheless, always win recognition, late, if not immediate, but still win it? The voice of true scholarship is not a street voice; it never becomes raucous, though its

influence, sooner or later, reaches the streets as surely as the sun rises. The word 'scholarship' has a broader significance than it had in the Middle Ages, when it was bounded, in the main, by Latin, Greek and Theology. Scholarship broke its bonds in the days of the Renaissance. Does not its essence lie in thorough intellectual training, whether this leads to a practical application or not? Is there any warrant for the scorn implied in the term 'bread and butter studies'? Is not the range of scholarship ever widening? This gathering, and its occasion, seems to me one of the many evidences that such is the case. Is it not probable that the Lord really does delight in the strength of a man's legs? There seem to be those, in these athletic days, who think that His chief and constant delight lies therein. Is it not reasonable to believe that the Lord delights in all and every honest effort of man to make the most of himself? The Battle of Armageddon, of which we have heard so much these past six months, is on all the time; and in every man the forces of good and evil fight for the mastery as long as he lives.

"Scholarship implies healthy growth. Its value does not lie in its recognition. And yet it is well for us to recognize it. Recognition is but fair to those who achieve scholarship, of which the main-spring lies within the man, though the efficiency of the spring can be enhanced by external as well as internal stimuli. To recognize and honor the scholarship of others is surely a stimulus to us, and is thus twice blessed.

"My earlier statement that this meeting marks a growth of the University principle at Harvard may bear some explanation. Harvard College has become Harvard University within forty years; but there are still today some loose threads in the University fabric. The physical separation of the Medical School, necessitated by the all-essential part which large hospitals, practically only possible and adapted to the purpose in notable centres of population, entails disadvantages alike to students and teachers. The student, perhaps even more than the teacher, may fail to realize that he is a member of the University rather

than of a school. Indeed, how can he help it as long as the degree of Doctor of Medicine carries with it no voice in the election of Overseers? The man who gets his A.B. with a minimum of work—a minimum both in quantity and quality—need survive only five years (he does not need to live) to enter into the full privileges of sonship. So also, a man, who having taken an A.B. elsewhere, after one year's residence and work wins also the Harvard A.B. But the medical student, not a holder of the Harvard A.B., after four years of serious work, followed usually by a year or more in a hospital, is turned adrift without the annual reminder carried by the franchise that he is really part of a great and beneficent institution, worthy of his loyalty and devotion. This is not just, therefore not wise, and will, I have faith to believe, be remedied in time. Let us all bear it in mind and do what we can to right the wrong as occasion presents itself. The participation of the Medical School in the John Harvard scholarships, which were originally confined to under-graduates—members of the College—seems to me a sign of progress in University growth. It binds more closely together the Medical School and College and asserts that scholarship has a part in medical study as in every other branch of intellectual endeavor.

"I do not remember before having had the privilege of speaking to the whole body of medical students, and it may never be offered to me again. I therefore avail myself of the chance to say to you collectively what I have said several times to classes individually, especially shortly before graduation. It seems to me that every man who has had the opportunity to benefit by a college or university education should feel that he has thereby been put under bonds as it were. He has, perforce, been an object of charity, and should never forget the fact. The actual cost to any college of an undergraduate student is by no means met by his tuition fees, which are, essentially, the same for poor and rich alike. This charity is rendered possible by the generosity, self-denial, public spirit, sentiment of those who have gone before us. The poor man needs it; the rich man cannot escape it. Modern medical education is the most

expensive of university, perhaps of any large scale, education. If the undergraduate costs the college twice as much as he pays, the medical student costs probably five times as much, a portion of hospital expense being fairly chargeable to his needs. No large body of teachers is required for a law school, and one laboratory—the library, to wit—suffices. How different the conditions in a medical school! Much, therefore, is given to us physicians and it is reasonable that much should be required. If, like a sponge we absorb, like a sponge we should give forth, squeezing ourselves rather than waiting for events, which may never come, to do the squeezing for us. How can we pay our debt? It is within the power of each and all. Let us strive to live worthily, to do honest work for an honest wage where a wage belongs; but never forgetting that oftentimes the work which is best worth the doing, most profitable to us as well as to the world, carries with it no money wage. If we stumble, as most of us, perhaps fall, as many of us do, let us not be discouraged but rather be stimulated to renewed effort. The persistent exercise of the will forms habits and develops character, enlarges reflex action, constantly freeing the higher centres for new work by throwing down to the lower activities, which at first, only the higher could direct.

"It is thus in constant effort to make the most of himself as man, citizen, member of his calling, that everyone can cancel his debt to the past. If it happens that we have, or acquire, a superfluity of this world's goods, how can we do so much good, with so little danger of harm, as by promoting the health of mankind? Again, sooner or later, the orbit of every human being approaches medicine, and we physicians have the chance to urge the claims of medical education and research upon those who have the means to aid it. In so doing we are offering a privilege rather than asking a favor.

"Ask Henry Higginson, whom all will agree to be a competent witness, to tell us whether it is a privilege to give; whether his life has been enriched by the purgation of his pocketbook. I am disappointed that he is not with us this afternoon, but we have

other witnesses. Ask Robert Bacon. Ask Dr. Warren whether he regrets having given himself all these years.

"John Harvard Scholars, we greet you: we congratulate you and are proud of you. May this honor be but the forerunner of others and greater yet to come!"

THE STUDY OF LEPROSY

The Medical School has joined in another important coöperative study of disease, by undertaking with the Massachusetts State Board of Charities a study of leprosy and a search for its cure.

The Massachusetts State Board of Charities maintains at Penikese Island near Woods Hole a colony for cases of leprosy. It has now appointed as assistant superintendent of the Penikese hospital Dr. J. A. Honeij, who is a Fellow in Bacteriology at the Medical School. The Medical School has put its laboratories at the service of Dr. Honeij, and he will have the active coöperation of the school, and the advice of Dr. Simeon Wollbach, Dr. Bradford, Dr. Ernst, Dr. Ordway and others.

There are now fifteen cases of leprosy at the Island. Dr. Honeij will spend much of his time there, and a laboratory has been equipped for his use with quarters for guinea pigs, horses, cows and other animals used for experimental purposes and for tests from which it is hoped to secure an antitoxin.

This research into the nature of leprosy and the means of combating it will continue the work done by Dr. Walter R. Brinkerhoff, '97, M.D. 1901, who was for several years director of the United States Leprosy Investigation Station in the Hawaiian Islands, and made important and fruitful investigations of the disease. He returned to the service of the Medical School and was Assistant Professor of Pathology at the time of his death in 1911.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES

The Faculty of Medicine offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, on Sunday afternoons, beginning January 5 and ending May 18, 1913. The lectures will begin at four o'clock and the

doors will be closed at five minutes past the hour. No tickets are required. The list of lectures follows:

Jan. 5.—Preventive Medicine in Relation to Industrial and International Concord. Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

Jan. 12.—The Care and Feeding of Young Children. Dr. John Lovett Morse.

Jan. 19.—Leprosy and its Cure in Massachusetts. Dr. Charles J. White.

Jan. 26.—What the State Board of Health is doing to protect the Health of the Citizens of Massachusetts. Dr. Mark W. Richardson.

Feb. 2.—The Sexual Instinct—its Abuse and Control. (To men only.) Dr. Edward H. Nichols.

Feb. 9.—The Responsibility of the Community for the Prevalence of Venereal Disease. Dr. Hugh Cabot.

Feb. 16.—Dangerous Effects of Patent Medicines. Dr. David L. Edsall.

Feb. 23.—Fresh Air, Exercise, and Physical Condition. Dr. Edward H. Bradford.

Mar. 2.—The Bladder Ailments of Men in Later Life. (To men only.) Dr. Paul Thorndike.

Mar. 9.—Ophthalmic Catastrophes. Dr. Myles Standish.

Mar. 16.—How to cultivate Emotional Poise in an Emotional Age. Dr. George L. Walton.

Mar. 23.—The Rise of Experimental Medicine. Dr. Howard T. Karsner.

Mar. 30.—Tumor Diseases Peculiar to Women. (To women only.) Dr. William P. Graves.

Apr. 6.—The Management of Scarlet Fever and Measles. Dr. E. H. Place.

Apr. 13.—The New State Psychopathic Hospital. Dr. E. E. Southard.

Apr. 20.—The Effect of Occupation on the Hearing Power. Dr. Clarence J. Blake.

Apr. 27.—The Hygiene of Pregnancy. (To women only.) Dr. Franklin S. Newell.

May 4.—Treatment of some Emergencies of a Surgical Nature. Dr. Howard A. Lothrop.

May 11.—The Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Dr. Charles A. Brackett.

May 18.—Future Lines of Investigation of Infectious Diseases. Dr. S. B. Wollbach.

HARVARD MEN IN CONGRESS

Of the sixteen members of Congress from Massachusetts the following eight are Harvard men: Frederick H. Gillett, LL.B. '77, Republican, of Springfield; Thomas C. Thacher, '82, Democrat, of Yarmouth; Samuel E. Winslow, '85, Republican, of Worcester; Augustus P. Gardner, '86, Republican, of Hamilton; Andrew J. Peters, '95, Democrat, of Boston; Michael F. Phelan, '97, Democrat, of Lynn; William F. Murray, '04, Democrat, of Boston; John Jacob Rogers, '04, Republican, of Lowell.

The Cause of Whooping Cough

Another important discovery has been made by an officer of the Harvard Medical School. Dr. F. B. Mallory, '86, M.D. '90, Associate Professor of Pathology, working in the pathological laboratory of the Boston City Hospital with Dr. A. A. Horner, M.D. '11, and Dr. F. F. Henderson, has definitely proved that the symptoms of whooping cough are caused by the *bacillus pertussis*; Dr. Mallory has described the lesions which are characteristic of the disease and the way in which they are produced.

Whooping cough has been ascribed to various microorganisms, but only one has received serious consideration,—the *bacillus pertussis*, which was seen and described by Bordet and Gengou at the Institut Pasteur in Paris, in 1900, but not successfully grown by them until 1906. They found that this microorganism was constantly present in all cases in the acute stage of whooping cough, but never in health or associated with any other disease. Klimenko in 1908, at the Royal Institute for Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg, repeated their work, confirming their observations, and with pure cultures of the bacillus produced in puppies symptoms resembling those of whooping cough, although without the characteristic whoop. As yet however, the lesion characteristic of the disease and the relation of the *bacillus pertussis* to it had not been worked out. It is this final step, which opens the way to the direct search for a cure, which Professor Mallory has achieved. He has demonstrated not only that the bacillus is found in connection with the disease, but that it is found in definite connection with certain characteristic lesions which are capable of producing the symptoms of the disease.

Last summer, while Dr. Mallory was studying microscopically the tissues from two children who had died from whooping cough, he and his assistants observed that minute bacilli were packed in between the cilia or microscopic hair-like projections of the cells lining the trachea. These cilia, which are about one-six thousandth of an inch in length, in their normal condition, catch and carry upwards towards the mouth particles of dust, bacteria and the like

which have been inhaled. Their function is therefore highly important for the preservation of health. Dr. Mallory found that in the first case, in which the disease had lasted 15 days, the bacilli were very numerous; in the second case, where the disease had lasted six weeks, they were less so. Examination of the lung tissue obtained from three other cases showed the same minute bacillus present in large numbers between the cilia of the cells lining the bronchi.

These observations led to experimental work on animals. Sputum from acute cases of whooping cough was injected into the trachea of a puppy and of a young rabbit. When the animals were killed at the end of several weeks, sections of their trachea showed the same lesion as had been observed in the cases of the children,—fairly numerous minute bacilli between the cilia of the epithelial cells.

Pure cultures of a bacillus corresponding in every way with that described by Bordet and Gengou were then obtained on the special potato-blood-agar medium devised by them, and several puppies and young rabbits were inoculated with it. When these animals were killed, after various intervals of time, it was possible to obtain from their lungs and trachea the bacillus again in pure cultures. Microscopic examination showed the bacillus in small to large numbers between the cilia of single cells and groups of cells in the trachea of the puppy and in the nares, trachea, and bronchi of all three rabbits. The more successful results obtained with the rabbits were due to improvement in the method of inoculating them.

Thus the steps required according to Koch's law for the proof of a causal relation between a bacillus and a disease were complete. Bordet and Gengou had found and grown the microorganism, and Klimenko had by means of pure cultures produced in animals symptoms resembling those in human beings. Dr. Mallory and his assistants have discovered the lesion which seems to be peculiar to the disease and characteristic, and then produced the same lesion in animals by inoculating them

with pure culture of the microorganism and obtained the microorganism again in pure culture from the infected animals.

The lesion seems to be largely mechanical. The bacilli, which in cultures form rather sticky colonies, apparently mat the cilia together and interfere with their normal movements. They thus cause a constant irritation which brings about spasmodic coughing terminating in a violent intake of air, which is the whoop. At the same time, by preventing the normal clearing of the surface of the air passages, they increase the danger from other bacteria, especially the pneumo-coccus, which causes the pneumonia that not infrequently follows on whooping cough.

BLOOD ANALYSIS

A great advance in the methods of diagnosis of nephritis and gout has been recently made by Professor Folin of the Department of Biological Chemistry at the Medical School and Dr. W. Denis, his assistant. They have devised improved methods of analysis by which accurate results can be obtained from very small quantities of blood. Heretofore, the chemical study of the blood has been of little value to the practising physician, in the first place, because the amount of blood required has been considerable, and in the second place, because the methods of analysis have been so imperfect that the delicate changes which are known to occur could not be followed. Dr. Folin and Dr. Denis have worked out methods of analysis through which a minute quantity of blood such as is used, for example, in the famous Wasserman reaction for syphilis, is sufficient for the purpose. By the improved methods of analysis, four of the important constituents of the blood serum—the total nitrogen, the ammonia, the urea, and the uric acid—can be determined with sufficient accuracy to give valuable clinical information.

The information thus obtained will help in the diagnosis of a number of conditions producing disease. Among these the most important are incipient Bright's disease or nephritis, gout, either pure or associated with some

lesion of the kidney, and the state of acidosis or acid intoxication which occurs in diabetes, pernicious vomiting, and after serious operations on children.

Dr. Folin has discovered that there is uric acid in the blood of every healthy person to the amount of 1-1000 of one per cent., but that in persons afflicted with gout there is from two to four times that amount. He finds that there is twice as much urea or nitrogenous refuse in the bodies of those who are ill with nephritis as in the bodies of those who are healthy. With this method of analysis, physicians will be able to determine how seriously a person is afflicted with gout or nephritis and whether a dietetic or medicinal treatment is more valuable. Further than that, it will show what the danger point is in such an illness, for the frequent tests of the blood of a patient which are possible without injury by this new method, will reveal changes in his physical condition.

The advantages of the study of the blood over that of the urine are considerable. The urine is after all a solution of waste products, and any conclusions drawn from its examination must be indirect. The blood, on the other hand, is in constant relation with every tissue of the body, and its composition is, therefore, an index of the condition of the organism as a whole. The advance in the method of diagnosis consists in the substitution of the study of the active agent of life for that of the discarded products.

Dr. Folin's discovery attains results which physiological chemists have long been working for. It is of the greatest practical importance for clinical medicine, since it gives an exact objective method of arriving at conclusions which have heretofore depended largely on inference, and it introduces quantitative method into an important field of diagnosis.

The play written by J. F. Ballard, A.M. '11, "Believe Me, Xantippe", will be produced at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston next month.

The Aesculapian Club

In February, 1902, Dr. Townsend W. Thorndike, then a fourth year student in the Medical School, organized some of his classmates into a society which should undertake active work for the interests of the School. The name "Aesculapian Club" was adopted. The Club adopted for its seal a circle formed by an Aesculapian Serpent, in the center of which is a Greek cross, bearing in its middle a smaller Aesculapian serpent entwining a staff; for the motto was adopted Paré's, "We dress the wound; God heals it." Eighteen members were elected; and the perpetuation of the Club was ensured by providing for the election of a chapter every year from the Senior Class.

During the next two years the club was active in investigating and reporting on courses in the Medical School, and at times recommending changes to the Faculty. At a meeting in March, 1904, seven professors and instructors were present by invitation to discuss their courses. As a result of this agitation the officers of the School requested every class then in the institution to give the Faculty a written report on every course taken, with suggestions for improvement.

In 1908 the Aesculapian Club voted to give one quarter of its annual dues to the Medical School, and during the following year this money was used to pay the expenses of speakers who went to distant cities and towns to tell Harvard clubs and medical gatherings the advantages possessed by the Harvard School.

In 1909 the Club organized its members—who by this time were scattered from Maine to California—into a publicity and information bureau for the School. Through co-operation with the Dean's office, these men are kept supplied with the latest official literature issued by the School, and when the Dean receives a letter of inquiry from a prospective student the latter is frequently referred to the nearest Aesculapian member. He tells the applicant about the School—its buildings, its Faculty, its clinical advantages, comprising hundreds of ward patients and nearly a half million dispensary patients annually. Through these Aesculapian "missionaries" several students have

been brought to Harvard in the past four years.

At present the Club is contributing about \$200 a year to the School. Last year's donation was used for the "Aesculapian Club Scholarship," and this year's contribution is being applied to special research.

For several years the Club has held in December or January a mid-winter meeting to which physicians of Boston have been invited. Some of the speakers who have addressed these meetings have been Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, M.D. '90, who spoke on "The Physical Effects of American Football"; Charles F. Choate, Jr., '88, on "The Medical Profession from the Legal Point of View"; President Emeritus Eliot on "The Coming Change in the Medical Profession"; and Rev. S. M. Crothers on "Literature and Medicine." In addition to these the club has reached out to Baltimore, New York, Washington and St. Louis for Dr. W. S. Thayer, '85, M.D. '89; Dr. A. Flexner, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, and Dr. D. L. Edsall for its speakers.

With its increasing income the club has been able to hold larger and larger meetings. This year's meeting, on December 7, was held in Copley Hall; about four hundred physicians of Boston and its suburbs were present.

The "Kommers" form of these meetings, in which the guests sit about small tables, which are supplied with churchwarden pipes, tobacco, cigarettes and other refreshments, effectually does away with the stiffness and discomfort of most medical gatherings.

At the latest meeting, the general subject of which was medical education, the speakers were Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, Dr. Edward Hickling Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Horace David Arnold, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine.

Dr. Bevan, who has studied practically every medical school in this country and in Europe, and whose knowledge of medical education is unsurpassed, stated his belief that the buildings, clinical facilities, and

Faculty of the Harvard Medical School gave it an opportunity, exceeded by that of no other institution, of becoming the model medical school of America.

Dean Bradford, speaking on "Present Work and Future Plans" at the School mentioned two great discoveries recently made at the School—the proof by Professor Mallory of the causal lesions in whooping cough, and by Professor Rosenau of the transmission of infantile paralysis by the "biting" or "stable" fly. Dean Bradford mentioned among the other activities of the School the researches which are now being made on the cause of leprosy and of scarlet fever, as well as the great work being done at the Huntington Hospital on the cause and possible cure of cancer. Speaking of the clinical advantages of the School he said that in a short time there would be within rifle shot of the school 2000 ward patients available for teaching and research purposes in hospitals whose visiting staffs were either nominated by or closely affiliated with the School.

Dean Arnold said that in the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine any graduate can obtain instruction in any medical subject for any length of time. For example, a man who wishes to learn the latest method of examining the blood can here find an expert to teach him; the man who wants to brush up on physical diagnosis can run into town once a week for a couple of months and be instructed at one of the hospitals by the physicians then on duty; and the man who wishes to enter on research can find the best of opportunities under the auspices of the School.

The Aesculapian Club has now a membership of about 200 earnest, active young graduates who are working with might and main to teach America the pre-eminence of the Harvard Medical School.

KING'S CHAPEL LECTURES.

A series of lectures, maintained by the Lowell Institute under the auspices of the Harvard Divinity School, will be given this year, as in recent years, in King's Chapel, Boston, on Monday afternoons, at 2.30 o'clock. Admission is free and no tickets will be required.

Professor Clifford H. Moore will give

five lectures on "The Quest of Salvation in the Greek and Roman World", and Professor George F. Moore will give five lectures on "Chapters in the History of Mohammedanism" from the point of view of comparative theology, with especial attention to correspondences in the development of Christian theology.

The dates and individual topics of Professor Clifford H. Moore's lectures are here given:

Jan. 6.—Orphism, Pythagoreanism, and the Greek Mysteries.

Jan. 13.—Religious Philosophy.

Jan. 20.—The Mysteries of Isis, Mithras, and the Great Mother.

Jan. 27.—Christianity.

Feb. 3.—The Relation of Christianity to its Environment.

The dates and titles of Professor George F. Moore's lectures will be:

Feb. 10.—The Theology of the Koran.

Feb. 17.—Controversies about Faith and Free Will. The Rationalists.

Feb. 24.—Asceticism and Mysticism.

Mar. 3.—The Great Schism. Moslem Gnosticism.

Mar. 10.—Modern Movements, including Babism and Behaism.

HARVARD SEMITIC SERIES

The first number of the new Harvard Semitic Series, edited by Professors Jewett, Lyon, and George F. Moore, has just appeared under the title "Sumerian Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum. Part I. Chiefly from the Reigns of Lugalanda and Urukagina of Lagash. Copied, with Introduction and Index of Names of Persons, by Mary Inda Hussey, Ph.D." Leipzig. J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung.

The new series will consist of occasional volumes in the field of Semitic exploration, philology, literature, history, and religion. Volumes I and II, which are now in preparation, will give the results of the explorations carried on at Samaria in 1908-10.

"The Sumerian Tablets" contains 36 pages of introduction and index, and 81 plates (75 of lithographed texts and 6 of photographs of the tablets). The work is sold at \$5.00 by the Harvard Publication Agent, and at M. 20 by the Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung. The cost of the publication has been generously borne by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

Two New Professors Appointed



Professor G. G. Sears

Since the latest list published in the BULLETIN, two more professors have been elected—George Gray Sears, Clinical Professor of Medicine, confirmed by the Board of Overseers, September 25, 1912, and Ralph Barton Perry, Professor of Philosophy from February 1, 1913, confirmed by the Overseers, December 11, 1912.

Professor Sears graduated at Amherst in 1880, and then spent a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the end of the first year there the call of medicine prevailed, and he entered the Medical School, and graduated at the head of his class in 1885, with the degree of M.D. He received an appointment to the Massachusetts General Hospital, at the head of the list, and entered that hospital in the middle of his last year at the School. He then went to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and began practice in Boston in the winter of 1886.

He entered the service of the Medical School in 1893, and was Assistant in Clinical Medicine from that time until 1897. From 1897 till 1901 he was Instructor, and from 1901 to 1911 Assistant Professor of the same subject. In 1911-12 he was Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.



Professor R. B. Perry

Professor Sears has been a successful and lucid teacher and an active and influential member of the Medical Faculty. He has a large and leading consultation practice; he is a member of the Association of American Physicians, and has been a constant contributor to the leading medical journals.

Professor Perry graduated from Princeton with the degree of A.B. in 1896, and then, coming to Harvard, took the A.M. in 1897, and the Ph.D. in 1899. In 1899-1900 he was Instructor in Philosophy at Williams, and from 1900 to 1902 was Instructor in Philosophy at Smith College. Then he was called back to Harvard, and was Instructor in Philosophy from 1902 to 1905, and has been Assistant Professor of Philosophy from 1905 to the present appointment. He has been chairman of the Department of Philosophy since 1906. He has declined at least two offers of professorships in other important universities.

His publications include "The Approach to Philosophy", in 1905, which is an introduction to the whole subject, "The Moral Economy", a book on ethics, published in 1909, and "Present Phil-

osophical Tendencies", published in 1912. The last is a survey of the new movements in naturalism, idealism, pragmatism, and realism. A review of this book in the *New York Nation* concluded: "For the rest, he has given us admirable exposition, keen criticism, and suggestive construction, all couched in a style that makes a difficult subject pleasant reading. His book is as excellent and important as the length of this review would indicate."

Professor Perry is one of the leaders in the new school of realists; he contributed an important paper to the volume put out last summer by a group of the younger men in this school, under the title "The New Realism."

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Board of Overseers at its meeting on December 11, 1912, gave its consent to the following appointments:

Williams Sturgis Bigelow, J. Templeton Coolidge, and Robert Bacon, Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from January 1, 1913.

William Elwood Byerly, Perkins Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, from September 1, 1913.

Harvey Cushing, Moseley Professor of Surgery, from September 1, 1912.

Benjamin Aphorpe Gould Fuller, Instructor in Philosophy from September 1, 1913.

Arthur Norman Holcombe, Assistant Professor of Government for five years from February 1, 1913.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The students who stayed in Cambridge during the Christmas season were not forgotten by the officers of the University.

President Lowell threw open his new house on Christmas eve and between 8 and 10 entertained the members of the University. About 200 students accepted the invitation to attend. President and Mrs. Lowell received with the following: Dean and Mrs. Briggs, Dean and Mrs. Haskins, Professor and Mrs. Ropes, Professor Palmer, Dean Hurlbut, Professor J. L. Coolidge, President

Fitch of Andover Theological Seminary, G. W. Cram, E. H. Wells, and Assistant Dean Yeomans.

At 9 o'clock a Christmas tree was lighted, and Arthur Beane, '11, Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, distributed candy. Mr. John Ise, A.M. '11, assistant in Economics, sang some songs accompanied by Dr. Davison, the College organist. Professor Morse Stevens, of the University of California, read selections from Kipling, and President Lowell read the Bible story of the birth of Christ. At 9.30 supper was served in the dining room, and at 10 o'clock President and Mrs. Lowell received again in the east room.

Phillips Brooks House was open to everybody on the evening of Christmas Day. Professor I. L. Winter and Mr. F. W. C. Hersey read appropriate selections, and a varied entertainment was provided.

Special dinners were served at the Union and Memorial Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY

Professor Palache, using a fund placed at his disposal by A. F. Holden, '88, has spent six weeks in Maine and New Hampshire collecting minerals for the Mineralogical Museum and the teaching collections.

A large amount of material was secured, including rare minerals from the gem mines of Maine, an excellent series of topaz, crystals from North Chatham, N. H., and a variety of beryl crystals from various localities. Most of the material was obtained from local collectors, but several localities were worked with success by the party under the direction of Professor Palache.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL.

In the list of schools represented in the class of 1910 published in the BULLETIN of December 11 no mention was made of the Morristown School, Morristown, N. J. This school sent four boys to the freshman class—Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., of Chicago; Frederic P. Clement, Jr., of Watertown, N. Y.; John G. Heyburn, of Louisville; and Samuel T. Williamson, of Lansing, Mich.

The Harvard Clubs

The seventeenth meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis on May 23 and 24, 1913. The Harvard Club of St. Louis will act as host and already the general committee and sub-committees are at work on their plans.

The general committee is made up as follows: Albert T. Perkins, '87, chairman; W. L. R. Gifford, '84; J. Archer O'Reilly, '02, secretary of the Harvard Club of St. Louis; Thomas R. Akin, '90; S. L. Swarts, '88; Charles H. Morrill, '08; C. R. D. Meier, '05. The chairmen of the special committees are: W. C. Fordyce, '95, transportation and hotels; Hugh McK. Jones, '01, entertainment and dinner; Oliver F. Richards, '00, music; Eugene H. Augert, LL.B., '09, amusements; George F. Steedman, '92, reception and automobiles; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., '06, publicity; Daniel K. Catlin, '09, finance.

INTER-CLUB BOWLING.

The challenge for a bowling match recently issued by the Harvard Club of Lowell has already brought about two games. On Saturday evening, December 14, the Newburyport Club sent to Lowell a team which was beaten in three straight games, but on Tuesday, December 17, the Lynn Club defeated Lowell, at Lowell, two strings out of three.

Newburyport was seriously handicapped in its match by the illness of its members; only two of the regular team were able to bowl. The scores follow:

NEWBURYPORT.

Snow,	80	71	87	238
Toppin,	69	73	88	230
Walker,	88	78	91	257
Legate,	108	97	104	309
Sub.,	72	73	74	219

Total,	417	302	444	1253
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LOWELL.

Dumas,	99	91	108	298
Bodfish,	72	73	74	219
Spalding,	79	81	91	251
Pickering,	99	74	81	254
Wetherbee,	127	114	96	337

Total,	467	433	450	1350
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The scores of the match between Lynn and Lowell were:

LYNN.

H. Breed,	73	93	78	244
M. Breed,	100	99	85	284
Keene,	94	80	101	275
Kimball,	83	85	85	253
Newhall,	78	80	88	246

Total,	428	437	437	1302
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LOWELL.

Dumas,	69	87	89	245
Bodfish,	79	75	94	248
Walsh,	79	77	91	247
Pickering,	89	76	89	243
Wetherbee,	94	86	95	275

Total,	401	401	455	1257
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NEW YORK ENGINEERS

The sixth annual dinner of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York was held on Saturday, December 7th, at the Harvard Club in that city. Arthur C. Jackson, '88, president of the society was toastmaster. The other speakers were: Professor Ira N. Hollis; Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York; W. P. Field, Princeton, '83, president of the Princeton Engineering Association; Professor George C. Whipple; Thomas W. Slocum, '90; and John C. Montgomery, mining engineer. The speeches were interesting, and on topics of live interest, and the dinner was one of the most enthusiastic the society has had.

In addition to those already mentioned, there were present: Professors A. E. Kennelly, H. L. Smythe, and L. C. Graton; William H. Burr, Robert Ridgway, and Daniel L. Turner, honorary members; George S. Rice, '70, Franklin Remington, '87, B. B. Thayer, '85, John R. MacArthur, '85, John Hays Hammond, C. S. Kelley, Francis Mason, '06, J. R. Finlay, '91, Clifford Richardson, '77, Charles Gilman, '04, Clifford M. Holland, '06, John R. Healy, '97, Thomas Crimmins, '00, Roger C. Barnard, '02, R. K. Tomlin, Jr., '07, H. M. Hale, '04, Huntington Adams, '01, H. J. Alexander, '00, J. M. Betton, '71, R. E. Barrett, '06, W. C. Brinton, '07, J. E. Bunting, '98, W. F. Booth, '84, C. P. Crimmins, '10, E. A. S. Clarke, '84, G. C. Crawford, '04, Col. Babbitt, C. R. Dean, '82, D. G. Edwards, '03, R. H. Furich, '12, C. P. Frey, '88, A. D.

Flinn, C. F. Frothingham, '69, W. M. Griffin, '05, F. N. Goble, '02, J. F. Gowen, '11, Professor J. E. Woodman, '96, F. Wilcock, '00, W. Hanck, '96, J. P. Hogan, '03, C. Herschel, '60, W. S. Higgins, '12, Stephen O. Hopkins, '12, Everett N. Hutchins, '09, F. P. Locke, '00, C. E. Lakeman, '04, J. Levine, '04, M. R. McAlpin, '97, E. Q. Moses, '02, R. L. Niles, Jr., '09, F. M. Newton, '98, A. J. Pates, '04, N. B. Pope, '02, R. Rumery, '99, C. P. Perin, '83, M. H. Ryan, '99, H. A. Richardson, '08, L. Rome, '08, G. H. Shaw, '04, C. W. Stark, '03, E. A. Stevens, '04, E. R. Taylor, '68, D. F. Turnbull, '95, E. L. Verveer, '98, Harrison Weymouth, '02, and E. B. Whittlesey, '06.

HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS

The Harvard Club of Paris had a dinner on the evening of Saturday, November 23, 1912, the day of the Yale football game. Forty-six members were present. C. Inman Barnard, LL.B. '74 presided. Joseph E. Sharkey, '99, the secretary, read cable messages from Robert Bacon, '80, the founder and honorary president of the club, and Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, who is an honorary member of the organization.

Professor George G. Wilson, who is now lecturing at the Sorbonne under the new official exchange professorship between Harvard and the French universities, was the special guest of the evening; he made a short address. Murray Bartlett, '92, President of the University of the Philippines, who stopped at Paris on his way to the United States, told of the work of the Harvard Club of Manila.

James H. Hyde, '98, will entertain the members of the Club on the evening of January 18, in honor of Professor Wilson.

SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

The class of 1913 has elected the following officers in addition to those previously announced:

Secretary—Walter Tufts, Jr., of Boston.

Class Committee.—P. G. M. Austin, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; G. H. Roosevelt, of Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Class Day Committee.—D. C. Par-

menter, of Gloucester, Mass.; R. B. Batchelder, of Salem, Mass.; A. M. Goodale, of Saco, Me.; S. M. Felton, 3d., of Haverford, Pa.; H. J. Smith, of Denver, Colo.; J. B. Cummings, of Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Abeles, of St. Louis, Mo.

Photograph Committee.—Robert Bowser, of Richmond, Va.; C. MacD. Makepeace, of Providence, R. I.; H. N. Baldwin, of West Newton, Mass.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university hockey team follows:

January 6.—Ottawa.
January 15.—Toronto.
January 18.—Cornell.
January 22.—Princeton.
January 25.—Massachusetts Agricultural College.
February 1.—Yale at the Arena.
February 5.—Dartmouth at the Arena.
February 8.—Princeton at New York.
February 15.—Princeton at the Arena in case of tie.
February 19.—Yale at New Haven.
February 22.—Yale at the Arena in case of tie.

The university hockey team defeated the M. I. T. team, 4 goals to 0, in the Boston Arena on Wednesday evening, December 18. This game was the first one on the Harvard schedule.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Among the directors of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society are the following Harvard men: H. D. Sedgwick, '82, Bouck White, '96, and Nicholas Kelley, '06. The Society "welcomes into its ranks all students who desire 'light, more light' on the world-wide Socialist movement". It now has chapters at 48 colleges and universities.

IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The following Harvard men have been elected members of the Newburyport (Mass.) city government for 1913: Edward H. Little, '01, alderman; Leon M. Little, '10, and Charles Thurlow, Jr., '12, councilmen; Joshua Hale, '92, Ernest Foss, '99, and Laurence P. Dodge, '08, members of the school committee.

Alumni Notes

'53—President Eliot spoke on December 18 before the Men's Club of the First Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass. His subject was "Commission Form of Government."

LL.B. '59—Everett P. Wheeler has in the December number of the *Columbia Law Review* an article on "Progress in Reform of Legal Procedure."

LL.B. '62—Howard M. Hamblin died at Hyde Park, Mass., on December 16, 1912, in his 73d year.

'73—J. Cheever Goodwin, author or adapter of more than forty musical comedies many of which won great success, died at his home in New York City on December 18, 1912.

S.D. '78—Professor Charles S. Minot, of the Medical School, was one of the Americans who spoke at the recent Thanksgiving Day banquet in Berlin. Joseph C. Grew, '02, the first secretary of the American Embassy to Germany, also spoke.

'79—Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has recently issued his annual report for the fiscal year 1912.

'82—Rev. David C. Garrett, who has recently become rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Tilton, N. H., will serve also as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Franklin, N. H.

'85—Franklin S. Billings, of Woodstock, has been elected a member of the Vermont House of Representatives.

M.D. '88—Dr. Daniel S. Harkins died at his home 706 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass., on December 8, 1912.

'90—William B. Carpenter, of the Boston Mechanic Arts High School, has been elected president of the Association of Mathematical Teachers of New England.

'91—Francis R. Bangs has been elected a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for three years.

'93—Joseph Manley is acting president of Marietta College, Marietta, O.

'95—Alexander Whiteside has been elected a director, for three years, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'96—Professor R. B. Merriman, of the department of history, has published through the Clarendon Press, Gomara's "Annals of the Emperor Charles V." The volume includes the Spanish text and the English translation, introduction and notes by Professor Merriman.

Gr. '97-'98—Frederick E. Olmsted has withdrawn from the firm of Fisher, Bryant & Olmsted, consulting engineers, of 141 Milk Street, Boston. The business has been incorporated under the name of Fisher & Bryant, Inc. (Professor Richard T. Fisher, '98, and Edward S. Bryant, '00). Mr. Olmsted will maintain close professional relations with the new corporation. His address is 21 Lime Street, Boston.

'98—J. D. Towner is secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Post, Kansas City, Mo.

'99—Roger N. Burnham has been appointed by the Boston Art Commission sculptor for the figures which will be placed in front of the new City Hall annex on Court Street.

'99—A son, Edward P. Davis, Jr., was born on December 16, 1912, to Edward P. Davis and Mrs. Davis.

'99—Henry S. Dennison has been elected second vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

'99—J. W. Farley, publisher of the Boston Herald, has become a partner in the law firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, 84 State Street, Boston. Farley will continue as publisher of the Boston Herald, and will divide his time between the newspaper and his law office.

'99—Donald McKay Frost, LL.B. '02, formerly a member of the firm of Smythe, Lee & Frost of Charleston, S. C., is now with the law firm of Currier, Rollins, Young & Pillsbury, 84 State Street, Boston.

'99—Joshua B. Holden is a member of the special committee appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to arrange a trip of members of the Chamber to South America this spring.

'99—John Homans, M.D. '03, and Benjamin Tenney, M.D. '02, have been appointed chief surgeons of the department of general surgery of the Boston Dispensary; each will be responsible for the direction of the department for six months of the year.

A.M. '99—Rev. Joseph E. Perry, who has been for the last seven years associate pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, of Boston, has resigned.

Ph.D. '00—Professor W. B. Munro, of the department of government, has recently published through the Macmillan Company of New York a book entitled "The Government of American Cities." This is a companion volume to his earlier book on "The Government of European Cities" published in 1909.

'01—Walter Archer Frost has abandoned the practice of law to become associate editor of *The Cavalier*, one of the Munsey Company's magazines, published at 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His residence is The Judson Hotel, 53 Washington Square, New York.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, read on November 21, 1912, before the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology a paper entitled, "Some Relationships of the Reflexes."

'01—Herman F. Tucker has opened an office at 432 Pioneer Building, Seattle, Washington, as consulting engineer, specializing in steel and reinforced concrete. For four years he was designing engineer on the plans for the Panama Canal lock masonry and valves, and during the past year he has been resident engineer on the construction of the fourteen buildings for the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

'02—Warren E. Benscoter, instructor in the

Wilkes-Barre High School, has invented a new game which is a combination of football and baseball. The Wilkes-Barre papers report that the boys who have played the game take to it with great enthusiasm.

'02—Harry C. Dudley, mining engineer, is at 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.

'03—Albion M. Boothby is in the sales department of the United Boxboard Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His home address is 55 Roosevelt Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

'04—George C. Cunningham, formerly with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Denver, is salesman for The Oscar Muller Company, manufacturers of calculating machines, 32 Broadway, New York, of which Phillips B. Thompson, '97, is treasurer. Cunningham is at present at 2 South 15th Street, Philadelphia.

'04—James Jackson, formerly with Lee, Higginson & Company, is vice-president of the Paul Revere Trust Company, of Boston.

'04—Daniel C. Manning, L.L.B. '06, of Salem, has been elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

A.M. '04—Raymond W. Kent, S.B. (Rhode Island State College) '03, formerly chemist with the Diamond Rubber Company, is now with the Swinburn Tire & Rubber Company. His address is 171 Dodge Avenue, Akron, O.

'05—R. M. DeCormis was married in Dorchester, Mass., on December 14, 1912, to Miss Anna L. Davies. They will reside at 8 Dwight Street, Brookline, Mass.

'05—Whitcomb Field died on November 20, 1912, at Roseburg, Ore., where he had been engaged in ranching.

L.L.B. '05—Henry Schoellkopf died in Milwaukee on December 4, 1912. He had practised his profession in that city ever since he left the Law School.

'06—Charles L. Ames, of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, is about to move to North Carolina where he will be the representative of the company.

'06—Thomas Barbour has published in the *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* a volume entitled "A Contribution to the Zoögraphy of the East Indian Islands." This work, being volume 44 of the *Memoirs*, embodies Barbour's extensive biological studies in the East Indies.

'06—Joseph L. Barry of Lynn has been elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'06—Roger Merrill is with P. C. Headley & Company, cotton brokers, 721 Exchange Building, Boston.

'06—Roger M. H. Wilcox is in the sales department of the H. J. Heinz Company, Lewis Wharf, Boston. His address is 151 Shore Drive, Winthrop, Mass.

'07—William Rodman Fay, L.L.B. '10, has opened a law office at 84 State Street, Boston.

'08—Kenneth B. Hawkins, formerly of Burlington, Ia., is now in the law office of Brundage, Wilkerson & Cassels, The Rookery, Chicago.

'08—S. Eliot Henry is with the Eastern Oil & Rendering Company, Portsmouth, N. H.

'08—Edmund W. Sinnott, who is studying botany in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, spoke before the Harvard Botanical Club on December 10 on "A Botanical Trip through Australasia." In 1910-11 Sinnott, as a Sheldon Fellow, travelled extensively in Australia and New Zealand.

A.M. '08—Chifford M. Swan, S.B. (Mass. Inst. Technology) '99, who has been at Harvard for the past few years specializing in physics, is now head of the department of architectural acoustics of the Johns-Mánville Company of New York. His address is 600 West 115th Street, New York City.

'09—Edward H. Bonsall, Jr., rector of the Church of the Atonement, in Morton, Pa., was married on December 4 in Cambridge to Miss Elizabeth K. Hubbard, Wellesley '11.

'09—A play entitled "The Voice of the People" by David Carb was produced last month by the Harvard Dramatic Club.

'09—A son, J. Philip Hartt, Jr., was born on December 8, 1912, to J. Philip Hartt and Mrs. Hartt.

'10—Elliot C. Bacon left New York on December 10, 1912, on his way to Manila where he will have a position in the government of the Islands under Governor W. Cameron Forbes, '92.

'10—Fessenden S. Blanchard is with E. A. Shaw & Company, cotton buyers, 50 Congress Street, Boston.

'10—Henry Van Brunt is in the exchange department of the Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.

'10—Isaac Davis is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. He has been one of the assistant football coaches at Hopkins. He won his "H second" in football at Harvard, and his "H" at Hopkins. His address is 135 Jackson Place, Baltimore.

'11—Donald F. Cutler was married on December 7 to Miss Margaret Lionberger of St. Louis.

'12—Richard C. Babson, formerly with the Library Bureau, is with the American Felt Company, Boston.

'12—Samuel T. Farquhar is in the financial news department of the Boston Herald. His address is 6 Arlington Street, Cambridge.

'12—Kermit Roosevelt is with the Brazil Railroad Company. His present address is Caixa Postal 565, São Paulo, Brazil, S. A.

'12—Arthur W. Hanson is teaching English and ancient history at Colby Academy, New London, N. H.

'12—Cornelius D. Hurley is with the C. H. Alden Company, manufacturers of boys' and youths' shoes, Abington, Mass.

'12—Samuel B. Morison is with Rogers, Brown & Company, pig iron and coke, Buffalo, N. Y. His address is 136 Parkdale Avenue, Buffalo.

'12—Frank H. Sjöström is with the United States Worsteds Company, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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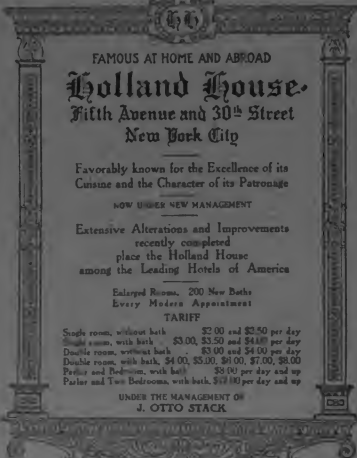
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VOLUME XV

JANUARY 29, 1913

NUMBER 18

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 60 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual subscription, \$1; single copies, 10 cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

NUMBER 18.

Opinion and Comment

The foundation of the Harvard University Press which is announced today marks a new and important milestone in the progress of the University in advancing human knowledge. Harvard did not formally take up its share of this duty of a university until the opening of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1846 and the stimulating force of Louis Agassiz made provision for the advanced study of science. About the same time began the productive labors of Professor Child, the first great American scholar in English and comparative literature, and of Professors Goodwin and Lane in the classical field. The next step was taken twenty-five years later when graduate instruction was organized as a separate function of the University, leading up to the degrees of Ph.D. and S.D. which are awarded only for original contribution to knowledge. Now the final step is taken by which the University is enabled to give the world the results of scholarly labor, whether carried on within or without its walls.

Productive scholarship is largely futile if its products are not communicated. Learning is of necessity coöperative; two men who live on opposite sides of the world may be pushing forward knowledge in the same field; and their time will be

economized and the progress of their subject will be swifter if each has timely notice of the results attained by the other. Yet in most fields of research publication can never pay for itself, not only because readers are of necessity few, but also because in many cases printing is unusually expensive. The communication of the results of scholarship to other scholars is thus a service eminently appropriate to a university. The Harvard University Press will therefore powerfully advance the general cause of learning.

• • •

At the same time, there are many scholarly works which interest a wider public of educated people, and others which so sum up and advance the knowledge of a subject that they go into use as textbooks in colleges or else as handbooks for professional men. Examples of the former type are Professor Santayana's "Three Philosophical Poets" and the book promised to the Press by Professor George F. Moore; of the latter, Professor Cannon's "Laboratory Course in Physiology", and Professor Cary's "Manual for Northern Woodsmen." In the publishing of such books there is some profit, though it is not intended that the Press shall go into the general publishing business. What is more

important than the profit is the enhancement of the prestige of the University. Oxford University has gained high distinction from the books published by the Clarendon Press, and a distinction of the most seemly and desirable kind. No one can deny that the advertising a university gets through publishing scholarly books redounds both to its own good and to the general good. The Press will therefore be also a powerful and beneficent instrument for maintaining the leadership of the University.

It starts under the best of auspices, and with high hopes. Though it has as yet no permanent endowment nor funds either for building or for the purchase of expensive equipment, it has a substantial working capital assured; and in Mr. C. C. Lane, the Director, it has a man who has already made a remarkable record in publishing books creditable to the University with the most meagre equipment and under almost impossible conditions of crowding. The members of the Board of Syndics deserve the gratitude of the graduates of the University for their disinterested service of the University. The high reputation of the Board both for scholarship and for business wisdom will bring to the Press general public confidence, and will strengthen the hands of the committee which is working to raise an endowment.

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The BULLETIN echoes the deep regret expressed by *The Crimson* over the retirement from active service of Professor George Herbert Palmer and Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody.

Professor Peabody has created a new subject of university study out of what would have seemed before his time the far too tenuous and diffused subject of philanthropy. The definiteness and soundness of his methods was attested when the German Government selected him for exchange professor to Berlin. By a rigorous collection and criticism of facts he established general principles which have made charity on a large scale safe for the

community; and he has thus helped many men to take their share in applying the better forces of the community to alleviating distress and uplifting the sinking and the sunken.

Professor Palmer's name stands at the head of the list of professors in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; he had his first appointment, as Tutor in Greek, July 29, 1870, in the second year of President Eliot's administration. Besides his appointments in philosophy, which have brought him his widest reputation, he was at one time Curator of the Gray Collection of Engravings; and the breadth of his interests and accomplishment is shown by the fact that his little book "Self-Cultivation in English" is put into the hands of every freshman, and that his translation of the "Odyssey" is practically the best. He was President Eliot's chief adviser in the building up of the Department of Philosophy to the point at which it was probably unequalled. His best service, however, has been in illustrating to successive generations of students the best meaning of the word *philosophy*, as summing up the mellowing that results from wideranging knowledge of the facts of the world, fruitful meditation on their meaning, and the serenity of soul that goes with wisdom.

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Though the first teaching of modern languages at Harvard had the simplicity of aim and the high accomplishment which was characteristic of older New England, yet there are two points in its history which bring us into some of the liveliest controversies of modern education. In the first place under the instruction organized by Professor Ticknor nearly a hundred years ago students were expected to learn the languages they studied; and in the second place, they were required to prove to some one else than their teachers that they had done so.

The first point leads to the knottiest of the problems; and they are made none the less knotty by the conflicting testimony as to whether modern languages can be so

taught that any considerable proportion of the students can honestly be said to have learned them. Professor Ticknor declared that his students got an excellent working command of the languages taught in his department. On the other hand, last week's *New York Nation* reports great discouragement over the matter in the French schools. Where lies the goal which may reasonably be set before all teachers of modern languages? The success of the new rule in the College that all students shall have a reading knowledge of French or German before their junior year seems to show that under present conditions with us that goal is close to the one which Professor Ticknor set himself nearly a hundred years ago.

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A good many of the knots of this problem have been produced by teachers not thinking out for themselves, or not agreeing among themselves, just what their instruction is intended to accomplish. There is no field of education today in which final purposes are so clouded both by side purposes and by counsels of perfection in details as in the teaching of foreign languages. For us in America the question is simplified in that so far as utility is concerned the speaking of the languages may be left out of account.

This limitation on the practical side makes clear the two reasons for studying a language, the one being to know it, the other being to use it. The man who is concentrating his work on a foreign language and its literature must know it thoroughly and with precision, or else he is doing slovenly work. For him the question of intellectual discipline, with its reward of vigor for hard work and its penalty of flabbiness for shirking, is wrapped up with the study of language. But the man who is concentrating on history or biology and thereby gets his discipline of close and thorough study, may profitably in his study of language pass by the detail of grammar and linguistics. If he can get the meaning out of the sort of books he must use in his

chosen subject it is waste of labor for him to reproduce in English the exact shading of words, idioms, and constructions. What he needs is reasonably accurate knowledge by paragraphs, rather than a highly accurate knowledge by phrases.

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In dealing with the other point suggested by Professor Ticknor's methods, examination by the teacher or by some other person, we are apt in this country to forget that there is a choice, since in our colleges at any rate the man who teaches examines. There is much to be said, however, for the English practice of having the examinations set and the papers read by men who do not know the classes. Under such a system there is less danger that the teacher will exaggerate the importance of details and so lose perspective. A man who is teaching the same subject year after year inevitably shifts his centre of interest and of stress as he carries his investigations deeper now into one part of his subject, now into another. The knowledge that he is to be followed by another man in the examining would protect his classes from a distorted treatment of the subject. It would seem, too, that a knowledge of a subject as a whole, with the accuracy of perspective which is as essential as precision of detail, would more generally follow from a system in which the examination is in different hands from the instruction.

In the case of the modern languages Professor Ticknor's system of eighty years ago approached the ideal, for under it students had to prove their acquirements to men whose knowledge of the language was not gained for professional purposes. The College was small then, and business ran at a slower pace; and we doubt if Overseers of this generation would offer themselves to the Division of Modern Languages as examiners. It would be an interesting experiment, however, if they should appoint visiting committees who would assist, even in the French sense of the word, at the oral examinations in French and German under the new rule,

The Harvard University Press

The President and Fellows have voted to establish the Harvard University Press, which will undertake the publication of works of a high scholarly character, whether produced within or without the University. It will take over and extend the publishing business which has been carried on in a small way for the last few years by the Publication Office, outside the regular printing of the various catalogues, department pamphlets and other official documents.

With the very limited resources in University Hall Mr. C. C. Lane, the University publication agent, has issued from time to time a few special works; and that office now has on its lists seven periodicals, and more than eighty books. The periodicals include *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *The Harvard Architectural Quarterly*, *The Harvard Law Review*, and *The Harvard Theological Review*. Among the books may be mentioned a number of volumes of cases in different subjects of law, selected and edited by professors in the Law School; *The Bibliography of British Municipal History*, by the late Professor Charles Gross; Professor W. B. Cannon's "Laboratory Course in Physiology", now in its second edition; Professor Austin Cary's "Manual for Northern Woodmen", which is now in its third thousand, and which has been used by lumbermen and foresters all over the country; the two volumes thus far issued in the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature, Professor Santayana's "Three Philosophical Poets", and Professor Schofield's "Chivalry in English Literature"; "The Year Books of Richard II", edited by G. F. Deiser; the eight volumes of the Harvard Economic Studies, the 18 volumes of the Harvard Historical Studies, and the 23 volumes of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology; and the Harvard Memorial Biographies.

The establishment of the Press means that this business which has been carried on practically without capital, and therefore in a very limited way and with imperfect means, will now have a substantial working capital, which will make possible the publication of many more books, and the building up of a distributing system and other organization which is necessary for a regu-

lar publishing business. The Press is already able to announce books by the late Professor James Barr Ames of the Law School, and by Professors George Foot Moore, Eugene Wambaugh, Arthur E. Kennelly, George L. Kittredge, Charles H. Haskins, George A. Reisner, and William B. Munro. Most of these will appear before long.

The Harvard University Press will be under the charge of a Board of Syndics, who will decide on the books to be published. It consists of the following members:

Robert Bacon, '80, chairman, Fellow of Harvard College, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, and then Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary of State, and Ambassador to France.

George Foot Moore, Frothingham Professor of the History of Religions, LL.D. '06; A.B. Yale, '72; graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, '77; D. D., Marietta College, '85, Yale, '97, Göttingen, '09; LL.D., Western Reserve, '03; Professor of Hebrew at Andover Seminary 1883-1902, President of the American Oriental Society 1911-12.

Arthur E. Kennelly, A.M. '06, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Sc.D. (hon.) University of Pittsburgh, '95, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1898-1900, F. R. A. S., M. I. E. E., United States delegate to the International Congresses at Paris in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904.

George Lyman Kittredge, '82, Professor of English, LL.D. University of Chicago, '01, Litt.D. Harvard, '07.

Charles H. Thurber, Ph.B. Cornell, '86, A.M. Haverford, '90, Ph.D. Clark University, '00, registrar and secretary of Cornell University 1886-88, special agent of the United States Bureau of Education on service abroad 1890-91, Instructor in French Cornell 1891-93, professor of pedagogy Colgate University 1893-95, associate professor of pedagogy University of Chicago 1895-99, member of the firm of Ginn & Company since 1904.

Edwin F. Gay, Professor of Economics, A.B. Michigan '90, Ph.D. Berlin '02, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

W. B. Cannon, '96, A.M. '97, M.D. '00,

George Higginson Professor of Physiology. The Director of the Press is Charles Chester Lane, '04, A.M. '12, who has been for the last five years Publication Agent of the University.

The establishment of the Harvard University Press recalls the fact that the first printing press in America, north of Mexico, and for many years the only one in British America, was set up at Harvard College in 1639. It was the gift of Joseph Glover and "some gentlemen of Amsterdam." Glover started to bring it out himself, but died on the passage. His widow bought land in Cambridge, and there the press was set up by Stephen Daye, the printer who had been brought over for the purpose by Glover. President Dunster married Mrs. Glover, and the press was set up in his house, where it remained until 1655. What profits there were went into the income of the College, and the President superintended the work of the press and was responsible for its publications.

The first work produced on it, according to Quincy, was "The Freeman's Oath"; and there followed an Almanac, the Bay Psalm Book, a Catechism, and The Laws and Liberties of the Colony.

In 1654 it was taken into the service of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, who bought new type. In 1658 it was used for printing John Eliot's Indian Bible.

HARVARD ORIENTAL SERIES

The University has recently published through Ginn & Company, of Boston and London, and Harrassowitz, of Leipzig, volumes 12 and 13 of the Harvard Oriental Series. This series of scholarly publications is edited by Professor Charles R. Lanman with the coöperation of various other scholars.

Both the volumes just issued are by Dr. Johannes Hertel, Professor am Koeniglichen Realgymnasium, Doebeln, Saxony. Volume 12 is on the Panchatantra—text of Purnabhadra; critical introduction and list of variants; it includes an index of stanzas. Volume 13 is on the Panchatantra-text of Purnabhadra and its relation to texts of allied recensions, as shown in parallel specimens. This volume consists principally of nineteen sheets, 22x10 inches, mounted on

guards and issued in atlas-form. The sheets give, in parallel columns, four typical specimens of the text of Purnabhadra's Panchatantra, in order to show the genetic relations in which the Sanskrit recensions of the Panchatantra stand to one another, and the value of the manuscripts of the single recensions.

Volumes 12 and 13 are the second and third of seven volumes on the popular tales of ancient India. Volume 11 gave the Sanskrit text of Purnabhadra. A fourth will give Paul E. More's English translation thereof. A fifth, now printing, contains the Sanskrit text of the ancient recension of Kashmir (about 200 B. C.). The sixth will be Professor Lanman's version thereof. The seventh is the "New Benfey," for the use of students of Comparative Literature.

ENGINEERING JOURNAL

The *Harvard Engineering Journal* has elected the following officers: editor-in-chief, W. B. Harris, 1G.B., of Merion Station, Pa.; assistant editor-in-chief, T. Saville, '14, of Hartford, Conn.; editors, W. A. Berridge, '13, of East Lynn, and A. S. Hatch, '14, of Somerville; business manager, C. E. Holmes, '13, of Somerville; circulation manager, F. C. Crawford, '13, of Watertown; graduate secretary, T. R. Kendall, 1G.S., of Oklahoma City, Okla. Associate editors to serve until 1916: auditor, Professor E. V. Huntington, '95, of the Department of Mathematics; and Professor Hector J. Hughes, '94, of the Department of Engineering.

THE LAMPOON BOARD

The *Lampoon* has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles H. Crombie, '14, of West Roxbury; treasurer, Edward K. Hale, '14, of Winchester; Ibis, Edward Streeter, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Richard Sanger, '15, of Cambridge; editors: Joseph Garland, '15, of Winchester; Samuel S. Otis, '14, of Winnetka, Ill.; John Phillips Marquand, '15, of Newburyport; business editors: Howard Wainwright, '15, of Boston, and Eliot Hubbard, Jr., '15, of Boston.

Early Instruction in Modern Languages

The earliest instruction in any modern language at Harvard seems to have been given in 1735 by a certain M. Longloisserie, a Frenchman, whom the President and tutors, without consulting the Corporation, had authorized to give instruction in French for such fees as he should himself set and collect. Longloisserie, however, was something more than a teacher of French: he was also a seer of visions, and that at a time when all New England had been brought by the preaching of Whitefield to the verge of religious hysteria. Dr. Wigglesworth, Hollis Professor of Divinity, writing in opposition to Whitefield, speaks thus of Longloisserie: "We very sensibly felt its ill effects in the society under our care not more than ten years ago, when a gentleman, who had been permitted to teach the French tongue in the College, where he had behaved himself to all appearance unblamably, at length began to give too much heed to certain dreams, which he supposed to be of divine original. And when once he had gotten his imagination thoroughly heated with these he soon began to fancy himself favored frequently with visions too, and these sometimes attended with articulate voices to instruct him in the divine meaning and design of them." When Longloisserie began to "propagate among his intimate friends several strange and pernicious doctrines", such as the unlawfulness of magistrates among Christians and consequently of temporal punishments, the Corporation interfered and forbade the immediate government to make independent appointments in the future.

No more chances were taken with French until 1766. Then at intervals various persons were authorized to give instruction to such persons as desired it, their charges to be collected on the quarter-bills of the College. Among these was Albert Gallatin, later Treasurer of the United States, who taught in the years 1782 and 1783. It was not until 1787 that an instructor in French was appointed on the regular basis. Even then the instruction was not continuous; and there was a gap in the appointments from 1800 to 1806. The first instruction in German was in 1816, and then by an in-

structor, Meno Poehls, who was not on regular appointment. Instruction in Spanish began in 1816, and in Italian in 1822.

These last appointments followed the establishment of a department of modern languages, and this in turn followed the endowment of the first professorship of modern languages in 1815, by the bequest of Abiel Smith, A.B. 1764. He left to the University "twenty thousand dollars, in the three per cent stock of the United States as a fund, the interest or income thereof to be appropriated to the maintenance and support of a teacher, or Professor of the French and Spanish Languages at said University, either singly or in company with any other fund which may be given or appropriated to the same purpose."

In July, 1816, the Corporation authorized President Kirkland to offer the professorship on this foundation, to which was to be added a professorship of Belles Lettres, to George Ticknor, A.B. (Dartmouth) 1805. Ticknor, who was at the time studying at Göttingen, wrote to his father that the salary offered him was \$1,000 and fees, "which, from the present state of literature among us, cannot exceed from \$300 to \$500 more." The fees were to come from such students as attended the lectures on Belles Lettres. After some hesitation concerning his fitness, Ticknor accepted the professorship, but on two conditions, first that he should be allowed to stay longer abroad in order to study Italian and Spanish in the countries in which they were spoken, and second, that his salary should begin at once and be put at his disposal to buy books in his department for the College Library. The conditions were accepted, and three years later, two months after his return, he was solemnly inducted into his professorship in the church at Cambridge, August 10, 1819.

To fill out the department, Mr. Francis Sales, a native of the south of France, who had taught Ticknor at Dartmouth College, was appointed instructor in Spanish and French, and Frederick I. Gustorf, instructor in German. The latter's term seems to have been short, and in 1825 Charles Folien was appointed instructor in German.

Except for French, which had been made more or less familiar by the emigrés of the French Revolution, and by the French allies in the American Revolution, foreign languages seem to have been hardly heard of in New England at the time. When Ticknor in 1813 first ran across a mention of the German universities in Mme. de Stael's work on Germany, he could get no further information about them, and when he wished to study the language he borrowed a French and German grammar from Edward Everett, and sent to New Hampshire to borrow a German dictionary.

He had, however, the instincts of a scholar, and also a very broad mind and a large view of the purposes of education. The object of learning a foreign language presented itself to his mind as being the opening of its literature; and to understand the literature he held that a student must have some knowledge of the language as a living and spoken tongue. In a lecture which he delivered in 1832, on "The Best Methods of Teaching the Living Languages," he insisted on this point: "He will always be found best able to read and enjoy the great writers in a foreign language, who, in studying it—whether his progress have been little or much—has never ceased to remember that it is a living and a spoken tongue." Coming as he did to a department which he had himself to organize, he had the chance to try radical experiments in the teaching of languages; and there is every reason to believe that so long as he was himself directing these experiments they were highly successful.

His chance to try them, however, depended in part on certain deep-cutting reforms which through his influence were effected in part in the general scheme of instruction in the College. When he came into service in 1819, fresh from four years study in the chief universities of Europe, he found that he had come back to a college where few subjects were taught, and where every student was expected to pass through the hands of all the instructors, where instruction was either by recitation on a small number of books or by lectures with no collateral study and no subsequent examination, and where all students did the same work, regardless of capacity. Apparently largely under his stimulus a com-

mittee of the Board of Overseers with Mr. Justice Story, A.B. 1798, as chairman, made a thorough investigation and report on the conditions of instruction in the College in June, 1824. This led to a still further investigation by another committee of the overseers, with Mr. John Lowell, A.B. 1786, as chairman; and on the basis of the reports of these two committees the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers



George Ticknor, First Smith Professor.

established a new set of statutes for the government of the College.

Chief among the provisions of the new statutes were the establishing of instruction by departments, and the provision for a moderate amount of election by students among the different branches of study. The last provision seems to have been forced by the increase in the number of departments: as Ticknor said, in a paper describing these changes which he had prepared originally for the committee which initiated the reforms, "if all the students were destined to pass in all future time, through the hands of every teacher, and the circumstances of the college should occasion a large increase in the number of teachers, then, at some time or other, there must be more teachers than the system could employ, and the students must be permitted, at least within certain limits to choose their studies; or else the appropriate benefit to

be derived from the increase of instructors must be lost."

With these new statutes behind him Ticknor drew up the scheme of instruction in his department. The principles on which it is based are stated in several successive President's reports, beginning in 1829-30. They are compact and extraordinarily simple. They read as follows:

"The principles which regulate the study of the modern languages are these: 1. No student is compelled to study any one of them. 2. A student, choosing any one, is bound to persevere; he is not permitted to quit the study until he has learnt the language. 3. Those, who enter upon the study of any language, are formed into sections, and carried forward according to their proficiency, without reference to the distinction of Classes. 4. The Instructors are paid only for one half their time, and the days of instruction are Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday."

The last statement was apparently inserted because before the reforms the distribution of work among various departments and instructors had been very unequal, and Mr. Ticknor wished to make it plain that the department of modern languages was not fattening itself at the expense of the other departments.

The instruction given by him and under his direction seems to have been very popular. Neither freshmen nor seniors were received except as volunteers. The regular students in the department were all either sophomores or juniors, who chose some modern language as a substitute for other prescribed studies. There was also a considerable number of graduates, who are not included in the table below. How popular the department was may be seen from the number of students attending it, as given in the following table for the year 1829-30, when the total number of students in the College was 252:

	French	Spanish	Italian	German	Portuguese	Volunteers	Regular	Total
1st term,	80	67	34	21		83	129	212
2d term,	90	34	39	51	8	71	141	212
3d term,	63	33	72	52	16	97	139	236

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this table is the number of volunteer students, and the fact that their number increased through the year. Mr. Ticknor had a very great power of inspiring students with the desire to learn and the love of literature.

The examination was another interesting part of his scheme. He laid down, as has been seen, the principle that a student who began with one of the modern languages must persevere in it until he had learned it. To make sure that the student had done so, Mr. Ticknor put the examination in the hands of a committee of the Overseers. In the President's reports from 1832 to 1837 inclusive there stands the following statement, the numbers changing with the years:

"Examination was held in each of the terms by the Committee of the Overseers, who attended punctually and examined the students carefully themselves; and there were passed during the year, as having learned French 47; Spanish 16; Italian 21; German 18; Portuguese 2."

That Mr. Ticknor was convinced of the success of the method is shown by a letter which he addressed to the President and Fellows in April, 1827. Speaking of the division of students according to proficiency rather than by college classes he says: "Two divisions, having made themselves sufficiently familiar with French to read it anywhere, to write it decently, and to speak it a little, have lately been dismissed from its study, while two other divisions are still going on with it, earnestly and successfully, according to their respective powers."

The power of inertia, however, was strong. The reforms which had been intended by the Overseers' committee and the Corporation to extend throughout the system of instruction in the College, were blocked and modified by some of the professors, who found it easier to go on with daily recitations by classes, and to drive all students through a single path clearly marked out. Even in modern languages, after Mr. Ticknor's resignation in 1835, the system of free election soon gave way to partial prescription, though even after his retirement the happy results of the system are noted in the President's reports.

In the report for 1837-38, in the appendix devoted to Modern Languages it is noted that "the system of volunteer study was begun in this department with 13 students in 1826. Owing to the adoption and full application of this volunteer system, the amount of study and the progress in each modern language has been greatly increased, in some sections doubled, within the last few years."

Under Henry W. Longfellow, who succeeded Mr. Ticknor in the Smith professorship the system seems gradually to have changed. In 1840-41 French was apparently prescribed, and the provision regarding final attainments was, "A student commencing the study of any language is not permitted to leave it until he has passed a public examination in it." Three years later all the modern languages were again elective, but the provision requiring that any student electing a language should continue until he had learned it had broken down into the rule, "A student commencing the study of any language is not permitted to leave it before the close of the year." With this provision the department of modern languages and the Faculty seems to have permanently accepted the principle that there is a valuable end gained by the study of a language irrespective of acquiring power to use it.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Reinhold Frederick Alfred Hoernlé, A.M., S.D., has been appointed lecturer on Philosophy for the first half of the academic year 1913-14, and Bertrand Russell, F.R.S., has been appointed lecturer in the same department for the second half of the academic year 1913-14.

The Honorable Bertrand Russell is a lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was formerly Fellow. He was made an F. R. S. in 1908. He is especially renowned in the field of Logic and of Philosophy of Mathematics. To this field belong his three well-known books "Essay on the Foundations of Geometry", 1897; "Principles of Mathematics", 1903; and (in collaboration with A. N. Whitehead) "Principia Mathematica", 1910. Through these books and other short writings Mr. Russell is recognized as one of the three

or four foremost investigators in this field in the world.

He has maintained at the same time a strong interest in general philosophical questions. His first book in this field was "The Philosophy of Leibniz", 1900, and he has recently published two more popular books, "Philosophical Essays", 1910, and "The Problems of Philosophy", 1912. As a philosopher Mr. Russell is the most prominent figure in the "realistic" movement which has recently come into prominence as a reaction against idealism. Mr. Russell has also an active interest in contemporary social and religious questions. His versatility, the distinction of his work, and his interesting personality will make his visit to Harvard a most important event.

Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé is Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Armstrong College, which is at Newcastle-on-Tyne and is affiliated with the University of Durham. Professor Hoernlé is a graduate of Balliol and was for a time Professor of Philosophy at South African College, Cape Town. He is an excellent scholar and an enthusiastic teacher.

CORPORATION MEETING

At the meeting of the President and Fellows, January 27, the following appointments were made:

Professor John Albrecht Walz, Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Professor Beale was transferred from the Carter to the Royall Professorship in the Law School, in succession to Professor Gray, and Professor Pound from the Story to the Carter Professorship.

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR TOZZER

Professor Alfred M. Tozzier of the Division of Anthropology is giving a series of lectures under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America during the mid-year period at the following places: St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Rochester, Auburn, and Syracuse. He will also address the Harvard Club of Syracuse.

The Harvard Varsity Club



House of the Harvard Varsity Club.

The Varsity Club has issued its first club-book. In addition to the list of members, officers, etc., the book contains reproductions of several photographs of the interior and exterior of the club house, and a complete record of all the Yale-Harvard contests in the four "major sports"—rowing, baseball, track and field games, and football. These records have been compiled with care, and it is believed that they are correct.

The first boat race between Yale and Harvard was rowed on Lake Winnepesaukee in 1852. In 1855 there was a race at Springfield, and for several years thereafter, with occasional lapses, the two colleges rowed against each other on Lake Quinsigamond. In 1872 and 1873 the

crews went to Springfield, in 1874 and 1875 to Saratoga, in 1876 and 1877 to Springfield again; since 1878, with the exception of 1897 when the two crews rowed at Poughkeepsie, all the Yale-Harvard races have been at New London. The two crews have raced each other every year since 1872, except in 1896. There have been, in all, 51 Yale-Harvard university races, of which Harvard has won 26, and Yale 25. In the last 14 years four-oared crews have rowed at New London; Harvard has won ten of these races, and Yale 4.

Yale and Harvard have met on the baseball diamond every year since 1868, with the exception of 1891 and 1896; in some years only one game was played, and in others there were four or five games, but

generally the series has consisted of two games and a third in case each nine won one of the preceding contests. Of the 42 series which the two universities have played, Harvard has won 23, and Yale 16; three series have resulted in ties.

The Yale-Harvard dual track and field meets began in 1891 and have been held every year since, with the exception of 1896; Harvard has won 11 of these meets, and Yale 10.

Football is the only one of the "major sports" in which Yale has a better record than Harvard. The football matches between these two rivals began in 1875, when 15 men played on each team and the method of scoring was much different from that in use today. Since 1875 Yale and Harvard have played football every year, except 1877, 1885, 1888, 1895, and 1896. Of the 34 games played, Yale has won 23. Harvard has won six, and five games have been ties. The record since 1908, when Haughton began to coach, has been: Harvard, two victories; Yale, one victory; and two tie games, with the score in each case 0 to 0.

Those who have not followed football closely will be surprised to learn that the record of games between Yale and Harvard contains another five-year period in which Harvard made as good a showing as in the five years since 1908. In 1897 the two teams played a tie game, 0 to 0, in Cambridge; in 1898 Harvard defeated Yale, 17 to 0, at New Haven; in 1899, there was another tie game, 0 to 0, in Cambridge; in 1900 Yale won at New Haven, 28 to 0; and in 1901 Harvard won in Cambridge, 22 to 0.

The Varsity Club was formed in 1908 primarily to supply permanent quarters for the training tables and a meeting-place for the members of the teams, the coaches, and old "H" men. Graduates who were interested contributed funds for remodelling a house on Holyoke Street; that house was leased for two years and used by most of the athletic teams, but it soon proved inadequate. After consideration had been given to various plans an invitation was accepted from the trustees of the Union to build a wing to that building.

A graduate, whose identity has not been disclosed, contributed about \$30,000 to-

wards the cost of the new club house in memory of Francis H. Burr, '09, one of the originators of the original scheme of the Varsity Club, and its first president. Burr, it will be remembered, was captain of the first eleven which Haughton coached. The new building stands as a memorial to Burr, and his portrait hangs over the fireplace in the big living room of the house.

Since the building was completed in the spring of 1912 there have been at times more than 100 men at the various training tables, and the use of the house has grown rapidly. The members of all the squads in training, both university and freshmen, are entitled to use the house, and every man who has won an "H" is eligible for permanent membership in the club. The list of members goes back to 1853, of which class Gen. Charles J. Paine, who rowed on the crew, is the only representative. Maj. Henry L. Higginson is the only member of the club from the class of 1855, and Col. N. P. Hallowell, the only member from the class of 1861. The intermediate classes have no members of the club. Every class since 1865 is represented in the club. All the members of the club, with a very few exceptions made on account of "exceptional service" to Harvard athletics are entitled to wear the "H."

The present officers of the club are: President, Frederick W. Thayer, '78; vice-president, A. Montgomery Goodale, '13; secretary and treasurer, Henry S. Thompson, '99; executive committee, the president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer, all *ex-officio*, and Henry B. Gardner, '13, Lothrop Withington, Jr., '11, John W. Hallowell, '01, H. Rexford Hitchcock, '14, and John Richardson, Jr., '08.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

The annual triangular debate between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, will be held on March 14. The question will be "Resolved, That the Present Attitude of the United States Government in Desiring to Exempt our Coastwise Trade from Panama Canal Tolls is Justifiable." The debate between the freshman teams will take place on May 2.

Princeton Beaten at Hockey

Harvard defeated Princeton at hockey in the Boston Arena on Wednesday evening of last week, 5 goals to 3. The game was one of the closest and most exciting ever played between the two teams and as the score was tied, 3 to 3, at the end of the regular periods, two extra periods of five minutes each were played, in each of which Harvard made a goal.

If it had not been for the superb playing of Gardner, the captain and goal-keeper of the Harvard team, Princeton would have won by a very large margin, for the puck was kept close to the Harvard goal most of the time, and Gardner had to stop shot after shot from the Princeton players. He made more than 30 stops during the game, many of them very difficult ones. His defence was the best ever seen in an inter-collegiate game, if not in any game. The Princeton goal-keeper, on the other hand, had little to do.

During the first period the play was almost wholly in Harvard's half of the rink. Baker played beautifully, as he always does, and the other Princeton men supported him well; the result was that Harvard was completely outplayed. But it took Princeton six minutes to make the first goal; Kuhn put the puck in the cage after a pass from Baker. Twelve minutes later Kuhn scored another goal. During all this time Harvard had been on the defence. At the very end of the first period, however, the Harvard men carried the puck down the rink, and five seconds before time expired Sortwell slid the puck into Princeton's cage.

Harvard's playing improved in the second period, but even then Princeton kept the puck most of the time and was constantly threatening Harvard's goal. After six minutes of play, however, the Harvard forwards carried the puck down the rink and Phillips made a goal after a pass by Hopkins. That tied the score. Towards the end of the period Willetts carried the puck down the rink and made another goal. As time was almost up, it looked as though Harvard would win, but on the next face-off Baker took the puck away from the Harvard players, quickly carried

it down the ice and snapped it in the cage, thus tying the score again.

Harvard did its best work in the extra periods. Baker was hurt and his play fell off a little in consequence, but even with that disadvantage he was the most brilliant skater in the rink. In the first extra period Hopkins made a goal, and Sortwell scored one in the second period. The summary follows:

HARVARD.
Hopkins, l.e.
Sortwell, l.c.
Phillips, r.c.
Clark, Morgan, r.e.
Goodale, c.p.
Willetts, p.
Gardner, g.

PRINCETON.
r.e., Kilner
r.c., Baker
l.c., Kuhn
l.e., Patterson
c.p., Emmons
p., Lee
g., Winants

Score—Harvard, 5; Princeton, 3. Goals—Sortwell 2, Kuhn 2, Baker, Phillips, Willetts, Hopkins. Referees—Heron and Tingley. Umpires—Angell and Hicks. Timers—Brown, Dutton and Kelley. Time—Two 20-minute halves and two over-time periods of 5 minutes each.

HARVARD CLUB OF FALL RIVER

The Harvard Club of Fall River had its annual dinner on Thursday evening, January 23, at the Quequechan Club in that city. The club, one of the oldest Harvard clubs in the country, was organized in 1887; the dinner last week was, therefore, the 26th the club has had.

Spencer Borden, Jr., '04, president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Professor Clifford H. Moore, '89; Assistant Dean Henry A. Yeomans, '00; L. Withington, Jr., '11; John B. Cummings, '13, a Fall River man, who is captain of the university track team; Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain of the university crew; Frederick W. Plummer, principal of the B. M. C. Durfee High School; and Hon. Milton Reed, '68. The others at the head table were: Dr. Hubert G. Wilbur, '86, Charles R. Cummings, '92, Charles D. Burt, '82, William F. Hooper, '65, Dr. William R. MacAusland, '03, and Hon. David F. Slade, who represented the Fall River Sons of Brown University.

The toastmaster referred to the two veteran members of the club—Dr. James L. Wellington, of Swansea, a member of the

class of 1838, the oldest class now represented among the living graduates of Harvard College; and Dr. Jerome Dwelly, who received his degree from the Medical School in 1847, and is one of the oldest living graduates of that department of the University. Dr. Wellington is 95 years old, and Dr. Dwelly is 90. Both have attended most of the annual dinners of the Club, but neither could be present on this occasion. A toast was drunk in their honor.

Besides those already mentioned, there were at the dinner: Dr. Alanson J. Abbe, '81, Frank S. Almy, '96, Dr. Thomas Almy, '05, Thomas B. Bassett, '05, Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett, '92, Edward Borden, '08, Robert R. Borden, '05, Sydney H. Borden, '97, Joseph H. Bowen, '88, J. Whitney Bowen, '12, Rev. Francis J. Bradley, A.M. '01, Israel Brayton, '96, Harry P. Brown, '03, Laurence L. Brown, '10, Leeds Burchard, '07, Dr. Fenner A. Chace, '97, Dr. Michael A. Cummings, M.D. '88, Dr. Edmund F. Curry, M.D. '96, Charles D. Davol, '06, Randall N. Durfee, '89, Norman S. Eaton, '95, Dr. Ralph W. French, '07, Dr. John H. Gifford, M.D. '84, Newton R. Gifford, '12, Paul Gifford, '12, Dr. S. M. Gordon, M.D. '85, William C. Gray, '96, Foster R. Greene, '00, George Grime, LL.B. '90, Fernald L. Hanson, '98, Oliver K. Hawes, '92, Edward B. Jennings, '86, J. Thayer Lincoln, '92, Charles A. MacDonald, '00, Eugene A. McCarthy, M.D. '08, Hon. James M. Morton, Jr., '91, Edward F. O'Brien, Jr., '07, Dr. William P. Pritchard, M.D. '00, Alexander L. Quinn, '12, William H. Reed, '95, John Preston Rice, '10, Dr. George L. Richards, M.D. '86, Herbert A. Richardson, William P. Rogers, '11, Philip E. Tripp, '94, Dr. Philemon E. Truesdale, M.D. '98, Fred E. Waterman, Jr., '10, C. Fred Wellington, '00.

CHICAGO CLUB

On December 27 the Harvard Club of Chicago held a luncheon and reception for undergraduates who were in Chicago during the holidays and for school boys who intend to go to Harvard. About 40 undergraduates and 40 school boys accepted the invitation, and the luncheon was well attended by members of the club. Informal speeches were made by Herman Page, '88,

president of the club, Perry D. Smith, '11, and G. G. Geraghty, '13, president of the Chicago Club at Harvard.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held an informal dinner at the clubhouse of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club Tuesday evening, January 14. Edgar H. Wells, '97, was present as the guest of the club and addressed the meeting upon subjects of current interest to Harvard alumni.

There were 35 men present. This dinner is the second of a series of informal dinners which the Club will hold during the current year.

LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell Harvard Club had a meeting at its rooms on Friday evening, January 10. About 35 members and guests were present. The occasion was called "Football Night", and the special guests were Hitchcock, O'Brien, and Pennock, all players on the 1912 team which defeated Yale at New Haven last November. Rev. Charles T. Billings, '84, was toastmaster. O. M. Chadwick, '11, also spoke. A. M. Dumas, '11, was chorister.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On Friday evening, January 31, Sir Ernest Shackleton, C. V. O., will be the guest of the club, and will deliver a lecture in Harvard Hall at 9 o'clock on the British South Polar Expedition, with lantern slides and moving pictures.

PROFESSOR FRANCKE'S TRIP

Dr. Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture, delivered on the Ropes Foundation at the University of Cincinnati on January 22, 23, and 24 a series of lectures on "German Humanism of the 16th Century." Professor Francke will also make an address on February 6 at the opening of the Museum of European Culture at the University of Illinois, and on February 7 will speak at the celebration of Founders' Day at Butler College, Indianapolis.

At the University

Dr. Walter Taylor Sumner, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago and Chairman of the Chicago Municipal Vice Commission, will lecture in the Union, on February 17, on "Efficient Citizenship." Other appointments for the Union are: February 12, reading by Professor Copeland; February 18, lecture on "Abraham Lincoln", by Professor Bliss Perry; March 12, reading by Professor Copeland; March 18, lecture by Dr. John Mason Little, Jr., '97, on "Service under Dr. Grenfell"; March 26, reading by Professor Copeland.

Two Harvard relay teams were beaten by B. A. A. teams last Saturday evening at the fourth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery. The Harvard runners in the 320-yards relay were F. J. O'Brien, '14, W. B. Adams, '13, R. G. Huling, '13, and W. A. Barron, Jr., '14; they were beaten by about 6 yards. The Harvard runners in the 640-yards relay were H. G. MacLure, '15, F. W. Capper, '15, T. W. Koch, '14, and H. P. Lawless, '13; they were beaten by ten yards.

The assembly room of the Union will be turned over as a club room to the Harvard Federation of Territorial Clubs. The committee to arrange the details of the plan consists of: J. B. Langstaff, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. B. Halstead, '13, of St. Paul, Minn.; W. R. Bowles, '13, of Seattle, Wash.; S. P. Speer, '13, of Oil City, Pa.; and S. H. Olmsted, '13, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Professor Jean Beck, of the University of Illinois, is giving in the Fogg Museum a series of five lectures on French and German musical topics. The two remaining lectures will be given on Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week at 4:30: Professor Beck will speak in French and there will be musical illustrations.

The second and last of the chamber concerts in Cambridge this season will be given by the Flonzaley Quartet on Monday evening, February 24, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. Single tickets, at \$1.25 each, are on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square.

The St. Paul's Society has elected the following officers for 1913-14: President, T. O. Freeman, '14, of Medfield; vice-president, G. N. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, W. G. Rice, Jr., '14, of Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, N. Curtis, Jr., '14, of Jamaica Plain.

"Believe Me, Xantippe", the play written by John F. Ballard, A.M. '11, is now being produced at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston. Ballard received last year for this play the John Craig Prize. The press comments have been favorable.

The Philosophical Club a few days ago gave a reception to Professor Rudolf Eucken, the German Exchange Professor, who has finished his term of service at Harvard, and will, with his family, sail for Europe early in February.

The Toppin Prize for 1911-12 has been awarded to Ralph Emerson Heilman, A.M., of Ida Grove, Ia., a fourth-year student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, for an essay entitled "Chicago Traction."

The current number of the *Advocate* contains an editorial, "A Harvard Theatre: An Appeal to the Alumni", which calls for an endowed theatre to be directed by Professor George P. Baker, '87.

M. M. McDermott, 3L., of Chattanooga, Tenn., will represent the Harvard Law School at a meeting of representatives from all the law schools on the continent at Montreal on February 1 and 3.

Rev. Professor Edward Scribner Ames, of the University of Chicago, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and will preach next Sunday also; he is conducting morning prayers this week.

Professor George F. Swain of the Engineering Department has been elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Griffith Evans Hubbard, '14, of Cambridge, has been elected a business manager of the *Advocate*.

Alumni Notes

'46—Joseph B. F. Osgood died at Salem, Mass., on January 8. He was mayor of Salem in 1861, and for many years was judge of the first district court of Essex County. Only one member of the class of 1846 is now alive—Dr. Abner Little Merrill, of Boston.

'47—Charles Allen, justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1882 to 1898, died in Boston on January 13. The class of 1847 is now extinct.

'50—John King, whose home was in Austin, Tex., died on March 11, 1912.

'57—Horace N. Fisher, Consul for Chile in Boston, is dean of the consular corps in that city. He has served in his present capacity since December, 1876.

LL.B. '59—Judge Emile Rost died in New Orleans early in January. During the Civil War he served as secretary of the diplomatic missions of the Confederate States to France and Spain.

S.B. '65—Professor Edward C. Pickering of Harvard has been elected vice-president of the American Philosophical Society. Among the councillors of the society are: Charlemagne Tower, '72, William M. Davis, '69, and Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., '84.

M.D. '68—Robert R. Welton died in Brooklyn on January 8.

'76—Rev. William H. Burbank has become rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Malden, Mass. He was formerly at Manhattan, Kan., and later in Havre de Grace, Md.

'76—Benjamin O. Peirce, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, has been elected president of the American Physical Society.

'80—William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, was elected chairman of the Massachusetts Electoral College, which on January 13 cast its 18 votes for Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.

'83—Dr. Mortimer H. Clarke died at Auburn-dale, Mass., on January 13.

'84—George W. Kemp died at his home in New York City on December 21, 1912.

'85—Grafton D. Cushing has been reelected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'85—Palmer E. Presbrey, who has been for some time assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Boston, has recently been made a vice-president of the bank.

'85—Arthur G. Webster of Clark University presented a paper, "Henri Poincaré as a Mathematical Physicist" at the meeting of the section of mathematics and astronomy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cleveland during the week of December 30, 1912.

LL.B. '85—Cornelius P. Sullivan died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on January 7.

'88—Rev. Wendell P. Elkins has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Northwood Centre, N. H.

'89—Louis F. Snow is instructor in English at the University of Pittsburgh. He has charge of the play which will be given by the students of that institution in the spring.

'90—Robert M. Fullerton is now at the Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash.

'95—Philip Nichols, LL.B. '98, formerly assistant corporation counsel of the City of Boston, has published, through the Financial Publishing Company, a treatise on "Taxation in Massachusetts." He is the author also of "Land Damages in Massachusetts" and "The Power of Eminent Domain."

'96—Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner has been reelected president of the Massachusetts Senate.

'97—Grosvenor Calkins was married in Pasadena, Calif., on December 31, 1912, to Miss Patty Phillips. They will live at 21 Durant Street, Newton, Mass.

'97—Roland B. Dixon, assistant professor of anthropology at Harvard, who is now in India, has been elected president of the American Anthropological Association.

'97—Frederic C. Gratwick is lecturer on wills in the law school of the University of Buffalo.

'97—Drake T. Perry is manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Detroit offices of the Barrett Manufacturing Company. His headquarters are in Cleveland.

'97—John H. Sherburne, for several years captain of Battery A, field artillery, M. V. M., has been elected major of the first battalion of light artillery. Sherburne first joined the Massachusetts militia in March, 1896, as a private in Battery A.

'98—Lyman R. Allen, formerly principal of the normal school at Johnson, Vt., is now principal of the practice department of the State Normal School, Salem, Mass.

'98—Oliver S. Tonks delivered one of the lectures which have been published in the volume, "Art Museums and Schools", by Charles Scribner's Sons. The other lectures are by G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D. '78, Stockton Axson, Gr. '95, and Kenyon Cox.

Ph.D. '98—Frederick C. Waite gave a luncheon at the University Club in Cleveland to Professor Edward L. Mark and 30 of his former pupils during the recent meetings of the various scientific societies held in that city.

LL.B. '98—Joseph B. Hone, A.B. (Yale) 1895, died in Rochester, N. Y., on December 31.

'99—A daughter, Margaret Kirby-Smith, was born on January 10 to Roades Fayerweather and Mrs. Fayerweather of Roland Park, Md. Fayerweather is practising medicine at 21 West Franklin Street, Baltimore.

'00—Walter L. Collins, LL.B. '02, has been reelected a member of the Boston City Council.

'00—Walter Lichtenstein, librarian of the Northwestern University Library, has been made a member of the committee on bibliography of the American Historical Association and will have charge of editing the Richardson List for

the Association during the coming year. He has also been elected a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Lisbon. Lichtenstein is one of the editors of a translation of the works of Zwingli, now being published by Putnam.

'01—Charles A. Crowell, Jr., is superintendent of schools of the Martha's Vineyard Island School Union; his headquarters are at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

'01—Robert V. Kennedy is principal of the high school at Asheville, N. C.

'02—Albert Ehrenfried, M.D. '05, who is assistant in anatomy at the Harvard Medical School, has been appointed assistant visiting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital.

'02—Dr. George L. Meylan, associate professor of physical education at Columbia University, delivered an address on "Athletic Training" before the National Collegiate Athletic Association on December 27, 1912.

'02—Charles H. Schweppe has been admitted to the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company. He will continue at the Chicago office.

'03—At a meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City on January 11, Dr. Richard Derby exhibited motion pictures taken by him of moose, salmon, and trout in the New Brunswick forests.

'03—Alva W. Goldsmith, Jr., LL.B. '05, has become a member of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, attorneys at law, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati.

'03—Guy L. Jones, who was in Mexico during the recent revolution, has returned home and is now with the United States Gypsum Company, 205 Monroe Street, Chicago.

'03—Peter B. Olney, Jr., was married at Annandale, N. Y., on October 26, 1912, to Miss Amy Cruger. Olney is practising law at 80 Broadway, New York City.

'03—Harold W. Read has been admitted to the firm of Hayes & Welch (J. J. Hayes, '96, and W. M. Welch, '02), real estate, 112 Water Street, Boston.

'03—Langdon Warner, formerly a member of the Chinese and Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will leave for China early next summer to be gone about eighteen months. His object is to make an archaeological survey of China for the American School of Archaeology, with the view of establishing in Peking an American School similar to the schools in Rome and Athens.

'04—Edward A. Conahan, Jr., was married in Cambridge on January 15 to Miss Susan A. Collins.

'04—Sidney Gunn, Professor of English at St. John's College, Md., has recently published through the University Press of the University of the South "A Triple-Rhyme Translation of the Divine Comedy." It is a reprint from the "Sewanee Review" for October, 1912.

'04—Parmely W. Herrick, treasurer of the Associated Harvard Clubs, sailed for Europe on January 23. He will stay abroad until spring,

spending part of his time in Paris with his father, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France.

'04—James R. Rutland is librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

Ph.D. '04—Albert F. Blakeslee, who is professor of botany and director of the summer school of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has recently issued with C. D. Jarvis, "Trees in Winter", through the Macmillan Company.

'05—Theron J. Damon, who is now a newspaper correspondent at Constantinople, had an illustrated article, "The Albanians", in the November, 1912, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

'05—Victor Francis Jewett is serving his second term from the seventeenth Middlesex District in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

'05—Benjamin Joy, who has been for some time secretary to the president of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, has been elected cashier of that institution. William A. Burnham, Jr., '04, succeeds Joy as secretary to the president.

'05—Henry M. Sheffer is lecturer in modern logic and mathematics at Cornell University. His address is 134 College Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.

'07—Charles E. Marsters is in the Boston office of P. W. Brooks & Company, bankers, at 70 State Street. For the past three years he has been in New York with the same firm.

'08—A. Barr Comstock, LL.B. '10, formerly with the legal department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, has opened an office for the general practice of law at 84 State Street, Boston.

'08—Arthur J. Eames, Ph.D. '12, is instructor in botany at Cornell University.

A.M. '08—Benjamin Griffith Brawley, dean of Atlanta Baptist College, Ga., has published, through the Macmillan Company, "A Short History of the American Negro." Brawley was married last summer to Miss Hilda D. Prowd of Kingston, Jamaica.

'09—A. Dudley Walker, formerly with Thompson, Towle & Company, brokers, is salesman with the Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Company, comptometer computing machines, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Ph.D. '09—William D. Tait is lecturer in psychology at McGill University, Montreal.

'10—William K. Page is in the research laboratory of the Chile Exploration Company at Maurer, N. J. His address is 149 Kearney Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

'12—Walter F. Rogers is principal of the White County High School, Sparta, Tenn.

'12—Thorvald S. Ross, who since his return from abroad this summer has been with the Linen Thread Company, has been transferred from the Boston office to the company's plant in Baltimore, and will spend the winter there and in visiting one of the factories in Alabama. His present address is care of the W. & J. Knox Net and Twine Company, Johnson Street, Baltimore, Md.

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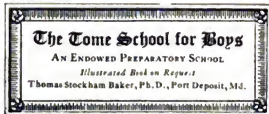
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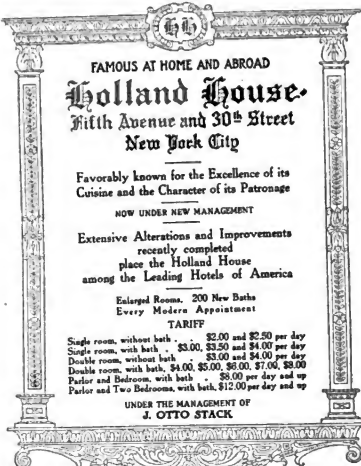
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 19

FEBRUARY 5, 1913

SHELDON TRAVELLING
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PUBLISHED FOR
THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BY THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED
BOSTON, MASS.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

New York

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual subscription, \$5; single copies, 10 cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

NUMBER 19.

Opinion and Comment

An astonishing amount of comment has been printed in Boston newspapers on the announcement that the Harvard football authorities have decided not to play a game with Dartmouth next fall. Most of this comment seems to be based on a misconception of the situation.

There are no vested rights to a place on the Harvard football schedule, and Harvard has no thought of a vested right to a place on the schedule of any other college. It has always been taken for granted in Cambridge that any team might decline to play Harvard, and we have assumed that we have a similar privilege. There is no obligation on either side. This year the Amherst eleven has sent word that it does not care to play Harvard next fall, and therefore Amherst will not appear on the Harvard schedule, but though the loss of this game causes regret in Cambridge it has given no offence.

The reasons which have convinced our football committee that it would be unwise to play a game with Dartmouth next year are simple, and are not new. The chief ambition of Harvard in intercollegiate sport is to win its contests with Yale, and the schedule in football, baseball, track, and rowing are made up with that object always in view. For many years Harvard

football men have believed that the Dartmouth game, although furnishing excellent sport, has on the whole lessened our chances of defeating Yale a week later; for the Dartmouth elevens have been well coached and have played a strong, hard game. Moreover, this game, being the last and most important on the Dartmouth schedule, has been attended with a public interest and excitement which have reacted on the Harvard players quite as much as the physical exertion. Harvard has been reluctant to give up the game, because it was a good sporting event and because of a genuine desire to meet all comers in every kind of intercollegiate athletics, but the experience of the past two or three seasons has confirmed and strengthened the belief of Harvard football players, coaches, trainers, and physicians—especially that of Dr. E. H. Nichols, who has been responsible for the condition of the men on the squad—that the Dartmouth game was a hindrance rather than a help in the development of the eleven for the Yale game. For this reason, after deliberation and discussion which have lasted for several years, the football committee has decided that the best policy for Harvard will be not to play Dartmouth next fall.

The step thus taken will be by no

means unprecedented. Twenty-five years or so ago Columbia and Harvard used to row a four-mile race on the Thames at New London a few days before the Yale-Harvard race, but the Harvard rowing coaches soon learned that they must abandon the race with Columbia because the strain of that contest made the oarsmen in the Harvard shell unfit to do their best against Yale after such a short interval. Precisely the same considerations have led Harvard to relinquish the Dartmouth football game.

As we pointed out in October, there are many colleges with which we desire to cultivate friendly relations through athletics, and we must from time to time make changes in our schedules to get them all in. In this case there is much regret among Harvard men for the decision; but we believe that the committee is right in holding that it is unwise for the eleven to take on its three strongest competitors in the last four weeks, with the consequent chances that in the last game the eleven will not be at its best.

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The account on another page of the activities of a few of the Sheldon Fellows in the three years in which the Sheldon Fund has been at work illustrates some of the more tangible products of such a foundation; but there are many other results quite as valuable though not so amenable to concrete statement. Not the least of these is the keeping alive the zest for research which is sometimes the one enlivening force in a teacher's life. Too often a young man who in the process of earning his Ph.D. has been inoculated with a liberal and liberalizing spirit of investigation goes to a position where about all his working energy is used up in the routine of teaching. That man's scholarly soul is then in peril, and in a peril that menaces his value as a teacher. If the cares of life choke his ambitions he may soon settle down into a kind of hewer of wood and drawer of little bucketsful of erudition for an unending monotony of classes. Such a

man is adequately paid by a bank clerk's salary, though his work in itself cannot be called unworthy.

Just here comes in the value of fellowships as soul preservers. A man who in preparing his thesis for the Ph.D. has been inspired with a disinterested enthusiasm for learning can be kept under the full sway of this enthusiasm for another year; and that is often time enough for habits to set; moreover, in that year he will usually gather material that will not let him rest until it is worked out and published. Thus a man who might by the stress of circumstances have been shrunken into a drudge may remain a free man by virtue of the horizon thus kept open for him. Such a case is not wholly an invented example; it is the sort of thing that is well known to all men who have to do with graduate study.

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The possibilities of fellowships in aiding brilliant scholars to fulfill their promise may be illustrated from the holders of fellowships in the year 1888-89. Of nine travelling and two resident fellows in that year ten are still alive. Five of them are now professors in their subjects, and of an extraordinary average of distinction. At Harvard we have William F. Osgood, '86, and Maxime Bôcher, '88, in the Department of Mathematics, and Theodore W. Richards, '86, in the Department of Chemistry. Arthur G. Webster, '85, is Professor of Physics at Clark University, and D. W. Shea, '87, is Professor of Physics and Dean of the Catholic University of America at Washington. A fifth, George Santayana, '86, has just resigned from his professorship of philosophy at Harvard. Of the others, Lewis E. Gates, '84, who was Assistant Professor of English at Harvard until his health gave out, had every promise of taking a place in the front rank of criticism. Edward Cummings, '83, formerly Assistant Professor of Sociology at Harvard, succeeded the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, '39, in the pulpit of the South Congregational Church. Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the

United States. It is rare that in so small a number of young men so large a proportion come to so high distinction.

The point we wish to make now is that the fellowships which enabled men of this quality to go on with their studies under the conditions most favorable to those studies was a fruitful contribution to the cause of learning. Brilliant men are the most responsive to stimulating influences: for them all opportunities are golden. For this reason the fellowships at the colleges and universities of the country, especially the travelling fellowships, bring interest on the investment far beyond calculation.

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Coöperation of an interesting variety enters into the visits of Professor Clifford to Annapolis to organize graduate work in the applications of electricity for officers of United States Navy. It is apparently not the policy of our government to build up a large staff of civilian instructors for the naval and military academies or for the war colleges of the two departments; and there is no reason why it should do so. The technical professional schools of the country furnish many excellent opportunities for officers to carry on their studies, and the Navy Department now details men for work at one school or another. Naval officers are regularly sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for advanced training in naval construction; and there are at present two such officers studying electrical engineering in our own Graduate School of Engineering. With its great and increasing equipment for research and for advanced instruction in applied science there is no reason why the University should not greatly serve the government both by helping with the instruction at the academies and at the war colleges, and by training officers detailed for special studies.

It is an interesting, and we believe a significant aspect of Professor Clifford's appointment that the government in preparing to establish graduate instruction at Annapolis should draw on the staff of our Graduate School of Engineering for aid in

organizing that instruction. It is a recognition of the fact that courses laid out for mature men must of necessity differ from those laid out for young men just out of school; and it will help to bring the engineering profession into its place among the professions for which graduate instruction is considered usual and desirable.

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The suggestion in the January number of *The Harvard Engineering Journal* that students of engineering should not neglect the instruction in the economic principles which govern values in all engineering operations throws some new light on the new phrase "efficiency engineer." As ordinarily used it means a man who, though not an engineer in the older sense, is an engineer in the etymological sense of one who applies ingenuity to working out problems. In these days of specialization the civil engineer, or the electrical engineer, or the sanitary engineer must undergo long and arduous training in order to grasp the intricate conditions put before him and invent a plan that will meet them all. But since engineers do not deal with abstract problems, but with concrete realities, they must recognize the economic conditions in their undertakings; and it is here that their work interlocks with that of the efficiency or industrial engineers, for the latter are applying their trained ingenuity directly to the reduction of cost and the increase of output. In this work the industrial engineer must frequently call on the mechanical engineer and the civil engineer for aid. The Graduate Schools of Engineering and the Graduate School of Business Administration are training men who will not infrequently come to a single problem from two sides; and there is therefore every reason why engineering students should take advantage of the instruction offered in the Graduate School of Business Administration. In the future it will be recognized as no small part of the advantages of our Graduate Schools of Engineering that they are surrounded by other departments in the University.

Two Professors Recently Retired

Professor George Herbert Palmer, '64, and Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, two of the oldest members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, have resigned and have been made professors emeriti.

Professor Palmer's title is Emeritus Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity. This professorship was endowed in 1789 by Edmund Trowbridge and Richard Cary, executors of the will of John Alford, who died in 1761. The professors who preceded Professor Palmer in this chair have been Levi Frisbie, 1817 to 1822; Levi Hedge, 1827 to 1832; James Walker, 1838 to 1853; and Francis Bowen, 1853 to 1889. Professor Palmer was made Alford Professor in 1889.

Professor Peabody is now Emeritus Plummer Professor of Christian Morals. The full title of this professorship was "Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals", but in 1886 the title was changed to the shorter form. The chair was established in 1855 by the will of Caroline Plummer. Frederic Dan Huntington was the first Plummer Professor; he served from 1855 to 1860, and was succeeded by Andrew Preston Peabody, from 1860 to 1881. In 1886 Francis Greenwood Peabody was appointed.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, '89, had in the *Boston Transcript* of January 25, the following appreciation of Professor Palmer:

"In my college days ('85-'89) Professor George H. Palmer was one of the few men engaged in teaching at Harvard, who knew how to teach, or had given thought and pains to the subject. As a notably good teacher he stood out preëminent among a group of learned professors, who could write and investigate, but had never been required to think about the art of developing a student's mind or to practise and study that art. Professor Palmer has been first of all a teacher. Study, research and writing he thought should be secondary to the business of imparting truth and stimulating the student's mind to receive it. No one could write truly of him without

putting first and foremost among his characteristics this wonderful teaching art to which he devoted himself. He has taught Greek and English, as well as philosophy, during his long service at Harvard, and by those who have watched his teaching in all three subjects, I have been told that his mastery has been notable in them all.

"To all those subjects he has brought that crystal clearness of statement which is the keynote of his success as a teacher. Whatever you thought of him, however much or little you agreed with him, however you might be repelled (as some people have been) by the apparent fixedness and finality of his opinions, you could not deny that in the art of exposition, the art of making clear what he meant, he has always been a master. In his lectures on the history of philosophy he has a wonderful power to state cogently and picturesquely the views of men with whom he radically differed. This power, sympathetically to impersonate, dramatically to represent, the tone and color of another's belief, was a matter of principle as well as of inclination with him. When he found a student prone utterly to condemn the philosophy of any writer, 'Remember,' he would say, 'that his belief was convincing to him. It should be at least plausible to you.'

"Nothing has annoyed him more than to read his own opinions given back to him unchanged and unassimilated by a student in thesis or examination paper. The more you differ with him the better he likes it, provided, of course, that you bring any semblance of order and vigor into your writing. Much as he has always cared for the truth as he sees it, he values above everything the evidence of sincerity, fresh thinking and individuality. He is almost too tolerant of heterodoxy and rebellion in his students' theses because he cares so much for genuineness and knows so well that the mind which simply repeats the teacher's thought has done little or no thinking of its own.

"Like President Eliot he is so short-sighted that he rarely recognizes students as he passes them in the Yard. Through this misfortune he earned, like President

Eliot, the wholly undeserved reputation of aloofness and frigidity. I remember him as with downcast eyes, looking neither to right nor left, he walked rapidly from his room to the lecture hall, took his seat, stared hard at the opposite wall and began to lecture. He never read from notes and rarely seemed to see anyone in the hall. His eyes seemed to bore into the wall, at which he fixedly gazed while speaking and I think many of us learned for the first time as we watched that gaze, what intense concentration meant. Finished and perfect sentences arranged in perfect paragraphs filled up the hour. He stayed for a few questions after the lecture but soon gathered up his hat and papers and walked with the same preoccupied air back to his study.

"None of us ever saw him walk for pleasure. Few of us ever saw him play or take part in anything that could be called recreation. He seemed always on duty—never off his guard, never relaxing for an instant his perfect control of voice and movement. This wonderful command of himself stood him in good stead when it came to his favorite art of reading aloud. That surely was and is recreation to him, and, now that he has finished teaching, all who have heard him read his translations of Homer, seen him smile over English dialect poems as he rolled them out, and enjoyed his expressive rendering of George Herbert's poems must hope that he will continue to read aloud and allow more of us to hear him. Hitherto it has been only on rare occasions, such as his seventieth birthday or now and then at a reception in his college rooms, that there has been opportunity to listen to his reading.

"Of his life with Alice Freeman Palmer (his second wife) he has told us freely and fully in his biography of her. He speaks of her now as if she were in the next room. How little he has allowed the thought of sadness to be connected with her is always clear but never more striking than on the occasion of the service in memory of her held in the College Chapel some months after her death. That day he seemed determined that his wife's radiant and joyful spirit should permeate everything within his control and especially his own words and actions. In his bearing as he greeted his friends and hers after the service he

did not allow a trace of regret or sorrow to appear. His gladness in the praise of her, voiced by the speakers at that service, his welcome to all who spoke to him, conveyed to me the most convincing and contagious awareness of a life called 'dead' that I have ever known. So she would have had him bear himself. He knew it and with his consummate self-control acted out that knowledge to the full.

"Occasionally for a number of years he



Professor G. H. Palmer.

has preached in the College Chapel or elsewhere, finding nothing strange in this, since he had studied for the ministry at the Anderson Theological Seminary, thus basing his philosophical studies as he believes on firm ground. His sermons, like his lectures, were finished and orderly expositions designed to enlighten and instruct rather than to move his hearers. But to many his reading of the service and of the Scripture were even more impressive than his sermons.

"Aside from his teaching and his occasional sermons, his life has been that of quiet, but incessant study. Even when he and Mrs. Palmer were in Europe together, they did little sight-seeing. As a rule they would settle down in some small town off the beaten track of travel and there study as at home. Indeed, he has said that the chief object of these trips was to give his

wife some freedom from the many calls to which, at home, her generous nature could but respond. For himself, I think, he would have preferred a vacation at his house at Boxford or his study in Cambridge. Yet he has never been a recluse—always cared strongly for his old friends and been glad to make new ones.

"His own students in philosophy he has followed after their graduation as perhaps no one in the College Faculty has ever done. To find them positions as teachers of philosophy, fitting the right man into the right college and keeping always in touch with his progress has been one of his tasks—I hope also one of his pleasures—for many years. I shall not forget how he took the trouble some years ago to seek me out at my house in Boston and urge me to become a candidate for a position for which, unfortunately, my unfitness was only too clear. It was characteristic of him not to send or write to the man whom he wished thus to serve, but to go to him in person.

"Much that he elaborated in his lectures on ethics remains still unpublished. Indeed it was not until within the later years of his long service as a teacher of philosophy at Harvard that he began to publish his ethical studies. His edition of the works of George Herbert, the poet for whom he was named, must, I suppose, have occupied most of his writing time for many years. Now that this labor of love is completed we may hope that Professor Palmer will print not only his ethical lectures but those on the history of philosophy in which he used to present both the life and the beliefs of each philosopher with exquisite finish and skill, brightly colored cameos or miniatures of each personality.

"We expect this of him the more confidently because he has never shown the slightest signs of growing old. On his seventieth birthday he was as alert and commanding as on his fiftieth. Having no follies to relinquish he has acquired none of the foibles or weaknesses of old age. He shows no desire for rest, no lessening of interest in the world about him. I believe he will continue to the very end cultivating assiduously and fruitfully the garden of interests to which he has so wisely limited his efforts. He will be happy and well em-

ploied. But Harvard men will become aware little by little how great is their loss when one of the last of her Christian philosophers leaves his post."

Jeffrey R. Brackett, '83, Instructor in Charity, Public Aid, and Correction, has contributed to the BULLETIN the following appreciation of Professor Peabody:

"The news that Professor Francis G. Peabody is retiring from the Harvard Faculty should set many of us to thinking



Professor F. G. Peabody.

earnestly. Some will speak and write of his helpfulness as pastor and preacher. Not a few among Harvard students of the past quarter century will bear personal witness to his helpfulness as a teacher. I ask leave to write of one aspect of his many services,—the development in a great University of systematic instruction in the application of principles of ethics to pressing social problems. Our world of today is so full of the words "social service" that we may fail to recognize the pioneers in the important movement. The pioneers may not wish us to pick them out for special notice, but we should wish to do so, in gratitude. Indeed, if we do, they will likely only laughingly bid us safeguard the movement they began, even to seeing that the very watch-words they gave us, such as social service, are not made bankrupt by the present run upon them.

"A generation ago there was rising in Europe the power of socialism, with the counter plan in Germany of Bismark's activity. In England, the influence of such men as Carlyle, Ruskin, Maurice, Kingsley, was fresh; labor was organizing; the coöperative movement was growing into manhood; the Salvation Army was forming. In America, with great constitutional issues answered, conditions of industry, immigration, need, were being questioned. Societies for organizing charity were being formed in a few places by a few persons. The first social settlement, so labelled, the Consumers' League, and other such agencies now familiar to us, were yet to come. Then it was, thirty-three years, literally a generation, ago, that a course of lectures was given by Professor Peabody, in the Divinity School of Harvard on the Ethics of the Social Questions. Four years later, 1884, is was made a general University course, open to students above the sophomore class. Next year there were fifty students from five departments.

"The ethical principles were sought, in reading and class room, of such fundamental relationships as are involved in the family and industry; the application and testing of principle was furthered by personal observations in the community of typical institutions and agencies. 'I think', said the instructor, 'that the students will be more public-spirited as citizens and more discreet as reformers by even this slight opportunity for research. There is in this department a new opportunity in university instruction. With us it has been quite without precedent. It summons the young men who have been imbued with the principles of political economy and of philosophy to the practical application of those studies. It ought to do what college work surely does—bring a young man's studies near to the problems of an American's life.'

"This course at Harvard, with the instruction begun at Cornell, in 1884, under the lead of President White, by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, an official of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Survey and Charity, was the beginning of academic work in this country, specialized and practical, in that field. It continued at Harvard a systematic development. It dealt not only with

questions of charity and correction, but with more basal questions of prevention of ills. Thus the department of social ethics has a notable exhibit on housing conditions and has issued among its publications a valuable summary of the development and significance of social settlements. A 'Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects', published by the University in 1910, under Professor Peabody's lead and editorship, includes a bibliography, with short helpful notes, from many specialists in Harvard, on social philosophy, social institutions and social service,—the ethics of modern industry and social aspects of religion.

"The recent and really remarkable activity of Harvard students in social service, centering at Phillips Brooks House, was largely founded and fostered by Professor Peabody. He has been identified with the Prospect Union from its opening in 1891, a piece of University extension, in whose evening classes the teachers are College students and the students are all sorts and conditions of men from mercantile and industrial life in Cambridge. So, long ago, he helped the start of coöperative stores, a method of bringing forward democracy and thrift—which is none the less sound because many persons were not ready for it. So he urged the trial in Massachusetts cities, under local option, of the foreign system of government administration of the sale of liquor—to which the logic of worse systems may yet bring us.

"The chief achievement of Professor Peabody in education in applied ethics has been the development of a department of social ethics, within the division of philosophy. In many universities and colleges today some such instruction is found, usually allied with economics. The arrangement at Harvard does not mean any lack of appreciation of the economic forces in society; but it lays stress on the inherent and strong relation between religion and morality, on the broad highway to solving vital problems of society through the field of ethics. A significant by-product of this teaching has been the confidence of a generous donor, prominent in sound business and true philosophy, which made possible the erection of Emerson Hall, with ample quarters for the department of social eth-

ics. There has been gathered a museum of various exhibits, photographs, charts, reports,—bearing on the subject; for example, charts which summarize the working of the German insurance system, and some effects of the use of alcohol on mind and nerve. We may read of the aim and development of the social settlement, and then look in photographs at Toynbee Hall, London, or Hull House, Chicago. Scale models of a Boston block visualize what we have heard of city congestion. Some parts of such an exhibit are constantly becoming of less value as illustrating present conditions; but even those are of value for historical study, for seeing where we were, compared with where we are.

"Few things are done now as they were done a generation ago. Among the changes is the growing effort to apply the lessons of knowledge to the old and great purpose of helping our needy neighbors; is the growing recognition that what helps one helps all, as we are members one of another. Of this, the work of Professor Peabody as teacher in social ethics is an expression; and in it he has played a part, notable as a pioneer. Among the hundreds of young men who have taken his general course, surely many have been helped by him to be good citizens and good neighbors. Some of them, and not a few, have carried stimulus, caught from him, into professional life in social service, the country over. He has been fortunate in writing books which are read; he has also written himself into the lives of many men—though not always to be read by the world. If, among students or on-lookers, there be any who feel that his personal views are over conservative for the times which are before us, let them consider that in the little group of advanced students who have been meeting with him frequently, year by year, there has been friendliness and frankest expression of opinions. We honor a man for saying what he holds most true; and a growing radicalism today makes moderate conservatism but of greater value. Professor Peabody has cultivated, unusually, a personal friendship with his students, and has encouraged every earnest searcher for the truth."

A number of associates and friends of Professor Peabody tendered him a dinner

at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Thursday evening, January 30. President Eliot presided. The other speakers were: Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; Rev. George A. Gordon, '81, of the Old South Church, Boston; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, of the Arlington Street Church, Boston; Rt. Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster Abbey; Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, S.T.D. '99, of the First Parish Church, Cambridge; and Rev. William DeWitt Hyde, '79, President of Bowdoin College. All the speakers have been closely identified with Professor Peabody during his long term of service as Plummer Professor and as chairman of the Board of College Preachers. The great value of his services to the religious life of the University was the topic of all the speakers. Professor Peabody told of some of the changes which have taken place during his connection with the University.

PROFESSOR MINOT'S LECTURES

Professor Charles S. Minot, who is now serving as the Harvard Austausch-Professor at Berlin, delivered from December 16 to 21 six lectures on "Modern Problems of Biology" before the University of Jena. The subjects were:

1. The new cell doctrine.
2. Cytomorphosis.
3. The doctrine of immortality.
4. The development of death.
5. The determination of sex.
6. The conception of life.

The lectures were delivered before the university in the Aula and were attended by both students and professors. At the third lecture the Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar was present in his official capacity as rector of the university. It was at his suggestion that the arrangement was made with the Prussian ministry of education by which the Harvard professor was to visit Jena, as an acknowledgement of the visit to America of Professor Eucken, who is a member of the philosophical faculty of Jena. It is the first time that an American exchange professor has served officially at any German university besides that at Berlin. Professor Minot's lectures were delivered in German and will be published shortly by the firm of Gustav Fischer.

The Sheldon Travelling Fellowships

One of the most important of the beneficiary funds at the disposal of the officers of the University is the Frederick Sheldon Fund for Travelling Fellowships. This fund was established in 1909 when the University received, as a residuary bequest from Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon, 346,-458.70; in 1910 the further sum of \$8,750 was received from the same bequest. This gift was made by Mrs. Sheldon to establish a fund in memory of her husband, Frederick Sheldon, of the class of 1842. The will prescribed that the income of the fund should be "applied to the further education of students of promise and standing in the University by providing them with facilities for further education by travel after graduation or by establishing travelling scholarships." The income of the fund is at present about \$15,000.

The Corporation has voted that this income should not be assigned in fixed amounts, but on recommendation of a committee, according to the individual circumstances of each applicant, for purposes of study or investigation outside the University, either in this country or abroad. The committee in charge of the Sheldon Fellowships at present consists of the Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate Schools of Applied Science, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business Administration, the Divinity School, the Law School, and the Medical School.

The Committee in administering the income has tried to follow the terms of the will by assigning fellowships to a considerable variety of students, some of them men just out of College, to further and broaden their education by a year of travel abroad; others, advanced students, who, to complete their training, need to study in foreign universities, or to carry on investigations in distant parts of the world. As the constitution of the Committee suggests, it holds itself ready to assign fellowships to graduates of any department of the University. The stipend of the fellowship varies with the individual and the needs of the work in which he is to be engaged; it is fixed for each by special vote.

Each year the Committee has assigned one or more Sheldon Fellowships to students just out of College for a year of general study and travel without limiting them closely to subjects, for it seems to have been part of Mrs. Sheldon's intention to enable men who do not intend to enter scholarship as a profession to have an experience which otherwise they would have to go without. Other Sheldon Fellowships are assigned in much the same manner as the other fellowships in the University, but on more flexible conditions to men who have a definite purpose in their studies which they can carry out only by having access to instruction and libraries abroad, or in the case of science, to collections and observations which they make for themselves in foreign countries.

Many of these fellowships have produced studies of great value for scholarship. Among the researches made possible by the Sheldon Fund the following are examples:

Dr. S. B. Wolbach, now Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the Medical School, was enabled to make a study of the sleeping sickness on the spot in Africa. In biology, Dr. Sergius Morgulis in 1910 and 1911 carried on studies in Vienna and Berlin on the physiology of nutrition; he is now working in the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory in Roxbury which is in close relation with the Medical School. Edgar D. Congdon, Ph.D. '09, carried on researches in Vienna on the reactions of animals to light. In geology, S. W. Cushing made a study in India of coastal plains and their formation. In botany, A. J. Eames and E. W. Sinnott went to Australia to study the types of tree structure peculiar to that continent; and this year W. P. Thompson, a graduate of the University of Toronto, A.M. Harvard, 1912, has been in South Africa and in Java carrying on studies in the plants of these countries.

In literature, Dr. H. W. L. Dana, now instructor in Comparative Literature in Columbia University, spent a year studying his subject in Paris. O. J. Campbell, Ph.D. '10, spent a year in Copenhagen studying the relations of Molière and the Danish playwright, Holberg. An interesting re-

search which has already had profitable results, has been carried on by John A. Lomax, A.M. '07, now Assistant Professor of English at the University of Texas. He has been studying and collecting cowboy ballads in the Southwestern part of this country, and has already published a preliminary book on the subject, with an introduction by Professor Barrett Wendell, '77; this volume contains a number of these ballads, some with music, which seem to be still in process of formation in much the same way in which they were formed on the Scottish Border centuries ago.

In economics, Melvin T. Copeland, a graduate of Bowdoin, Ph.D. at Harvard, '10, was sent to England to carry on researches in the European cotton industry. His work on the subject won the David A. Wells Prize and is now in the press for publication. George H. McCaffrey, who graduated last year and won the William H. Baldwin, Jr., prize for his essay on the Boston Police System, has gone abroad this year to carry on further studies in municipal government, especially in municipal police. Frederick M. Eliot, now instructor in government, spent a year abroad studying the government of European cities. N. S. B. Gras, a graduate of Western University, Ontario, A.M. Harvard, '09, who studied in London as a Sheldon Travelling Fellow, was the first scholar to use a series of customs records in the offices of London which carried back the history of the records for about a century; he was also the first scholar to gain access to the records of the London Livery Companies. On these studies he is basing a valuable book on the history of the grain trade. Another important study in history was that made by William E. Lunt, A.B., Bowdoin, '04; Ph.D. Harvard, '08, now professor in Cornell University, who has made a study of Papal taxation in England in the 13th and 14th centuries.

In fine arts, Langdon Warner, '03, went to Japan to study the Chinese and Indian origins of Japanese art; largely as the result of that work he has just been appointed to conduct an archaeological survey of China for the American Institute of Archaeology with the view of establishing in China an American school similar to the schools in Rome and Athens. In music,

Philip G. Clapp studied two years in Germany.

The above examples show the variety of useful purposes served by this fund. How widely distributed the holders of the fellowships are among the different departments of study may be seen from the list for the present year, which is here printed:

Walter Meredith Boothby, Assistant in Anatomy. Boston. A.B. 1902, M.D. 1906, A.M. 1907. For research in Medicine at Oxford.

Chalmers Dancy Clifton, 4C. Jackson, Miss. Candidate for A.B. For research in Music in Europe.

Samuel Hazzard Cross, 4C. New Bedford. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

Edward Carroll Day, 5G. San Anselmo, Cal. A.B. (Hamilton Coll.) 1907, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1908, Ph.D. (ibid.) 1911. For research in Zoölogy at Berlin.

James Gordon Gilkey, 1G. Watertown. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

William Caspar Graustein, 3G. Cambridge. A.B. 1910, A.M. 1911. For research in Mathematics at Bonn.

Ralph Hayward Keniston. Cambridge. A.B. 1904, A.M. 1910, Ph.D. 1911. For research in Romance Languages in Europe.

Paul Dudley Lamson. Worcester. A.B. 1905, M.D. 1911. For research in Pharmacology at Würzburg.

George Herbert McCaffrey, 1G. Roxbury. Candidate for A.B. For research in Government in Europe and America.

John Austin Spaulding, 1G. Tewksbury Centre. A.B. 1912 (1911). Candidate for A.M. For research in German in Germany.

Ralph Carver Staebner, 2G.S. Willimantic, Conn. A.B. 1911. Candidate for M.F. For research in Forestry in the United States.

Walter Palmer Thompson, 2G. Toronto, Ont. A.B. (Univ. of Toronto) 1910, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1912. For research in Botany in South Africa.

Thorbergur Thorvaldson, 4G. Arnes, Manitoba. A.B. (Univ. of Manitoba) 1906, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1909, Ph.D. (ibid.)

1911. For research in Chemistry in Europe.

Walter Scott Weeks, Instructor in Mining and Metallurgy. No. Brookfield. A.B. 1906, S.B. 1907, M.E. 1909. For research in Mining and Metallurgy in the United States.

Harry Wolfson, 1G., New York, N. Y. A.B. 1912 (1911). Candidate for A.M. For research in Mediaeval Jewish Philosophy in Europe.

William Frank Wyatt, 2G. Valley Station, Ky. A.B. (Central Univ. of Kentucky) 1904. Candidate for A.M. For research in Palaeography in Europe.

GIFT TO PRESIDENT LOWELL

On Wednesday, January 22, the new house of President Lowell on Quincy Street was thrown open to a large company. All the members of the various Faculties and of the Governing Boards, with their families, were invited, and the house, spacious as it is, was thronged.

A pleasant episode of the evening was the presentation to President and Mrs. Lowell of a piece of silver from members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The suggestion for a gift of this sort, made by a few members of the Faculty, met with such universal and liberal response that a much larger sum was subscribed than it was thought fitting to use; and the larger part of the money was returned to the subscribers. A handsome bowl, with a suitable inscription, was presented in behalf of the members of the Faculty by Professor Palmer, who spoke as follows:

"As senior member of the Harvard Faculty, I am instructed by my colleagues to offer to Mrs. Lowell and yourself this piece of silver. We gladly seize the occasion of your entrance into this new home to express our warm regard for you and our sense of that public spirit which has marked your conduct of affairs here, even such affairs as might naturally be reserved for your personal pleasure. This house itself is no ordinary home. While admirably contrived for domestic convenience and comfort, much more has entered into its design. It has evidently been conceived as a place

of kindness, a center of hospitality, a refuge for easing the solitude of students, a means of entertaining with suitable stateliness guests of the University. For this blending of your own interests with those of Harvard we desire to thank you. It is a fresh illustration of the genial and generous disposition you have steadily shown since you first came among us, a disposition which obliges us to think of you rather as the friend than the official, and makes us glad, through this shining bowl, to occupy a quiet corner in one of these hospitable rooms."

HARVARD MEN AT ANNAPOLIS

Professor H. E. Clifford, Gordon McKay Professor of Electrical Engineering, will go during the second half year to Annapolis, to organize graduate study in the United States Naval Academy in electrical engineering. The work is intended for officers who have been in service for three to eight years after graduation from the Academy. Professor Clifford will spend the first two weeks of each month in Annapolis. He will take with him Chester L. Dawes, Instructor in Electrical Engineering, who will stay at Annapolis throughout the spring.

THE CRIMSON BOARD

The Crimson has elected the following officers: President, Roland B. Batchelder, '13, of Salem; managing editor, William C. Brown, '14, of Hartford, Conn.; secretary, Frederick L. Cole, '15, of Duluth, Minn.; editorial chairman, Donald E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield; editors, Fletcher Graves, '15, of St. Paul, Minn., Thorpe D. Nesbit, '15, of New York City, and Robert W. Chubb, '15, of St. Louis, Mo.; editorial editor, James H. Leighton, '14, of Tunkhannock, Pa.; second assistant business managers, Sidney F. Greeley, '15, of Winnetka, Ill., and John H. Baker, '15, of Cambridge.

Professor J. S. Pray has been elected vice-president, and Professor H. V. Hubbard has been elected treasurer, of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Yale Beaten at Hockey

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey last Saturday evening in the Boston Arena, four goals to none. All the scores were made in the second period of the game.



Captain Gardner of the Hockey Team.

The puck was kept in Yale's half of the rink almost from the beginning of play but the Yale defence, especially that of Schiller at goal, was able to prevent a score until the superior team-work and better physical

condition of Harvard told. Schiller played splendidly and had plenty to do. On the other hand, Gardner made but three or four stops during the game. Harmon and Cox were the most brilliant skaters on the Yale side, and Sortwell and Phillips for Harvard. The Yale men were at a disadvantage because of lack of practice. The Harvard team-work was the best of the year, and the defensive playing also showed great improvement. A large crowd saw the game but by no means all the seats in the Arena were occupied.

During the first half the Harvard forwards made shot after shot at the Yale net, but Schiller was in every instance able to stop the puck or turn it aside. The second half had gone less than two minutes when Sortwell, who was behind the Yale cage, made a clever pass to Phillips and the latter scored a goal. A few minutes later Phillips passed to Sortwell, and the latter made a goal. Sortwell scored the third goal. The last goal was made by Goodale, who carried the puck the whole length of the rink—the most brilliant play of the game. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Hopkins, l.e.	r.e., MacDonald
Sortwell, l.e.	r.e., Harmon
Phillips, r.e.	l.e., Ordway, Cox
Morgan, Smart, r.e.	l.e., Heron
Goodale, c.p.	c.p., Cox, Martin
Willetts, p.	p., Martin, Gano, McLean
Gardner, g.	g., Schiller

Score—Harvard, 4; Yale, 0. Goals—Sortwell 2, Phillips, Goodale. Referees—W. A. Russell, of New York, and Dr. Tingley, of Boston. Goal umpires—Canterbury and Osgood, of the B. A. A. Timers—Brown, Kelley, and Murphy. Time—Two 20-minute halves.

On Monday evening of last week Harvard defeated Amherst Agricultural College, 9 goals to 3, in the Boston Arena. At the end of the first period the score was 3 to 2 in favor of Harvard, and in the second period Harvard scored six goals. The summary follows:

HARVARD.	AMHERST AGRICULTURAL.
Hopkins, Hanson, l.e.	r.e., Chisholm
Sortwell, Gorham, l.e.	r., Hutchinson
Phillips, Palmer, r.e.	c., Jones
Clark, Morgan, Smart, r.e.	l.e., Fernald
Goodale c.p.	c.p., Needham
Willetts, Wendell, p.	p., Archibald
Gardner, Carnochan, g.	g., Brewer

Score—Harvard, 9; Amherst Agricultural College 3. Goals—Phillips 4, Hopkins 2, Gorham, Morgan, Goodale, Jones 2, Hutchinson. Umpires—Tingley and Norfolk. Goal umpires—Pellett and Carlton. Timers—Murphy, Woods, and Kelley. Time—two 20-minute halves.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

It leaked out in Boston last week that Harvard had arranged its football schedule for the season of 1913 and that no game had been arranged with Dartmouth. Although the news was published prematurely, it was correct, and J. W. Farley, '99, subsequently made the following statement:

"The football committee concluded that there should be next year a schedule containing less hard games than were played during the past season. For this reason, and this reason only, they felt it inadvisable that the Dartmouth game should be retained on the schedule for next year, although they greatly regretted interrupting the long series of close contests with that university.

"The matter was taken up with Dartmouth representatives some time ago in an informal manner and Dartmouth was in this way fully informed of the attitude of the football committee and the probable action of the athletic committee in reference to next year's game.

"Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the athletic committee the situation was explained to the athletic committee and their approval of a schedule, made up without Dartmouth, informally obtained. It was the intention of the Harvard authorities to communicate this matter today by letter to the Dartmouth representatives and leave any statement thereon to be made by Dartmouth."

It is understood that the last four games on the schedule next fall will be:

- Nov. 1—Cornell.
- Nov. 8—Princeton, at Princeton.
- Nov. 15—Brown.
- Nov. 22—Yale.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university baseball nine for the season of 1913 is given below; it contains 30 games, including the one

which must be played if the series with Yale is a tie. Games which will be played away from Cambridge are marked *:

- April 8—Red Sox.*
- April 12—Johns Hopkins.*
- April 14—Baltimore.*
- April 16—Annapolis.*
- April 17—Georgetown.*
- April 18—Columbia.*
- April 19—West Point.*
- April 22—Bowdoin.
- April 24—Maine.
- April 26—Colby.
- April 29—Bates.
- May 1—Vermont.
- May 3—Amherst.
- May 6—Lafayette.
- May 8—Catholic University.
- May 10—Holy Cross.*
- May 14—Syracuse.
- May 17—Pennsylvania.*
- May 21—Pilgrims.
- May 24—Princeton.*
- May 28—Dartmouth.
- May 30—Brown.*
- May 31—Andover.
- June 4—Williams.
- June 7—Brown.
- June 11—Holy Cross.
- June 14—Pennsylvania.
- June 17—Yale.*
- June 18—Yale.
- June 21—Yale.* (In case of tie).

The following 12 games have been approved for the 1916 baseball team:

- April 23—Brookline.
- April 26—St. Mark's, at Southboro.
- April 30—Waltham.
- May 3—Rindge.
- May 7—Milton, at Milton.
- May 10—Worcester Academy.
- May 14—Groton, at Groton.
- May 17—St. George's, at Newport.
- May 21—Andover, at Andover.
- May 24—Exeter.
- May 28—Morris Heights.
- May 30—Yale.

GIFT FROM A. W. STEVENS

Arthur W. Stevens, '98, of Boston will give two wherries for use at the Weld Boat House and four for use at the Newell. The wherries are of the type and size now used at the Weld.

Evert J. Wendell, '82, has offered a French bronze which will be awarded to the man who makes the greatest improvement in putting the shot this spring.

The Harvard Clubs

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island had its annual election of officers and mid-winter dinner at the University Club, in Providence, on Monday evening, January 27. The attendance was the largest the club has ever had.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Oliver W. Huntington, '81, of Newport; vice-president, George Parker Winship, '93; recording secretary, Lester S. Hill, Jr., '04; treasurer, Raymond G. Williams, '11; secretary for Providence, William G. Roelker, '09; secretary for Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '03.

The club voted to maintain for five years its scholarship for a member of the freshman class in Harvard College, and also to continue to send the *Graduates' Magazine* and the BULLETIN to various high schools in Rhode Island.

The following new members were elected: Walter A. Edwards, '09; James G. Blaine, 3d, '11, George P. Metcalf, '12, William G. Roelker, '09, Carl B. Marshall, '04, William H. Gray, '08, Randall Clifford, '12, Thomas W. Sears, '03, Thomas A. Jenckes, Jr., '12, Francis Stone, '11, Edwin B. Stillman, '06.

The speakers at the dinner were: Edgar H. Wells, '07, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association; William McLeod, '05, Mayor of Newport; and William T. Read, Jr., '01.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Edward D. Pearce, '71, William MacLeod, '05, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, '79, G. Richmond Parsons, '86, Dr. Halsey DeWolf, '92, John P. Farnsworth, '81, Harold C. Whitman, '05, Dr. Forrest G. Eddy, '75, Samuel Powel, '08, Thomas I. H. Powel, '10, William Grosvenor, '09, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., '09, William D. Damon, '92, Dr. Martin B. Dill, '00, Hugh F. MacColl, '07, Dr. George H. Ames, '72, Edward Fuller, '82, Walter A. Edwards, '09, Sibley C. Smith, '03, Dr. H. E. Windsor, '87, E. Harris Metcalf, '02, Gardner T. Swarts, Jr., '07, John O. Waterman, '09, Dr. George T. Spicer, '03, Arthur Ingraham, '06, R. Foster Reynolds, '09, William T. Pickering, '09, Dr. Rowland R. Robinson, '88, Victor H. King, '07, Thomas Perry, '03, Charles H. Titus, '72, E. T. H. Metcalf, '02, Harold A. Allen, '10, C. C. Pope, '08, Gilbert G. Pervear, '09, J. H. McGough, '08, Edward A. Sherman, '01, Dr. J. F. Hawkins, '06, Dr. Charles E. Hawkins, '08,

Randall Clifford, '12, William Frederic Williams, '04, Wallace M. Turner, '91, Henry R. Watson, '09, Dr. George H. Crocker, '93, H. C. Perry, '05, Robert W. Boyden, '10, Frank F. Dodge, '07, Dr. Reginald Fitz, '05, Frederic Schenck, '09.

MYSTIC VALLEY HARVARD CLUB

The Mystic Valley Harvard Club has offered two prizes, one of \$25 and the other of \$10, to be competed for in a declamation contest open to boys in the high schools of the district covered by the club. The competition will be held in the hall of the Arlington High School at 8 o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 14. Hon. Robert Luce, '83, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will preside. The judges will be selected by Hon. A. P. Stone, '93, who is giving at the College lectures on debating and allied subjects; the judges will be Harvard graduates who do not live in the Mystic Valley.

Only one boy can speak from each school, and he will be chosen by the principal. The selection given may be either prose or poetry. It may take not less than five and not more than ten minutes, and must be recited, not read.

The members of the committee in charge of the competition hope that the following schools will send representatives: Arlington, Belmont, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Somerville, Winchester, and Woburn.

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania was held at the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, on Saturday evening, December 28th, 1912, at 7.30 o'clock.

Those present were: T. C. von Storch, '87, Peter L. Walsh, '03, T. Archer Morgan, L. '08, Marshall G. Jones, '08, Samuel Z. Kaplan, '14, and Maurice Suravitz, '13, of Scranton; Karl F. Wirt, '00, of Bloomsburg; John Murrin, '07, of Carbondale; Eugene A. Brennan, L. '11, of Edwarsville; J. A. McCaa, '05, of Plains; Warren E. Benscoter, '02, John Coons, L.S., Clarence D. Coughlin, '06, Hugh L. Davis, '11, William C. Price, '80, Emerson Houser,

'11, and Sidney R. Miner, '88, of Wilkes-Barre.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Clarence D. Coughlin, '06, of Wilkes-Barre; first vice-president, Philip B. Linn, '90, of Lewisburg; second vice-president, Peter L. Walsh, '03, of Scranton; third vice-president, William C. Price, '80, of Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. McCaa, '05, of Plains; assistant secretary, Maurice Suravitz, '13, of Scranton.

The club voted to offer a prize of \$25 for the best examination for Harvard passed at the next entrance examination by a resident of that part of the state.

The dinner was held after the business meeting. T. C. von Storch, '87, the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

An informal dinner of the Harvard Club of New Jersey was held at the Essex Club, in Newark, on Jan. 25. Twenty men attended. Plans were discussed for the annual dinner which will be held on March 29. It was decided to hold a field day at the Baltus Roll Golf Club in May, and to organize a baseball nine to play a nine from the Yale Club of Essex County this spring.

ANOTHER LOWELL CHALLENGE

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I am much pleased to note that the Lawrence Club is going to arrange tennis games with other clubs in Essex County.

We, of Lowell, have entertained these Lawrence men, and found them charming fellows. We should hate to see them badly beaten as they undoubtedly would be if they ventured up the river into Middlesex County, either to bowl or play tennis.

Yours very truly,

FRED. C. WELD, '86.

Lowell, Mass., January 24, 1913.

BOOK-PLATES AT FOGG MUSEUM

The Fogg Museum of Art will exhibit for the next fortnight a series of book-plates engraved by the late Edwin Davis French. The prints, about 175 in number, are a loan to the Museum from the collec-

tion of Pierre deC. la Rose, '95; and, as they are all artist's proofs, they will afford the amateur of book-plates a better opportunity of studying Mr. French's work than has been offered since the Grolier Club's exhibition several years ago.

French was the first American engraver since Paul Revere and Nathaniel Hurd to bring to the minor art of book-plate engraving any distinction of style. While his designs, owing often to mistaken demands of his clients, were not always happy, his technique remains the envy of his profession, often strongly resembling that of the late C. W. Sherborn, his only European rival in the engraving of ex-libris.

Of special local interest will be the plates which French engraved for the Harvard Library and for several of the Harvard undergraduate clubs. The selection of prints embraces the various types of ex-libris, from book-piles and library interiors to portraits and armorials. The collection also includes an unpublished print of the Harvard College Yard.

There are on exhibition also several large lithographs by Joseph Pennell (among them six views in New York City), a number of etchings by Herman A. Webster, Whistler's Thames set, and wood-engravings by Cole, Kruell, Wolf, Kingsley and others. The Pennell lithographs and Webster etchings are gifts recently received, and have not been exhibited before in the Fogg Museum.

SUMMER COURSE IN DENTISTRY

A course in prosthetic dentistry will be given next summer at the Harvard Dental School by Varaztad H. Kazanjian, D.M.D., Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry. The course will extend from July 28 to August 30, 1913, inclusive, and will cover all the branches of prosthesis, including crown and bridge work; gold casting, including gold inlays; anatomical occlusion; maxillary fractures; orthodontia appliances; artificial palates; porcelain tooth carving; and high and low fusing porcelain inlays. It will consist of lectures, conferences, demonstrations, and practical work on actual cases. Fee, \$50.

The course will be open to both men and women.

Alumni Notes

'49—Horace Davis, formerly president of the University of California, spoke at the recent Christmas dinner of the University of California Club of San Francisco.

'53—President Charles W. Eliot addressed the delegates at the banquet of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington on January 22, on "The Crying Need of Reform in the Civil Service."

S.B. '69—Professor William Morris Davis gave three lectures on January 14, 15, and 16 under the auspices of the department of geology of Columbia University.

'79—Rev. Samuel Snelling, for the past twelve years rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, West Roxbury, Mass., has resigned. He will devote his time to literary work.

'85—Frederic A. Delano of Chicago, president of the Wabash Railroad, was appointed by President Taft a member of the Commission on Industrial Relations to study industrial conditions in the United States and report to Congress thereon within three years after August 23, 1912.

'90—Richard Jones, Jr., is general attorney for the Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, O.

'95—Charles F. D. Belden, who is state librarian and chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, has been elected a Fellow of the American Library Institute.

'96—Bion B. Howard, who has been with the American Radiator Company for many years, since 1910 in their European companies, is at present with the Compagnie Nationale de Radiateurs, Boulevard Haussmann 149, Paris.

'97—Arthur W. Blakemore, LL.B. '00, who is serving his third term as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton, Mass., has been elected president of the board.

'97—Eugene du Pont was married at Wilmington, Del., on January 25 to Miss Ethel Pyle.

Ph.D. '97—Clyde A. Duniway, A.B. (Cornell) '92, was recently inaugurated president of the University of Wyoming, Laramie. He was president of the University of Montana from 1908 to 1912.

'98—Charles A. Barnard has been re-elected city clerk of Plattsburg, N. Y.

'98—Lindsey E. Bird, formerly with Lewis Bros. & Company, is now with Warner, Tucker & Company, bankers, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Ph.D. '00—Professor W. B. Munro spoke in Providence on January 23 at the annual dinner of the Rhode Island Business Men's Association. The other speakers were Hon. Roscoe B. Burchard, LL.B. '03, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and Peter G. Gerry, '01, who was elected to Congress last November from the Second Rhode Island District.

'01—Dr. Walter B. Swift read a paper, "Further Confirmation of a New Reflex", before the Boston Society for Psychiatry and Neurology on January 16.

'04—Julian Garrett and W. Minot Hurd (Garrett & Hurd) are in the real estate and insurance business at 656 First Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

'05—Daniel J. Hurley, M.D. '09, of Charlestown, Mass., is practising medicine at 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

'05—Harry W. Weitzel, who has been a member of the U. S. Marine Corps since 1909, has been transferred from Manila, P. I., to the U. S. S. Helena at Shanghai, China. His address is U. S. S. Helena, care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

'06—Henry G. Tucker was married on January 16 to Miss Ruth B. Gibson at Brookline, Mass. They will live in Avon, Mass.

A.M. '07—Professor John A. Lomax of the University of Texas is president of the American Folk-Lore Society. The secretary is Dr. Charles Peabody, A.M. '90, of the Peabody Museum at Harvard.

'08—Henry S. Blair has been made superintendent of the Zent district, Costa Rica, of the United Fruit Company.

'08—Herman A. Mintz, LL.B. '10, is associated in the practice of law with Hon. A. K. Cohen, special justice of the municipal court, at 611 Tremont Building, Boston.

'08—Edwin V. B. Parke is with Courtenay Barber, general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 617 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

'09—George Linus Cutting of Worcester was married in Brookline, Mass., on January 15, to Miss Harriette L. Milliken.

'09—Albert G. Emery is in the chemical department of the India Rubber Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

'10—Arthur N. Goding, secretary to C. F. Choate, '88, was married on January 14 to Miss Vera G. Fox at Newtonville, Mass.

'10—Charles D. Osborne was married in Boston on January 18 to Miss Edith Wendell, a daughter of Professor Barrett Wendell, '77.

'10—Arthur M. Sherwood, Jr., was married on January 14 in Portland, Ore., to Miss Evelyn Wilson of that city. Frederick A. Foster, '10, was best man, and Hamilton F. Corbett, '11, was one of the ushers. Sharwood's business address is 7 Nassau Street, New York, City.

M.D. '10—Asa Sheldon Briggs, Ph.B. (Brown) 1907, was married to Miss Hope A. Bates on January 18 at Oak Lawn, R. I. They will live in Ashaway, R. I., where Briggs is associated in the practice of medicine with his father, Alexander B. Briggs, M.D. '72.

'11—Calvin D. Crawford is in the mining department of the Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, Ontario.

'11—Ray P. Dunning has been transferred from Perth Amboy, N. J., to the Monterrey plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company. His address is care of the company, Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, Mexico.

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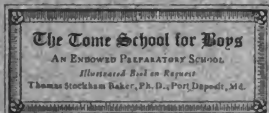
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

FEBRUARY 12, 1913

NUMBER 20

THE FACULTY ROOM IN
UNIVERSITY HALL  
A NOTED BASEBALL NINE

PUBLISHED FOR
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 10 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Single Copies, 10 cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913.

NUMBER 22.

Opinion and Comment

The portion of President Lowell's report which most notably carries on the good old Harvard tradition of experiment and advance is that which discusses the use of general examinations as a means of undergraduate instruction. Such examinations have already been adopted by the Medical School and the Divinity School, where the preparation for professional careers makes the general examination at the end of the course particularly appropriate. Its adoption by the Division of History, Government and Economics, with the very interesting provisions for its administration which are printed in the appendix to the President's Report, inaugurates a new and promising experiment in undergraduate instruction. The great increase of subjects which must be taught in colleges has led to the universal adoption of the elective system, but it has also led to the result so long noted and deplored, that even the best students often get only disconnected sections of an education. Various ways have been devised to avoid this evil, the most common being a group system of election; and such a system was worked out last year at Williams College into a highly detailed and rigid sequence and coordination of courses. We believe that the plan set forth by President Lowell avoids this evil of the

elective system in a superior way: in the first place it fuses the knowledge of a whole subject completely and thoroughly; and in the second place it introduces a substantial improvement in the aim and in the methods of study. It goes back to the elementary principle that no education achieves its end which does not create spontaneous interest in the student and does not teach him to think independently on some considerable field of study.

* * *

Two features in the new plan are of especial interest, the provision for official tutoring, and the use of examinations as a valuable tool of education.

The system of tutors comes from the English universities, where it has long worked well. Princeton University borrowed from the idea in creating its preceptor system, and all reports show the gains made in scholarly standards in Princeton College through the work of the preceptors. With us the system of tutors is at first, at any rate, to be limited to a field where there can be no question of their utility. We have the men now in the assistants and instructors in the large courses; but the new plan will put them to better use, and should go a long way towards rooting out the outside tutoring which now cumbers the pur-

of the courses given last year. Theorizing here must be guarded against any appearance of finality; the personality of professors rightly enters into many of the choices, and the boundaries between courses are nebulous and shifting. All statistics therefore must be taken as including a considerable penumbra of uncertainty, which must limit the force of the conclusions based on them. With these precautions, however, one may go to these figures for approximate answers to certain questions.

Let us consider then the appeal of literature and the force of its great masterpieces in shaping the thought of our undergraduates: to what extent do they draw spiritual nourishment from the great writers of the past? For an answer to the question we may inquire how many men in the three upper classes were to be found in the courses other than elementary which dealt with some of the recognized great masterpieces of the various literatures.

Looking through the tables we find that in the year 1911-12 there were 38 undergraduates of the three upper classes in the course on the history of Israel which involves a thorough study of the Old Testament. There were 14 in a general course on Greek literature, five in a course on Plato and Aristotle in the original, and three in a course on Sophocles. In modern literature ten were reading Chaucer in the special course, and 73 read a large part of his poems in a course classified under Comparative Literature. There were 72 undergraduates in English 2, the old and famous course on Shakspere, and 14 read his works in the graduate course on the drama. In German literature 24 undergraduates read *Faust* in a special course, and 37 more were in an elementary course which dealt with Goethe's life and works. In Italian three undergraduates were reading Dante.

These figures cover, we believe, practically all the undergraduates who

are coming into close contact with those masterpieces of literature which have had a traditional effect on the thought of cultivated men, though they are far from including all the choices of literature. Now taking the total number of men registered in the three upper classes and as unclassified, 1480, and allowing to them the minimum number of four courses each, the total number of choices for them exceeded 5920. The 283 choices given to the masterpieces of literature represent less than five per cent. of the whole. The total number of choices in literature would be more than double this percentage.

• • •

The distribution among the masterpieces is curious, however. It is certainly an anomaly that only three undergraduates in Harvard College should be studying Dante. Ten years ago there were eleven, and the same number ten years before that. Yet Bishop Boyd-Carpenter has taken Dante for the subject of the Noble lectures this year, apparently in the assumption that a knowledge of Dante could be taken for granted among a body of educated men. The situation in the case of Shakspere is somewhat different. Twenty years ago when there were just over nine hundred upperclassmen English 2 had practically the same number that it had last year when there were about 50 per cent. more upperclassmen. In this case there is an obvious reason for keeping the numbers down in the fact that the course has a traditional method which under Professor Child and Professor Kittredge has made it almost the most distinguished course we have, and which would be destroyed by any increase in numbers beyond the present point. But some years ago Professor Wendell gave a half course in which all the works of Shakspere were read, which in 1901-02 was taken by 154 undergraduates. Such a course, we believe, though not pretending to ex-

haustiveness of treatment, is of the greatest value as a means of cultivation; and it would mean knowledge of the great masterpieces of English literature to a greatly increased number of undergraduates.

• • •

The deposit of the Joel Barlow papers in the Library by Judge Peter T. Barlow, '79, is an example to set before other graduates who have papers of historical value. Here is a collection of letters and other documents throwing much new light on the early years of the American Republic, on the French Revolution, on the invention of the steamboat, and on American dealings with the pirates of the north African coast, which are now put at the service of all students of history. They will thus become an active force in helping historians to arrive at a juster estimate of one of the critical periods of civilization.

Men sometimes think that papers in their possession are of no public interest, and therefore that it would waste space to store them in a public collection. To this feeling it may be answered that no one but a trained historian is competent to judge whether any given set of papers is or is not of public interest. History takes as its field the whole life of a people, and this whole life is made up of many small currents and eddies as well as of the great tides. To arrive at a complete understanding of either a people or a period historians must as a body work through a great deal of material which has no direct public bearing. When these special studies have been made then historians can safely generalize as to the large forces. The work of the Commission on Western History is a case in point: it is only by knowing how the people who went to the West lived individually, what were their individual aims and aspirations, and their individual modes of attaining those

aims that the historians of the future can describe and judge the movement as a whole. All private papers dealing with the past should therefore be submitted to men who can estimate their value before they are destroyed.

• • •

The announcement by Dean Jones of Yale College at the recent dinner of the Chicago Yale Club that Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School are on the point of adopting new entrance requirements which follow the lines of our new plan of admission will encourage all those who believe that endowed colleges, maintaining high standards of admission, are an essential part of the educational scheme of the country. The great advance of the high schools has made it impossible for these colleges to insist on any detailed or peculiar form of preparation: they had to accept the excellent education now provided by the public school systems, and find some way to satisfy themselves that the individual boy who offered himself for admission had made good use of these opportunities. This our new plan of admission has accomplished; and the speedy adoption of its essential features by Princeton and now probably by Yale ensures to the country that the strong and ancient traditions of these three colleges shall remain a part of the opportunities of boys from good schools all over the country.

• • •

Major Higginson did another good work last week when he went out to the Union and talked to the men there on their duty of serving their fellowmen. No one is more competent than he to speak from experience on that subject, and to give the message from the generation who fought through the Civil War to the generations whose lot is cast in easier times. Those men know what sacrifice for an ideal is, and the lesson they learned is part of the best inheritance of the republic.

The Commission on Western History

Archer Butler Hulbert, who is professor of American History at Marietta College, Ohio, has been appointed archivist to the Harvard Commission on Western History and has already begun active work in collecting papers for the Commission. He graduated from Marietta College in 1895 and since then has taught school, has served as a newspaper correspondent in Japan, Korea and China and as an editorial writer on the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the *Ohio State Journal*. He spent the year 1902-3 studying in Paris. For nearly ten years after 1896 he was engaged in research on the routes of travel to the West, which resulted in a series, "Historical Highways of America" in 16 volumes (1902-05). He has also written "Washington and the West" (1905), and the "Ohio River" (1906), and is the editor of the "Crown Collection of American Maps" (1904-13), which is a reproduction of rare or manuscript originals. He has also edited the Moravian Records. He has been an expert in the office of the Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, and has lectured at Western Reserve University, Chicago University, and Columbia University. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the American Historical Association, and has been president of the Ohio Valley Historical Association.

The Commission has recently received through its archivist, from Judge Peter T. Barlow, '79, of New York, as a deposit in the College Library, a very valuable collection of manuscripts, being the bulk of the private papers of Joel Barlow.

Joel Barlow had a varied career in the first 30 years of the American republic; he served in several important public positions, and carried on correspondence with a large proportion of the leading men of the time. He studied first at Dartmouth and graduated at Yale in 1778. In 1780 he became chaplain of the American army, but later studied law and in 1786 was admitted to the bar. In 1787 he published his first poem "The Vision of Columbus." The next year he became European agent of the Scioto Land Company, and although

this company failed disastrously five years later, he was instrumental in establishing a colony of Frenchmen at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Barlow then settled in France and took an ardent part in the proceedings of the Revolution, and in 1792 was made a citizen of France. Here he entered on commercial ventures and made a considerable fortune. In 1795 he took, at considerable sacrifice to himself, the American consulship at Algiers, where he was actively engaged in ransoming Americans who were captured by the Algerian and Tripolitan pirates. In 1805 he returned to America and settled near Washington. In 1811 he was sent to France as minister plenipotentiary to arrange commercial treaties and obtain redress for the French capture of American commercial vessels. Napoleon was at that time engaged in the expedition to Russia, and Barlow followed him thither, but Napoleon passed him on his disastrous return without stopping. Barlow died as a result of hardship and exposure, December 24, 1812, in a little village in Poland.

His principal works were "The Vision of Columbus" (1787), "Hasty Pudding" (1793), his best known work, and "The Columbiad" (1807). He was one of the leaders of the so-called "Hartford Wits."

The papers given by Judge Barlow represent practically all of Joel Barlow's activities, both literary and public. There is a long correspondence with his wife both before and after his marriage to her, beginning at the time when he was in Yale College and continuing down to his death in Russia in 1812. Many of these letters are in French. They formed the basis for C. B. Todd's "Life and Times of Joel Barlow". There are also many originals and original duplicates of official papers written and received by Barlow during his consulship in Algiers, including lists of sailors released from captivity by the Bey of Algiers, and the list of ransoms paid by Barlow. His journals and diaries while abroad give excellent descriptions of Europe, especially of France during the Revolution.

The collection includes also papers from many public men, including Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison; there is a corres-

pondence with Noah Webster, the maker of the dictionary, and a very valuable and intimate correspondence with Robert Fulton who lived with Barlow seven years or more while in Paris.

Beside the letters there are many note books and fragments of literary manuscripts, including the beginning of a history of the French Revolution, an address at Hartford on being admitted to the bar, various addresses to the Order of the Cincinnati and other societies, certificates in duplicate, signed by Carnot, of Barlow's election to the French Academy, and newspaper clippings.

NEW EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY

The Harvard Alumni Association has undertaken the preparation of a new edition of the Harvard University Directory. This book, like its predecessor, will seek to give the names, addresses, and occupations of all men now alive who have been students in any department of the University long enough to have their names included in the annual catalogue. It will also include the names of non-graduate officers of instruction and administration.

The Directory will be divided into two parts, the first part containing the names arranged in alphabetical order and the second part including the names classified geographically. It is expected to issue the book in October, 1913, and the price will be \$2.50 postpaid.

The committee which has charge of the work includes Robert Bacon, '80, Jerome D. Greene, '96, E. H. Wells, '97, William Phillips, '00, and C. C. Lane, '04. Former students in the University are urged to send to the office of the committee, 50 State Street, Boston, information in regard to changes of address or occupation, and to help the committee in their efforts to secure the addresses of lost men.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The 22d annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association will be held on Saturday, March 15, in Emerson J. The business meeting will be called to order at 9.45 A.M. At 10 o'clock the discussion of the topic chosen for the day—"Better Teach-

ing"—will begin. The subject for the morning meeting will be "The Practical Results of Recent Studies in Education." The selected speakers and the titles of their papers will be: Stephen S. Colvin, Professor of Educational Psychology, at Brown University, "Studies in Educational Psychology"; Walter F. Dearborn, Assistant Professor of Education, at Harvard University, "Studies in Educational Statistics"; Stuart A. Courtis, Supervisor of Testing Work, Boston, "Tests in Arithmetic." After these speakers have finished there will be a general discussion. This meeting is open to the public; teachers and school officers are especially invited.

The annual dinner of the association, open only to members and their guests, will take place at 1 P. M. in the Union. President Eliot, who is the president of the association, will preside. The after-dinner speakers and their subjects will be: Ernest C. Moore, Professor of Education, at Yale University, "Improvements in Educational Practice"; Charles F. Richardson, Emeritus Professor of English, at Dartmouth College, "The Problem of Waste in the College Lecture."

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR BEZOLD

On Thursday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Semitic Department, Professor Carl Bezold, of the University of Heidelberg, will deliver an illustrated lecture in Emerson J on "The Influence of Babylonia and Assyria on Modern Civilization." The lecture will be in English, and will be open to the public.

On March 6 and 13, at 4.30 P. M., Professor Bezold will give two public illustrated lectures in the lecture room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The subject for the first lecture will be "Industrial Art in Babylonia and Egypt," and for the second, "Religious Art in Babylonia and Egypt."

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB

The sixth annual dinner of the Cosmopolitan Club will be held in the Trophy Room of the Union on the evening of Monday, March 10. President Eliot, Major Higginson, and Hon. J. J. Westengard, LL.B. '98, will speak.

Harvard Club of Boston



The Beginnings of the House of the Boston Harvard Club.

The corner-stone of the house of the Harvard Club of Boston was laid at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 26. Almost, perhaps quite, 1000 members of the club looked on while President Lowell put the cement on the stone in which was the copper box filled with memorabilia of the club and of Harvard. These exercises took place out of doors at the northeast corner of the clubhouse close to the southwest corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street.

Earlier in the evening the members of the club assembled in the ballroom of the Hotel Somerset, where small tables had been arranged and a stage erected. The places at the tables were quickly filled, and the gallery and corridors were crowded. President Eliot was to have spoken at this gathering, but a severe cold confined him to his house, much to the disappointment of the members of the club; he sent a letter,

however, which P. W. Thomson, the secretary of the club read.

Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president of the club, presided at the meeting in the hotel. A large part of the entertainment was provided by the Alumni Chorus, which, under the direction of Warren A. Locke, '69, sang splendidly. After the opening numbers by the chorus, Mr. Roberts introduced Bishop Lawrence, who spoke briefly; he said, in part:

"Only one word. It is this: The United States is a pretty big spot. Harvard assumes to call itself, as you know, a national university. It keeps in touch through its alumni with every part of the United States. Now, no institution is universal until it is first provincial. No man is great until he has first been saturated with the spirit of his home life. Harvard can never be a national university unless it be first, as it always has been, filled with the spirit of pro-

vincial New England. Because it has been saturated with that spirit, because it is open for that spirit, and because its alumni have lived out that spirit, it may claim to be a national university.

"One other thing we must keep in mind. A great man loses his greatness when he ceases to be in a true sense provincial; and so does a great university. If, therefore, Harvard is to keep her position as a leader in this nation, she must be strong at the heart as a provincial college.

"Therein is the reason for this Harvard Club. In this club is to be kindled enthusiasm for Harvard. The rest of the country, whatever it may do for Harvard, looks to Boston and New England for the chief support of the University. Here, not only in good fellowship but in earnest, hard work in support of the University, Harvard men will gather. Thus being provincial, we may hold our leadership as national."

Secretary Thomson then read President Eliot's letter in which he commended the purposes of the club and pointed out some of the ways in which it could be useful.

After more singing, Mr. Roberts said:

"Gentlemen: It has been suggested that, before the instructions are given as to the manner of proceeding to the clubhouse site to lay the corner-stone, we state a few facts which seem to be significant in connection with the tendencies and the growth of the club.

"A year ago a count of the members by decades showed that of the last three decades, the classes since 1900 gave the least number of members of the club. Possibly that was because our proceedings had been too frivolous to earn the approval of serious youth. But since we have undertaken a sober enterprise the statistics have changed. An examination of the Secretary's records shows that now at least one-third of the members of this club graduated within the last ten years. That fact signifies clearly that the Harvard Club of Boston and its house will perform precisely the service for which the clubhouse is

most needed—service to the young men.

"It has been objected—not, I think, very strenuously—that a clubhouse such as ours will prove to be a highly ornamented loafing place. Anyone who has been familiar with the work done by the executive committee and by the many special committees which have served this club, knows better; knows that the clubhouse will be permeated with the same spirit which has made this club grow rapidly even when unorganized. And this means that the clubhouse will not be a loafing place, but a large, animated workshop; and the more men we get into the work the better.

"Our ambition—if I may speak for the present management—is to make the appointments, the service of this club, characterized by academic simplicity. We desire to be famous, not for our canvassbacks, but for our glorified corn-beef hash. And the fact that that is our humble ambition, the fact that the young men are coming in large numbers and also that the older men are coming to its support, shows that the club is offering the men a guarantee that they will appreciate; and that guarantee is that no matter what his social fortune may be while he is in College, every lad who goes to Harvard may know that here is a welcome and an open door, here is an association of equal companions which he may join if he is only a man of good character.

"Our club must be unlike others. In the nature of things it is necessary and it is proper for the other clubs in Boston to be exclusive. There are certain limitations which are in large measure perhaps the strength of such clubs. But the Harvard Club of Boston can never have a waiting list. The Harvard Club of Boston will be distinguished from all other clubs in being inclusive instead of exclusive."

Mr. Roberts then told what the exercises would be at the laying of the corner-stone, and the members of the club left the hotel and formed in line on Commonwealth Avenue; the band headed the procession, and immediately behind was the Alumni Chorus. The officers of the club stood on a

platform which had been erected on the first floor of the new house; the other members crowded about on the street. Hundreds of the men carried red lights.

After the chorus had sung, Mr. Roberts gave way to Maj. Henry L. Higginson, the president of the club; he, in turn, introduced President Lowell, who spoke very briefly.

Mr. J. E. Fuller, of the construction company which is building the house, then handed President Lowell a silver trowel, and the President prepared the cornerstone for its place in the foundation.

After singing by the chorus and cheers, the company broke up.

HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The fifth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Lynn was held at the University Club, Boston, on February 25. In the absence of the president of the club, Dr. C. C. Sheldon, '70, Luther Atwood, '83, the secretary, was toastmaster. The guests and speakers were: Dr. Charles M. Green, '74, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and formerly Dean of the Medical School; Henry A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of the College; Frederic C. Weld, '86, of the Harvard Club of Lowell; and Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain of the university crew.

The menu contained, in addition to the usual information, the "Chronicles 1912-13", an account of the activities of the club for the past year. It has again provided a scholarship of \$100 to a member of the freshman class; this scholarship is now held by Arthur N. Colton, '16, a graduate of the Lynn Classical High School. The club has also paid the examination fees of three pupils in the same school who in June last passed at least eight points in their examinations and intend to enter Harvard with the class of 1917.

The "Chronicles" contained also an expression of the pride of the club in the high standard of the work done by its present undergraduate members. In the "first group" of scholars in the College, containing in all 48 men, there are three graduates of the Lynn Classical High School—Ralph H. Anderson, '14, William A. Berridge, '14, and Alan D. McKillop—and also Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '14, a son of one of

the members of the club. There are now in the University 48 men from the Lynn district.

The officers of the club are: President, Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70; vice-presidents, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Elihu Thomson, S.D. (Hon.) '09; secretary and treasurer, Luther Atwood, '83; executive committee, George H. Breed, '98, Paul M. Keene, '99, and Alfred M. Tozzer, '00.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Professor G. H. Chase, '96, P. M. Keene, '99, G. H. Breed, '98, Melville Breed, '98, A. E. Chase, '05, G. W. Keene, '91, W. G. Keene, '04, J. B. Newhall, '85, Dr. C. M. Cobb, Dr. G. B. Carr, Dr. R. F. Sheldon, '07, W. A. Hall, '96, Dr. M. C. Smith, '98, Dr. A. A. Williams, '03, F. W. Johnson, '07, F. L. Arey, '09, H. F. Moulton, '11, H. F. Drown, '10, R. W. Breed, '08, F. C. Bubier, '13, F. L. Grover, '12, R. H. Anderson, '14, J. I. Abbott, '14, R. P. Newhall, '15, A. N. Colton, '16, A. S. Potter, and L. B. Leonard.

HARVARD CLUB IN MAINE

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club in Maine was held at the Cumberland Club in Portland, on Friday, February 14, at 7 P. M. The president of the club, Hon. Nathan Clifford, '90, presided.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William M. Bradley, '76; vice-presidents, Thomas L. Talbot, '76, Charles D. Booth, '96; secretary, Roscoe T. Holt, '04; treasurer, Robert Payson, '06; entertainment committee, Robert T. Whitehouse, '91, Henry G. Beyer, Jr., '06, Roscoe T. Holt, '04.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to keep in touch with local preparatory schools.

At the dinner which followed, Robert T. Whitehouse, '91, was toastmaster; the other speakers were: Albro E. Chase, '65; Howard Eager, '12; Harry M. Verrill, Yale '89; J. H. Gardiner, '85, editor of the BULLETIN; and Judge Nathaniel Hobbs, L. S. '58-60.

Among the members present were the following: J. B. Bancroft, '03, Henry G. Beyer, Jr., '06, Charles D. Booth, '96, William M. Bradley, '76, Carroll Brown, '04, William F. Clapp, '06, Howard Corning, '90, Albert G. Donham, '00, John M. Eager, '12, Clifton M. Foss, '07, John M. Glidden, '00, Fred A. Guptill, S. '01-'02,

Frederick Hale, '96, Roscoe T. Holt, '04, Henry T. Hooper, '98, William F. Jones, '92, Ralph May, '04, Robert Payson, '06, Harold R. Rafsky, '10, David W. Snow, L. S. '78-'79, Lucien Snow, Jr., '07, James A. Spalding, M.D. '70, Henry M. Swift, '94, Sidney St. F. Thaxter, '04, Addison S. Thayer, '81, Everett M. Waterhouse, '97, Elmer L. Wengren, '89, Robert T. Whitehouse, '91.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

The 48th annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was held in Harvard Hall in the club house on Thursday

'74, vice-president of the club; Robert Bacon, '80; Edmund Wetmore, '60; Charles Francis Adams, 2d, '88, Treasurer of the University; Charles S. Fairchild, '63; and Frank H. Hitchcock, '91, Postmaster General.

An enthusiastic glee club in charge of the chorister of the club, Francis Rogers, '91, Laurance I. Neale, '06, and Charles L. Saford, '94, sang during the dinner, and later in the evening solos were sung by three Harvard men of prominence in the musical world: Francis Rogers, '91, Gardner Lamson, '77, H. L. Murphy, '08. The cheering was, as usual, led by the secretary of the club, Langdon P. Marvin, '98.

The list of guests was printed on the menu in miniature fac-simile of the Commencement program. That page of the menu is reproduced herewith.

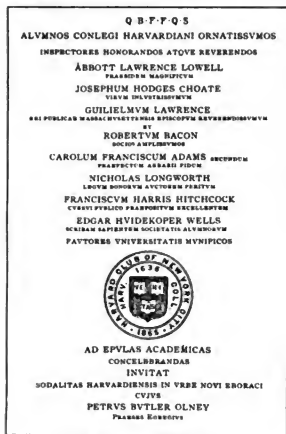
The monthly meeting of the club will be held on Saturday evening, March 8. The entertainment will be provided by the "University Glee Club", a New York organization composed of men who were formerly members of the glee clubs of their respective colleges.

HARVARD CLUB OF DELAWARE

The Harvard Club of Delaware was formed at Wilmington on Thursday evening, February 27, when some of the Harvard men who live in that vicinity met for dinner at the Hotel duPont. Judge Victor B. Woolley, L. '89-90, called the company to order, and Alexis I. duPont, '92, was temporary secretary. The following were elected officers of the club: President, John P. Nields, '89; vice-presidents, Hon. Victor B. Woolley, and LeRoy Harvey, '94; treasurer, Alexis I. duPont; secretary, Eugene E. duPont, '03.

The members of the club voted to establish a scholarship which will be awarded each year to a member of the freshman class who has entered Harvard College from one of the high or preparatory schools in Delaware. It was announced that one of the scholarships created by the Associated Harvard Clubs will also be given to Delaware. Consequently, two scholarships will be available next year to freshmen from that state.

In addition to those already mentioned



A Page from the Menu.

evening, February 20. About 300 members of the club were present.

Peter B. Olney, '64, president of the club, presided, and introduced the speakers of the evening in the following order: William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; Joseph Hodges Choate, '52; Edgar Huidekoper Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Alumni Association; Nicholas Longworth, '91, member of Congress from Ohio; President Lowell. The others seated on the dais were: Amory G. Hodges,

there were at the dinner: Harry F. Brown, '90, Caleb E. Burchenal, LL.B. '05, Charles F. Curley, LL.B. '00, Hon. Charles M. Curtis, LL.B. '81, Lewis A. DeBlois, '99, W. Watson Harrington, L. '97-'98, Oscar R. Jackson, '76, William F. Knowles, '12, George McIntire, '02, John F. Malloy, L. '98-'00, Charles B. Palmer, '97, and Dr. W. O. Sypherd, Ph.D. '06.

LOWELL HARVARD CLUB

The Lowell Harvard Club held its 13th annual dinner and business meeting at the Vesper Country Club on February 20. The guests were Professor William A. Neilson, of the English Department; Odin Roberts, '86, vice-president of the Harvard Club of Boston; and Leo H. Leary, '05, who has been for several seasons one of the coaches of the football eleven.

At the business meeting the club voted to join the Associated Harvard Clubs. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. C. T. Billings, '84; vice-president, Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74; treasurer, J. F. Preston, '83; secretary, G. H. Spalding, '96; directors, Thomas Nesmith, '71, chairman, G. S. Motley, '79, and F. B. Greenhalge, '98.

Nineteen members of the club sat down to the dinner. The president was toastmaster. The three guests spoke and also F. W. Sullivan, '10, and J. J. Rogers, '04. Mr. Leary talked on football and illustrated his remarks with stereopticon pictures. The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of Dr. J. A. Gage, '79, chairman, W. H. Howe, '86, and R. B. Walsh, '05.

The following members of the club were at the dinner: T. Nesmith, '71, J. A. Gage, '79, G. S. Motley, '79, L. T. Trull, '79, J. F. Preston, '83, W. H. Howe, '86, F. C. Weld, '86, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, F. Colburn, '94, J. M. Abbott, '98, C. S. Bodfish, '04, W. W. Dennett, '05, R. B. Walsh, '05, F. Strauss, '06, G. C. Welch, '07, and A. M. Dumas, '11.

The Lowell Club has given to the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, in the University, a typewritten copy of the proceedings of the Charter Revision Committee of Lowell. These are the records of the so-called "Committee of Sixty," and they set forth the personnel of the committee,

the steps it took to acquire information, the number and minutes of the meetings held, accounts of the money expended, description of the methods of raising money, copies of the literature sent to voters, and other matters bearing on the preparation of the new charter. The committee began its campaign for a new charter in October, 1910, and closed it successfully in November, 1911.

HARVARD CLUB OF MINNESOTA

The 32d annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Minnesota was held on February 19 at the Minneapolis Club in that city. The speakers were: Professor H. A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of Harvard College; Dr. Carroll E. Edson, '88, vice-president of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Howard Elliott, '81; Rome G. Brown, '84; Claude Bard, '01, secretary of the Associated Harvard Clubs; and Professor Frederic G. Washburn, '82.

In addition to those already mentioned, those at the dinner were:

Maurice Adelsheim, '09, Cephas D. Allin, A.M. '00, William O. Batchelder, '05, Professor Joseph W. Beach, Ph.D. '07, H. A. Bellows, '06, Maj. John Bigelow, '01, Frederick K. Butters, '00, Frederick J. Carr, '93, Frederick L. Chapman, '60, George C. Christian, '95, Edward P. Davis, '99, Holyoke Davis, '04, Hon. Karl DeLaittre, '97, Dr. Charles F. Denny, M.D. '82, Welles Eastman, '13, Randolph Edgar, '08, Dick Grant, '97, Professor John H. Gray, '87, Rev. Carl G. Hagberg, A.M. '06, Morris L. Hallowell, Jr., '12, Dr. Charles H. Keene, '98, Carl Lawson, '05, Philip Little, Jr., '09, Herbert Maynard, Jr., '08, George P. Metcalfe, '98, Edmund M. Morgan, Jr., '02, Frank J. Otis, LL.B., '06, Charles R. Park, '11, Howard H. Sargent, '01, James G. Swan, LL.B. '05, Edward S. Thurston, '98, Samuel E. Turner, '05, Charles N. B. Wheeler, '86, John H. Wheeler, '96, Herbert S. Whiton, '01, Cushing F. Wright, '03, Edward B. Young, '85.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Law School Association of New York City was held on Saturday evening, February 15, in the house of the New York Harvard Club. Hon. Peter B. Olney, '64, LL.B. '66, president of the association, presided. The others speakers were, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61, LL.B. '66, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Professor Ezra R. Thayer, '88, LL.B. '91,

Dean of the Law School; John L. Cadwalader, LL.B. '60; Harold Otis, '04, LL.B. '08; and Hon. James Bryce, the English Ambassador to the United States.

The other guests of the association were: Judge John Clinton Gray, LL.B. '66, of the New York Court of Appeals; Justice George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, first department; Justice Francis K. Pendleton, of the New York Supreme Court; Judge Learned Hand, '93, LL.B. '96, of the United States District Court; and Judge Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, of the United States Court in Illinois.

TO IMPROVE HARVARD SQUARE

Professor H. L. Warren, Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, Assistant Professor J. S. Humphreys, and Assistant Professor H. V. Hubbard, who were some time ago appointed by President Lowell a committee to suggest changes in Harvard Square, have after long study of the problem reported a comprehensive scheme for beautifying and improving that portion of Cambridge which is adjacent or near to the College Yard.

The committee has spent almost a year in the work. The report goes into the matter in detail and is illuminated by sketches and drawings.

The recommendations of the committee are, in brief, as follows:

1. Widen Massachusetts Avenue between Central Square and Harvard Square, so that it shall have a minimum width of 80 feet from building line to building line.

2. Widen Massachusetts Avenue from Quincy Square to Harvard Square by placing the sidewalk in arcades to be constructed under the existing buildings on the southern side of the Avenue.

3. Establish new building lines on Harvard Square, thus increasing its size, and broaden the approach from Harvard Square to Brattle Square.

4. Widen Boylston Street by taking ten feet on the easterly side between Harvard Square and the river.

5. Open DeWolf Street more directly from Quincy Square, and widen it to the river.

6. Abolish River View Avenue, and throw the land partly into the parking of Charles River Road and partly into the



The College Yard where the Widener Library will be built.

grounds around the Freshman Dormitories.

7. Fix a limit of height (certainly not higher than the tallest building now existing in Harvard Square) in and about the Square.

8. Adopt a system of zones, by devoting parts of the territory to residences, and restrict apartment houses to clearly defined localities.

9. Take steps for the construction of a hotel and an adequate assembly and convention hall in or near Harvard Square.

10. Establish an electric car line from Harvard Square through Boylston Street to Allston, Brighton and Brookline.

Cordial co-operation between the city authorities and private owners will be necessary if these recommendations are to be put into effect. To this end, and especially to secure a harmonious architectural treatment, the committee suggests that a permanent expert commission with advisory powers be appointed by the public authorities, to which commission all projects for the improvement of the Square must be submitted.

CONFERENCE ON THE MINISTRY

Delegations of students from the leading colleges of New England will meet at Andover Theological Seminary, March 7 to 9, for a conference on the subject of the ministry. This is an annual gathering, held under the auspices of Andover, Hartford, and Union Theological Seminaries, and meeting with each of them in turn. The meetings will be held in Andover Chapel and will be open to students in the University, but not to the general public. The program is as follows:

Friday, March 7, at 7.30 P. M.

Address of Welcome. Professor John Winthrop Platner, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary.

"The Opportunity of the Ministry as Seen by the Educator." President Alexander Meiklejohn, Ph.D., of Amherst College.

"The Minister's Opportunity as a Leader of Men." Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, D.D., of Providence, R. I.

Saturday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

"The Prophetic Office of the Ministry." Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., of Cambridge.

Students' Session: Addresses by delegates. Henry Smith Leiper, of Amherst College; Charles A. Hatch, of Bowdoin College; Mark Mohler, of

Brown University; James C. Manry, of Harvard University; Charles A. Anderson, of Williams College.

Saturday, March 8, at 7.30 P. M.

"The Leadership Needed in Our Modern Civilization." Mr. George Perry Morris, of Boston.

"The Minister's Opportunity as Seen by a Layman." Mr. Robert H. Gardiner, Harvard, '76.

"The Need of a Scholarly Preparation for the Ministry." President Francis Brown, Ph. D., D.D., Litt.D., LL.D., of Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.

Sunday, March 9, at 3 P. M.

"The Opportunity of the Ministry in Missionary Work." President W. Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., LL.D., of Hartford Theological Seminary.

"The Opportunity of the Minister in the Country Parish." Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, D.D., of Boston.

"The Opportunity of the Minister in Social Redemption." Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph.D., Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Sunday, March 9, at 7.30 P. M.

"The Spiritual Requirements for the Ministry." President Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary.

Closing Address. Dean Edward I. Bosworth, D.D., of Oberlin Theological Seminary.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Dudleian Lectures have appointed Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., Pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, to give the Dudleian lecture for the current academic year. The lecture will be given on Tuesday evening, April 29. The subject is the fourth of the series prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely, "Explanation of Ordination."

"The fourth and last lecture I would have for the maintaining, explaining, and proving the validity of the ordination of ministers or pastors of the churches, and so their administration of the sacraments or ordinances of religion as the same hath been practiced in New England, from the first beginning of it, and so continued at this day. Not that I would any ways invalidate Episcopal Ordination as it is commonly called and practised in the Church of England; but I do esteem the method of ordination as practised in Scotland, at Geneva, and among the dissenters in England, and in the churches in this country, to be very safe, scriptural, and valid: and that

the great Head of the church, by his blessed spirit, hath owned. sanctified. and blessed them accordingly and will continue so to do to the end of the world. Amen."

LECTURES BY DEAN FENN

Professor W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Divinity School, is giving in Phillips Brooks House a series of four lectures on the general topic of "Law and Religion." The first lecture will be given tonight on "The Attitude of Jesus and Paul toward the Law in General." The dates and subjects of the remaining lectures are:

March 12.—The New Testament and Personal Rights.

March 19.—The New Testament and Property Rights.

March 26.—The New Testament and Divorce.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

A rare and valuable picture of Geoffrey Chaucer, the English poet, which was bequeathed to the Harvard College Library by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, has recently been placed on exhibition in the Fogg Museum. The portrait was at Llanshaw Court, in Gloucestershire, for more than three centuries. It bears a close resemblance to the only known authentic portrait of Chaucer, the miniature in Occleve's "De regimine principum", written in 1411-12, and also to a later full-length portrait in another British Museum manuscript. It has been known in recent years as the Seddon portrait. Mr. James Loeb presented it to Professor Norton, who bequeathed it to the Library with the request that it be inscribed as a memorial of two lovers of Chaucer—Francis James Child and James Russell Lowell.

COLLEGE MEN IN THE NAVY

Captain C. E. Marsh, U. S. N., has made public the details of the plan for giving a number of college undergraduates an opportunity to take a summer cruise on some of the Navy vessels and thus to familiarize themselves with life on board ship and fit themselves to become members of a sort of naval reserve.

The proposed trip will be taken on either

battleships or cruisers and will last from about the middle of July to the middle of September. The cruise will give the men who take it an opportunity to obtain practical instruction in engineering, gunnery, navigation, and an insight into the general routine of shipboard life and some of the problems now confronting the Navy.

The ships will rendezvous at some New England port and will be divided into two fleets for mimic warfare. The first weeks will be spent cruising about from Portland, Me., to New York. When the boats are at anchor the men will learn to lay mines, handle the boats, and overhaul the machinery. The college students will be assigned in squads of 20 to each ship, and as far as possible men from the same college will be kept together. Only men who shall have completed two years of the regular college course will be taken.

Until an appropriation can be obtained from the Navy Department, the expenses of the cruise will be borne by the men who take it. The cost will be small.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

The *Illustrated Magazine* has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Editor-in-chief, W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge; business managers, S. F. Withe, '14, of Springfield, and W. C. Koch, '13, of St. Paul, Minn.; assistant business manager, L. B. Morgan, '16, of Minneapolis, Minn.; editors, R. L. Davis, '15, of Ashtabula, O., E. S. Greider, '15, of Brooklyn, N. Y., C. F. Maxwell, '14, of Cambridge, W. C. Morgan, U.C., of Peabody, Kan., and W. M. Tugman, '14, of Cincinnati, O. L. C. Parsons, '10, of Cambridge, has been elected graduate adviser.

FRESHMAN CLASS OFFICERS

The following nominations have been made for officers of the freshman class: For president, W. J. Bingham, of Lawrence and E. W. Mahan, of Natick; for vice-president, A. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., and G. A. McKinlock, of Lake Forest, Ill.; for secretary-treasurer, W. Blanchard, of Concord, and E. Cunningham, Jr., of Westwood; for members of the Student Council (three to be elected), B. M. Fullerton, 2d,

of Spokane, Wash., J. A. Gilman, Jr., of Honolulu, H. I., J. G. Heyburn, of Louisville, Ky., D. P. Morgan, Jr., of New York City, and D. C. Watson, of Milton.

HARVARD TEACHERS IN OREGON

The following men who have studied at Harvard University are now teaching at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.: H. S. Jackson, who was a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences 1908-09, is professor of botany; H. P. Barss, S.M. '09, is assistant professor of botany; E. R. Shepard, A.M. '06, is assistant professor of electrical engineering; F. C. Bradford, S.B. '08, is research assistant in horticulture; and John Fulton, who was a student in the Lawrence Scientific School 1902-03, is professor of chemistry.

HOW STUDENTS USE THEIR TIME

An attempt is being made to determine how much time Harvard College students devote to study and other college activities. For this purpose, 300 seniors and juniors, selected so as to represent as far as possible the different interests of the undergraduates, have been asked to fill out blanks stating the amount of time given to study, meals, idleness, exercise, amusements, sleep, etc. The hope is that some real information may be obtained from this canvass.

PIERIAN SODALITY

The Pierian Sodality has elected the following officers: President, R. H. Anderson, '14, of Lynn; vice-president, H. A. Swan, '15, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, A. S. Coolidge, '15, of Pittsfield; manager, H. P. Briggs, '15, of Brookline; assistant manager, K. McIntosh, '14, of New York City.

PROFESSOR BAKER'S LECTURES

Professor George P. Baker, '87, is giving at the Lowell Institute, in Boston, a series of eight lectures on "Dramatic Composition." The lectures begin at 5 o'clock. The first one was given Monday afternoon on "The Novel and the Play." The dates and subjects of the remaining lectures in the course are:

Thursday, March 6.—"Mapping Out a Play from Subject to Plot."

Monday, March 10.—"Creating Interest."

Thursday, March 13.—"Maintaining Interest. (Suspense and Climax)."

Monday, March 17.—"Methods of Characterization. (Exits, Entrances, etc.)."

Thursday, March 20.—"Dialogue. (The Monologue, The Aside, etc.)."

Monday, March 24.—"Settings, and the Relation of the Play to Stage and Actor."

Thursday, March 27.—"Total Effect."

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 6:

Lowell Institute lecture on Dramatic Composition: "Mapping Out a Play." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Harvard Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary. Service at Andover Chapel, 5 P. M. Preacher, Mr. Vaughan Dabney.

Lecture, "The Development of the Port of Boston." Mr. Hugh Bancroft, '08, chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston. Emerson A. 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7:

Harvard Engineering Society. "The Present-Day Investigation of Terrestrial Magnetism and Its Practical Application." Illustrated by the Stereopticon. Mr. Lloyd W. Weed. Common Room, Conant Hall, 8 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., President of Andover Theological Seminary.

Lecture, "Ophthalmic Catastrophes" Dr. Myles Standish. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 10:

Lecture on Mohammedanism: "Modern Movements, including Babism and Behaism." Professor George F. Moore. King's Chapel, Boston, 2.30 P. M.

Lecture on Dramatic Composition: "Creating Interest." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13:

Lecture on Dramatic Composition: "Maintaining Interest." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Lecture, "The Influence of Babylonia and Assyria on Modern Civilization." Professor Carl Bezold, of Heidelberg. Emerson J., 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15:

Public meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association. Emerson J., 10 A. M. Topic for discussion: "The Practical Results of Recent Studies in Education."

SUNDAY, MARCH 16:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., President of Andover Theological Seminary.

Lecture, "How to Cultivate Emotional Poise in a Strenuous Age." Dr. George L. Walton. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

At the University

The newspaper correspondents, members of the staffs of the various undergraduate publications, and representatives of the territorial clubs have organized the Press Club of Harvard University. The following officers have been elected: President, G. N. Phillips, '13, of Middletown Springs, Vt.; vice-president, R. B. Batchelder, '13, of Salem; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Brown, Jr., '14, of Hartford, Conn.; executive committee, D. E. Dunbar, '13, of Springfield, C. F. Farrington, '16, of Cambridge, W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge, and J. B. Langstaff, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Professor W. M. Davis, during his recent trip to the middle west, lectured at Oberlin College and the University of Chicago on "Dana's Confirmation of Darwin's Theory of Coral Reefs," and at Northwestern University on "Human Response to Geographical Environment"; he also spoke at the Francis W. Parker School, in Chicago, on "The Highlands of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado."

The Phillips Brooks House Association has elected the following officers: President, Q. Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J.; vice-president, G. F. Plympton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, C. H. Crombie, '14, of West Roxbury; treasurer, F. H. Trumbull, '14, of Salem; librarian, C. G. Freese, of Framingham.

Professor Charles M. Green gave an address before the Buffalo, N. Y., Academy of Medicine on February 18. On the following day he spoke before the medical students of Buffalo University, and took part in the meeting of the Buffalo Medical Club.

The *Harvard Advocate* has elected the following officers for the current half year: President, Philip W. Thayer, '14, of Newton Centre; secretary, H. C. Greene, '14, of Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, A. L. Lincoln, Jr., of Brookline.

Professor O. M. W. Sprague addressed the Vermont Bankers' Association at its annual meeting in Rutland on Friday, February 21, on "Recent Banking Reform Proposals."

Professor L. J. Johnson exhibited, at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on February 12 some photographs of reinforced concrete T-beams, showing novel and significant results of recent experiments.

The university glee club has elected the following officers: Leader, A. K. Pickernell, '14, of Englewood, N. J.; president, F. H. Storms, '14, of Evansville, Ind.; secretary, Ronald H. Allen, '14, of Fulton, N. Y.

Mr. Clifford P. Smith, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, lectured in Phillips Brooks House last Friday evening on "Christian Science."

Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, '00, President of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Chief-Justice Rugg, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, spoke in Brooks House Sunday evening on "The Lawyer and His Relation to Society."

Worthington Chauncey Ford, A.M., editor of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has been appointed Lecturer on Historical Manuscripts, from Sept. 1, 1913.

Professor H. E. Clifford addressed the Business Men's League of Cohasset on Thursday evening, February 20, on "Rates for Electric Service."

Work on the new Electrical Laboratory, which will be erected between the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Pierce Hall, will begin this spring.

H. E. Reeves, '11, who was for two years the catcher on the university baseball team, is coaching the candidates for the freshman nine.

Yale defeated Harvard at wrestling in New Haven last Friday night. Harvard lost all of the seven bouts.

Wells Blanchard, '16, of Concord, Mass., has been appointed leader of the freshman mandolin club.

Alumni Notes

'53—Joshua Kendall, who was for many years principal of a private school for boys in Cambridge, died at a private hospital in Somerville on February 18.

'69—William F. Apthorp died at Vevey, Switzerland, on February 19. From 1872 to 1877 Mr. Apthorp was in charge of the musical department of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He became connected with the *Boston Evening Transcript* in 1881 and continued for twenty years to write on musical subjects for that newspaper.

'69—Henry M. Howe has been elected an honorary member of the Cleveland Institution of Engineers and of the Russian Metallurgical Society. He was also elected president of the Sixth Congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, and a life member of its Council, a distinction paid to only two men since it was organized.

'76—Edward Stetson died in Bangor, Me., on February 17. He was treasurer of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad from the time of its organization until 1911, and was for many years president of the First National Bank of Bangor.

'78—Charles Moore has been re-elected chairman of the District City Plan and Improvement Commission which has charge of the preparation of a plan of Detroit and the surrounding territory.

'86—Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, A.M. (hon.) 1911, of the United States Engineer Corps, has been appointed by President Taft assistant to the engineer-in-chief of the Panama Canal. For the last four years Col. Judson has been engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia.

'90—Macmillan's reprint in their Standard Library Norman Hapgood's "Abraham Lincoln."

'93—Robert D. Farquhar is one of the nine members of the architectural commission for the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, and has designed the Hall of Festivals. His address is Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

'94—Albert H. Chamberlain has been elected treasurer of the Arlington Mills Company. The mills are in Lawrence but the chief offices are at 78 Chauncy Street, Boston. Since 1907 Chamberlain has been connected with the firm of William Whitman & Company, selling agents for the Arlington Mills. Previous to that time he practised law in Boston.

'95—Sidney C. Newsom has been superintendent of schools at Tucson, Ariz., since 1908. After his graduation from College he was for a time assistant principal of the high school at Houston, Tex., and in 1896 he was appointed senior teacher of English at the high school at Indianapolis. He remained there until 1901 when he went to the Philippine Islands as division superintendent of schools. Returning to this country in 1904, he was made head of the department of English at the University of Arizona, where he stayed until 1908. He is the author of a number of school books and school editions.

'96—Thomas G. Stevenson was married in

Boston on February 20 to Miss Frances LeMoine.

'98—Percy W. Long, who is instructor in English at Harvard, is teaching English at Wellesley College also.

'07—Paul H. Linaberry is instructor in French at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

'08—Walter M. Bird is with the Houston Electric Company, at Houston, Tex., and not with the Jacksonville Traction Company, of Jacksonville, Fla., as the BULLETIN incorrectly stated in the issue of February 19.

'08—George Mixter, who is with the Stone & Webster Management Association, has been transferred to the Sales Department of the Key West Electric Company. His address is P. O. Box 219, Key West, Fla.

'08—Charles Louis Seeger, Jr. is professor of Music at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Gr. '08-'09—Rev. George G. Ballard, chaplain of Hobart College, died on January 30 at Geneva, N. Y. He graduated from Hobart College in 1898 and received the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College, Toronto, in 1900.

'10—Howard F. K. Cahill is instructor at the Thacher School, Nordhoff, Calif.

'10—Edward G. Schaubert is instructor in Latin and German at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.

'10—F. Burnham McLeary is instructor in English at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

S.B. '11—Philip H. Babcock was married in New York on February 7 to Miss Elfriede F. Brewer.

'11—Ralph H. Mann, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Federal Trust Company, recently organized in Bridgeport, Conn., has become secretary of the Bridgeport Trust Company, which has absorbed the Federal company.

'11—Harry H. R. Spofford has been transferred from the Massillon, O., shops to the New York office, of the Griscom-Russell Company, 90 West Street, where he is making a study of the disposal of municipal waste.

A.M. '11—Robert C. Line, A.B. (Montana) '10, is instructor in economics at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

'12—Ralph E. Boothby is head of the English department at St. Stephen's School, Colorado Springs, Colo.

'12—Matthew R. Copithorne is instructor in English at the Coit School, Munich, Germany.

'12—J. Allan Hovey, formerly with B. Altman & Company, of New York City, is now with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, 50 Oliver Street, Boston.

'12—Oscar W. Haussermann is head of the history department at the Rumsey Hall School, Cornwall, Conn. He was also coach of the football team last fall.

'12—Hugh G. Grant is in the editorial department of *The Birmingham News*, Birmingham, Ala.

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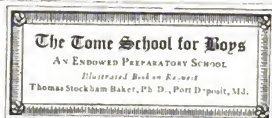
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 24

MARCH 12, 1913

VARIED ACTIVITIES AT
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PUBLISHED FOR
THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BY THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED
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Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents. Foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

NUMBER 24.

Opinion and Comment

Hollis Hall well deserves its celebration in June. One hundred and fifty years continuous occupation as a college dormitory is a good record for this country. Massachusetts Hall is older, but its use has changed; and the other dormitories all date from the 19th century. Wadsworth House, though built in 1726, was the President's house until within a little more than fifty years; and it is now a dormitory in part only. Hollis Hall has therefore an honorable and venerable leadership among our buildings.

The project of a pageant sounds interesting. If it does not become too cumbersome it will be an agreeable variety in the Class Day festivities. And it would revive the memories of the day of small things, when Harvard College was still an outpost in the wilderness to keep the settlers from forgetting the life of books and ideals which they had inherited from their fathers. Before the Revolution and for a generation or more after it Harvard College may have been largely what today we should consider a boarding school; but in its officers and its graduate students, and especially in its place as the recognized source of learning for the colony, it had an influence as strong as it has today. When all North America was forest except for

the fringe of settlements up and down the eastern coast the College had begun to make itself felt as the nursery of strong traditions of liberal thinking. It is well to be reminded that our heritage has its origin in those distant days.

• • •

The effort to put the work of the Phillips Brooks House Association on an assured basis by raising an endowment for it will interest many graduates. The activities of the Association are carried on quietly and in a businesslike way. Men join it who want to be doing something for their fellowmen, and know that under its direction they can learn how to use their time and efforts to better advantage. Its officers are drawn from the leaders of College life, but to hold office in the Association is not an object of ambition except to the man who wants to work. In a very practical way the Association has brought together men from a great variety of churches, and set them to doing good in the world. The basis of this joint work is not theology: that the members of the Association are willing to leave to older heads. The Phillips Brooks House Association starts from the fact that the ultimate justification of a religion in the world is whether it leads its members individual-

ly to do something to make the world a better place for other men to live in. On this basis men of different denominations and even of different religions can come together; and on this basis the Phillips Brooks House Association is doing its work.

That work has been more productive since there has been a graduate secretary who could give his whole time to the work, organizing, exploring for new opportunities, and setting men to the kind of work where they will do the most good. Last year a secretary was for the first time appointed for three years, and already he has proved the value of his longer experience. The facts which we give on another page make clear, we believe, that this work is too extensive and too valuable not to be permanently established.

• • •

Last week we made a first dip into the great body of facts presented by the Dean of the Faculty in his Report to the President, looking for light on the interests of undergraduates in matters of study, with the somewhat negative result of finding no great inclination apparent among them towards the masterpieces of literature as wellsprings of wisdom. Another conclusion that may be drawn from them is that some of the great issues which were dividing men a generation ago have about faded out. The last third of the 19th century opened with men fiercely divided over the doctrine of evolution and over the Higher Criticism. Last year only 37 undergraduates were interested enough in the latter to take the course on the history of Israel in which it is expounded. In Zoology 1 there were 138 undergraduates, but that is an excellent laboratory course which lies at the threshold of all biology and in a way of medical science too. It is safe to say that evolution is today taken for granted by the comparatively small number of men who turn their attention to it at all. So far as one can guess at the questions which stir the current generation, by scrutinizing the courses to which they most congregate,

it would seem as if they have not even a historical curiosity about those two interests of their fathers.

• • •

What then are the subjects to which undergraduates gather in great numbers? We shall speak here of courses without distinction of half or whole, for what we wish to get at for the moment is the number of elections in the various subjects. In the year 1911-12 there were only 24 courses which had over 100 undergraduates, and therefore can be spoken of as large. Of these only six had more than 200 undergraduates, only four more than 300, and two more than 400. Among these 24 large courses seven were in literature, three of them in French and four in English or closely related fields of comparative literature. Five of the 24 were in science, eight in history and political or social science, and four in the last group of the elective pamphlet, which includes mathematics and philosophy. In considering these figures we must remember that the distribution of subjects into courses varies from year to year with changes in the staff of a department, and that the practice of allied departments in dividing a subject among two or more courses or among sections of a single large course also varies; so that all these figures must be taken as at the best merely illustrating tendencies.

The four largest courses last year were Government 1 with 479 undergraduates, Economics 1 with 438, Philosophy E (elementary psychology) with 373, and Chemistry 1 with 333. The other two courses which had over 200 undergraduates were Philosophy A, Professor Palmer's course on the Greek philosophy, with 272, and History 1 with 250. In these large courses a high proportion of the choices must be made to meet the rule requiring the distribution of six courses and it seems clear that on this side of their work undergraduates are not seeking the path of least resistance, for that path would not lead through such courses as these. Moreover, the very considerable

number of freshmen and sophomores who laid the foundation for their year's work on such courses were unquestionably laying those foundations wisely. These six largest courses have a wide range, and taken together they underlie most of the active intellectual interests of the day.

• • •

The Report of the Dean of Radcliffe College to the President of the University makes an excellent showing for a college which, as the Dean modestly says, "is still young and still poor." The number of students increased from 500 to 566, and the year's gifts amounted to \$170,000. Thirty-four candidates received the degree of A.M., of whom only 12 had received their first degree at Radcliffe; the others came from twenty different colleges and universities widely scattered over the country. Two degrees of Ph.D. were conferred.

The College has already three dormitories, and a fourth is under construction. The Dean notes that among 1,237 alumnae there were only three deaths during the year, and that a quarter of the alumnae are married, a high proportion when one takes into account the fact that the early classes were small, so that a large percentage of alumnae are not long out of college.

The record shows that Radcliffe has long since passed the stage of experiment, and that it is now each year adding to its strength and its usefulness to the country. With its increasing numbers of students and its increasing endowments it can comfortably face the question of how to maintain the standards of its instruction when those increasing numbers make it less possible to rely wholly on the teaching staff of Harvard College.

• • •

The chances for waste which arise from the overlapping needs of closely related departments extend beyond the duplication of books pointed out by Professor Coolidge in his Report as Director of the University Library. He takes the example of the four or five separate botanical libraries, each with a distinct field at its cen-

tre, but with its edges overlapping those of more than one of the others. A similar situation exists in the case of the library of the Law School and the collections of historical sources in the Harvard College Library: with the function of the Law School Library so largely conceived as it is today it will include many books which are of as much value to the historian of institutions and international relations as to the lawyer. Such overlapping is the result of the normal growth and splitting up of all large subjects into specialized fields. The specialist must have not only the books which bear on his own work, but a considerable number of the more general works which illustrate its background. The problem is how to satisfy these real needs without the unnecessary duplication which means a waste of money, and therefore a limitation of the services which the University can do the cause of knowledge. Danger of this waste is to be avoided only through the generous spirit of scholarship which makes all scholars anxious to help along all learning. Coöperation in this spirit, which realizes that a university constituted of closely linked parts is a more efficient engine for the advancement of learning than one made up of only nominally related parts, will aid in settling these problems of duplication of plants and of effort.

• • •

The fund which has been raised to bring Japanese professors to lecture at Harvard on Oriental philosophy will add both to the interest and to the general service done by the University. We are situated in a far corner of the country in a community of strong opinions; and everything that can open out horizons to our students improves the training that they get here. It will be a valuable addition to the equipment of the University to have this foundation to set before us the ideas and the ideals of a people who by sheer intellectual power have accomplished successfully one of the great revolutions in the history of the world.

Phillips Brooks House



Phillips Brooks House is the centre of the religious, charitable, and philanthropic activities of Harvard students. Daily morning prayers and Sunday services are held, it is true, in Appleton Chapel, and the preachers to the University have rooms in Wadsworth House where they meet the men who want to talk with them, but Brooks House is the nucleus about which concentrates the work of the students themselves. This work has been increasing year after year until it now takes a large part of the time of the undergraduates and the members of the graduate departments in Cambridge.

The Phillips Brooks House Association controls the House. The purpose of that organization is to unite all the men in the University who are interested in the activities carried on at Brooks House. The constituent societies are the Harvard University Christian Association, the St. Paul's Society, the St. Paul's Catholic Club, the Harvard Mission, the Harvard Law School Society, and the Harvard Graduate School Society.

The work of these different organiza-

tions begins at the opening of each college year, in fact before the College opens; for, as soon as a list can be had of the freshmen who intend to enter Harvard in the fall, there is sent to every one of them a hand-book filled with information about the College and especially about Brooks House and what it stands for. From the day on which the autumn entrance examinations begin until a week or so after lectures and recitations have gotten under way, there is maintained at Brooks House an information bureau which offers every facility for making the strangers feel at home and throwing them in contact with one another and with the upperclassmen.

The calendar of events which took place at the beginning of the academic year 1912-13 shows some of the activities of Phillips Brooks House. In August the hand-book was sent to every member of the freshman class, and from September 13 to October 1 the information bureau was in operation. Then follow:

Sept. 23—Reception at Christ Church to freshmen.

Sept. 24—Reception at Phillips Brooks House to freshmen; 600 men attended.

Sept. 25—Law School reception; 176 present.
 Sept. 26—Graduate School reception; 100 present.

Sept. 27—Christian Science Society reception.
 Sept. 29—First regular meeting of the Christian Association.

Oct. 1—Social Service conference. Speakers, President Lowell and R. W. Kelso; 150 men present.

Oct. 2—Catholic Club reception; 150 present.

Oct. 3—Reception for foreign students.

Oct. 7—Professor Copeland's Bible reading; 65 present. Menorah Society reception; 65 present.

Oct. 23—Social Service Committee dinner.

Oct. 24—Harvard University Christian Association social at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A.; 100 present.

Oct. 28—Lecture on "The Lawrence Strike and the Education of the Foreigner," by F. J. Bagocius.

Nov. 28—Thanksgiving gathering, 6 to 10 P. M.; 115 present.

Dec. 25—Christmas Day gathering.

These Thanksgiving and Christmas gatherings have been very successful. There are in Cambridge every year hundreds of students who live so far away that they can not go home for either of these holidays. Brooks House is thrown open to these men on Thanksgiving and Christmas, an entertainment is provided and every effort is made to give them as much enjoyment as they can possibly have away from their own firesides. Some one tells stories, the men sit around the fire and eat apples, and everything is done to give a home-like air to the festivities.

In addition to the events which have been mentioned and to others of the same sort which are frequently held the following regular meetings have been conducted this year:

Harvard University Christian Association meetings, Sundays at 10.15 A. M., conducted by the students. Average attendance 26.

St. Paul's Society meetings, Wednesday at 7 P. M. Average attendance 18.

Law School Society Sunday evening fortnightly meetings; average attendance 81.

Graduate School Society Sunday evening fortnightly meetings; average attendance 14.

Senior Bible Class, Tuesday evenings; average attendance 15.

Junior Bible Class, Monday evenings; average attendance 25.

Sophomore Bible Class, Tuesday evenings, average attendance 18.

Freshman Bible Class, Monday evenings, conducted by Rev. A. P. Fitch, President of Andover Theological Seminary; average attendance 88.

Law School Bible Class, four meetings conducted by Professor George F. Moore; average attendance 73.

The three series of evening courses are now being carried on, as follows:

"The Meaning of Religion to the Layman." Professor W. M. Cole. Tuesdays at 7, in Thayer 56.

"Christianity in Relation to Other Religions." Professor George F. Moore. Mondays at 7, in Perkins 47.

"The Chinese Revolution." Dr. J. B. Latimer, of China. Mondays at 7, at 7 Holyoke Place.

Professor Francis G. Peabody gave three lectures before the first Bible Class of the Graduate School Society, and Professor W. R. Arnold, of Andover Theological Seminary gave the second course. Professor E. C. Moore was to have given the latter course but illness prevented.

The Law School Society has had eminent speakers at its fortnightly meetings. Lieutenant-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts spoke on "The Lawyer in Politics," and Chief-Justice Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on "The Responsibility of the Lawyer to the Community," and Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut on "The Legal Aspects of Christianity."

Professor W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School is now giving before the Law School Society a course of four lectures of which the titles are respectively "The Attitude of Jesus and Paul toward the Law in General," "The New Testament and Personal Rights," "The New Testament and Property Rights," and "The New Testament and Divorce."

Many of the most eminent clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have addressed the members of the St. Paul's Society during the current academic year. Some of the speakers have been: Bishops Lawrence, Williams, Lloyd, and Davies, Rev. Alexander Mann, Rev. W. H. Van Allen, Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, and Rev. Prescott Everts.

The organizations connected with Phillips Brooks House carry on many activities outside the walls of that building. One of the interesting developments of the year was a canvass made of the members of the senior class for the purpose of learning how many of them intended to take part

in some sort of community service after their graduation from College; at the election of the officers of the class the members were asked to fill out blanks stating what kind of work they proposed to follow. Of the 408 men who voted at this election 204 signified their intention of taking part in public service of one kind or another. The list of preferences expressed by the seniors follows: Practical politics 85, parks and playgrounds 21, public school athletics 32, legal aid 11, juvenile court 24, industrial service 16, social settlement work 30, social surveys 14, friendly visiting 12, entertainment troupes 4, boys' scout work 15, boys' clubs 32, charity organizations 7, deputation work 1, student Christian association work 5, teaching Bible classes 8, city mission work, 6, city Christian association work 5, Church work 23, big brother work 9.

During the present year 343 men from the Phillips Brooks House societies have been engaged in outside charitable and philanthropic work of various kinds. Two collections of books, clothing, etc., have been taken. The most serviceable clothing is distributed among the poorer students in the College and the rest is sent to private and public institutions; ten institutions received boxes of clothing this year. The books received in these collections are placed in the Text Book Loan Library of Phillips Brooks House; several hundred books which can be used in the various College courses are thus placed at the disposal of students who can not afford to buy the text-books. This library has loaned books to 143 men this year.

The Harvard Mission is an organization formed to arouse and maintain the interest of Harvard students in mission work in this country and abroad. A committee of the mission keeps in touch with the foreign students at the University, and from time to time sends contributions of money and supplies to missionaries in the field.

One of the most important steps in the work of Phillips Brooks House will be taken next week, when the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will be established. This Bureau will undertake without charge to give legal advice, to draw up contracts and other papers, and to appear in court in behalf

of clients. All this service will be free to any one who cares to use it. Whenever the matter is too serious to be handled by the Bureau itself a capable lawyer will be employed.

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will be conducted by 25 men of high standing in the second- and third-year classes of the Law School. An office will be hired in Central Square, and will be kept open two hours in the afternoon and two in the evening. The general control of this work will rest in the executive committee of the Law School Society.

The permanent official at Phillips Brooks House is Arthur Beane, '11, the Graduate Secretary of the Association. The various organizations affiliated with Brooks House have each their own officers and are, as far as they choose to be, independent of one another, but all of them co-operate in the general work of the House.

HASTY PUDDING PLAY

The Hasty Pudding Club play this year will be a musical comedy, called "Panama." The book and lyrics were written by P. M. Hollister, '13, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and J. K. Hodges, '14, of New York City; the music was composed by F. R. Hancock, 1G., of Cambridge. T. M. Spelman, 2d, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and V. Freedley, '14, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. E. B. Sanger is the coach.

The public performances will be: Tuesday, April 1, at the Club Theatre, and Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, in Jordan Hall, Boston.

PI ETA PLAY

The Pi Eta Society will produce this year an original musical comedy entitled "The Stymie." The book was written by P. S. Bliss, '13, of Cambridge, the lyrics by G. Sturgis, '13, of Boston, and the music by R. L. Blaikie, '14, of Medford, and W. Faulkner, '14, of Keene, N. H.

The public performances will be: Wednesday and Friday, March 26 and 28, at the Club House; Saturday, March 29, matinee in Copley Hall, Boston; Thursday, April 3, Music Hall, Quincy; Saturday, April 5, Town Hall, Andover.

Hollis Hall, 1763-1913



In the middle part of the eighteenth century there were no private dormitories to receive the overflow of students who were unable to find quarters in college halls, and some ninety young men were forced to dwell with private families. Their welfare under such conditions of enforced ostracism was a matter of grave anxiety to Mother Corporation, who asserted that men living apart from the College "were less orderly and well-regulated than those within the walls." Consequently the need of a new dormitory was urged upon the Overseers, who petitioned the General Court of the state to assist in the erection of a new building.

Realizing the needs of the growing institution at Cambridge, the General Court voted the sum of two thousand pounds to be used for the construction of a building of dimensions similar to those of Massa-

chusetts Hall. In addition to this appropriation, it was voted that five hundred pounds extra should be given to enable Royall Lyles, Esquire, who had generously offered his services without profit, to procure at cost, nails, glass, and other building materials in England. With these sums, work on the building was pushed forward, and in December, 1763, it was completed.

On January 13, 1764, the new building was baptized and entered upon its famous and fascinating career. According to the Corporation records of that date, Governor Francis Bernard of Massachusetts came to town about one o'clock, "soon after which all went into the chapel, at the tolling of the bell, the President and Corporation, leading on before the General Court, and when all were seated the President, rising up in the desk, said:

"As there are here present his Excellency

the Governor, the Honorable his Majesty's Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives who by their votes gave to the College the new building in our view, it cannot therefore be an improper time to ask a name for it; wherefore (the President turning to the Governor said) 'I apply to your Excellency to give the name.'

"Upon which his Excellency standing up said, 'I now give this new building the name of Hollis Hall.'

"Whereupon the President said, 'There is now expected a gratulatory oration to this venerable audience, and let the orator ascend the desk,' upon which the orator (Tayer, a junior Sophister) accordingly ascended and pronounced with a suitable and proper action, an English oration."

The building now being ready for occupancy, the General Court voted, in March, 1764, that the cellars and rooms of the new building should be rented so as to yield one hundred pounds annually, and of this sum ten pounds should be expended to keep the building in repair and the remainder be applied to the purchase of books for the library. Originally the hall contained thirty-two rooms, with two small studies and two closets in each. The cellar was divided into bins, and here the students kept their fuel, stores, and liquors. With the cellar used for such purposes in early days, it was doubtless much frequented by the students; today it furnishes commodious quarters for the goodies' cleaning apparatus, and, so far as occupants of the hall are concerned, is an unexplored region.

When Harvard Hall was used for commons, there was at the southwest corner of the ground-floor of Hollis a door that opened into a shed or passage-way leading into the eastern end of Harvard. It is very probable that this close connection with the Memorial Hall of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century led to many informal after-dinner gatherings in Hollis, and it was out of these meetings that grew many famous, and some infamous, undergraduate societies.

Of course, the days of Revolution were exciting times for the occupants of Hollis Hall. On April 19th, 1775, pale-faced and agitated youths saw from their windows the smoke of the long-drawn out fight, and in the afternoon some saw the bodies of

the Cambridge dead thrown hastily over the fence into the grave-yard. Immediately after the battle of Lexington all students were ordered to quit College, and several of the buildings were converted into barracks. During this military occupation it appears that the hall was subject to a great deal of rough usage, for an account that has been preserved shows us the extensive repairs made after the soldiers left. This memorandum is headed, "Account of Damages done to the Colleged by the Army after April 19th, 1775, which remained to be made good, after the first repairs were made, previous to the return of the Scholars to Cambridge; as per Estimate of us, the Subscribers, a Committee appointed for that purpose by the General Court."

Damages to Hollis Hall	Vis
To 31 brass knob locks, 9p.	13, 19
To 63 study locks 4p.	12, 12
To 94 rolls of paper 5-6p.	25, 17
To 2 window blinds,	1, —
To 4 window shutters & 1 window casing	2, 10
To 81 yards of paint 2-p.	8, 2
To sundry other damages	2, —
Abraham Watson Samuel Thatcher Abraham Fuller	

From the appearance of the old, battered locks that now adorn the doors of the hall, the students have concluded that they must be those installed when the building was erected; but here is documentary evidence that they are at least a few years younger. It would seem that the College maintained, even more than one hundred years ago, the practice, now so annoying to students, of charging all repairs to tenants, for in April, 1788, the Legislature allowed and settled the above account.

A spirit of hospitality and friendship has always pervaded Hollis Hall. Back in 1789 and for several years following, the occupant of room eight kept open house at all hours, and maintained a standing invitation to all. Academic work must have suffered before this perpetual entertainment, for the allurements of punch and crackers always prevail in the struggle between work and fun.

The spirit of militarism of the Revolutionary period found full play among the students, who formed the Marti-Mercurian Band, and adopted the motto, "Tam Marti quam Mercurio." This society existed

from 1769 to 1787, and then was revived in 1811 under the name of the Harvard Washington Corps. This martial band maintained an armory in the attic of Hollis, and from this abode of arms used to start out on their manoeuvres and expeditions. The members were selected from the junior and senior classes, and had to conform to certain qualifications of size and stature. Frequent expeditions were in the repertoire of this organization's activities, and were conducted not always in a manner to reflect credit on the society. Finally, after one such affair, in which probably the corps lost its military mien and broke into disorder, the College restricted its activities to Cambridge. Like all other student organizations, this ambitious but unruly band degenerated and finally succumbed.

Its place was filled soon by a society called into existence by the purchase of a fire-engine. In 1764, Harvard Hall burned, and soon afterward the College, wiser because of this disaster, purchased an engine to prevent further conflagrations. The connecting link between this fire-fighting machine and an undergraduate society was the College Pump, which stood in front of Hollis. So this hall became the rendezvous of the famous Engine Society, which proved useful in case of fire and annoying in case of fun. The nectar of this crew was black strap, water being for fires, and its meetings were distinguished by renditions of its own literature. The College grounds were by no means the limits of the work of the Engine Society. It constituted itself an auxiliary of the fire departments of surrounding towns, and always went to the aid of the Boston brigade. As fires were scarce about the College, the society used to practice frequently at the pump, and while practicing usually managed to expiate past wrongs. One poor instructor of Hebrew who was very unpopular, perhaps more on account of his subject than his personality, used to suffer at the hands of the Engine Society, for his room in Hollis offered an admirable object to hit when the fire band was playing the stream for height.

The members of Hollis Hall have had a taste for the mystic as well as for the military and fire-fighting. In 1818, room thirteen witnessed the birth of the notorious

Med. Fac. One evening after dinner four students were together in the room, when it was proposed that one should deliver a mock lecture. This he did amid great applause and then proposed the formation of a society, initiation into which should be by solemn rites and ceremonies. From such a small beginning sprang the Med. Fac. Meetings were held in Hollis Hall in the afternoon, when the room was made as dark as possible and then illuminated brilliantly by artificial light. The Faculty sat around a long table in some singular and antique costumes, in large wigs and breeches with knee-buckles. All neophytes were examined with reference to specimens of anatomy, and it would be hard to conjure up in one's mind just what sort of animals once contained the specimens.

One of the medical questions propounded by the original Faculty deserves mention. "In the case of a patient with a very bad leg—sphacolated, acclematous, and gangrened—how would you avoid taking his leg off his body?" All sorts of suggestions were proffered by the respondent. "No!" said the examiner sternly, "by taking his body off his leg." And this, we must agree, while not a scientific solution, met the question conclusively. The Med. Fac. was officially suppressed in 1834, but there are reasons for believing that the organization did not then end its existence.

It was ten years after this that the Hasty Pudding Club gave its first play, and Hollis eleven was the improvised theatre. At that time the Hasty Pudding had no quarters of its own and used to meet in different rooms. At one meeting Lemuel Hayward of the Class of 1845 proposed that the club should give "Bombastes Furioso", which he had seen produced very well in Boston. The suggestion was enthusiastically received and the play prepared. The college carpenter was hired to fix up a crude stage and footlights. That there was to be an audience was planned and known only by a few, and when the opening night came around, even some of the actors suspected nothing. However, they were evidently not upset by the fact that they were giving a public performance, for it was well received and a signal success. This production in Hollis eleven, with crude stage and properties,

and "Bombastes Furioso" as the piece, was the beginning of the Pudding's career in dramatics.

The present members of Hollis Hall do not have any proctors to contend with; but back in the years of 1836-1837 the occupants were at war with an unpopular instructor in Hebrew who, with great difficulty was performing the duties of proctor. It was his room that was so often the mark of the Engine Society, and from the following poem it would seem that he was often attacked by students en masse:

A PARODY.

In Hollis when the sun was low
All brilliant was the fire's red glow,
And Jackknife* to his room did go
To sit in silence peaceably.

But Hollis saw another sight
When his fire glowed at dead of night
And his lamp gave a ghastly light
And showed his windows crackedly.

With coat and bonnet quick arrayed
He hasty drew his jackknife blade
And speedy down his course he made
To see into the deviltry.

Then Hollis shook with thunder riven
Then rushed they from his window driven
And thicker than the bolts of heaven
Quick flew about the stonery.

More fiercely yet shall Hollis shake
And still more noise shall Warland make
And worse than that the Fresh shall shake
When bonfires light the scenery.

The stoning thickens, on ye brave
Who wish a proctor dear to save
Who for a nin his quiet gave
Then on and help him lustily.

Ah! none shall hasten at his call
Old Simmons, Mason, Story, all
Had rather see old Jackknife fall
Than help him all so hastily.

From the above it is easy to judge why Proctor Warland stayed in Hollis only one year.

Notwithstanding all the fun and play that has waged within and around the walls of dear old Hollis Hall since 1763, many serious-minded and remarkable fellows have lived there in their college days, and after graduation have become famous in

the varied walks of life. Some of the notable men are Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edward Everett, Samuel Longfellow, Charles Sumner, Caleb Cushing, Henry David Thoreau, Charles William Eliot, and Joseph Hodges Choate. Many of the professors now in the University lived in Hollis, among them being Hurlbut, Hart, Wyman, Lanman, H. W. Holmes, and Byerly. Professor Copeland now lives there.

This year when Hollis is 150 years old, the memories of its past and its traditions press forward to remind the youth of the present of the priceless heritage of the past. This venerable building has housed many generations and witnessed many changes. It saw a Revolution and heard the roar of Civil War. As a symbol it stands an embodiment of the life and traditions of the past, which, though we may be insensible to them, mould our actions and thoughts.

D. E. DUNBAR, '13.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES

Harvard will debate with Yale and Princeton, on Friday, March 14. The subject will be: "Resolved, That the United States Government Should Exempt our Coastwise Trade from Panama Canal Tolls."

Yale and Harvard will meet in Cambridge, where Harvard will have the negative side of the question. The members of the Harvard team will be: R. L. West, '14, of Millis; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and I. Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich. The debate between the Princeton and Harvard teams will be held at Princeton, and Harvard will have there the affirmative. The members of that Harvard team will be: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Buckhannon, W. Va.; M. C. Lightner, 3L., of Toronto, Ont.; and R. B. Fizzell, 3L., of Taylorville, Ill.

EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA

Dr. Romulo S. Naón, Argentine Minister to the United States, will give a lecture on "Higher Education in the Argentine Republic", on Thursday afternoon, April 24, at 4.30 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. The lecture will be open to the public.

*Theodore Warland, popularly known as "Jackknife."

College Examinations

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In the BULLETINS of February 12 and 26 there are articles, editorials and extracts from President Lowell's annual report, on this subject. Space forbids full discussion, but certain other points of view may be considered briefly. The aim is to raise the quality and appreciation of scholarship, which is most commendable. Will outside, independent examining boards, more examinations and official tutoring do it?

The first difficulty that strikes one is, where is the University to find an independent body of experts competent to conduct examinations on the widely varied and often highly technical subjects taught? Examinations for higher degrees, as Doctor of Philosophy, are based more or less completely on the subject rather than on courses, and for such, an independent examining board, if available, might be reasonable. For undergraduates, however, in the examinations for a course, or more often a half-course, it is believed that such a system would be unreasonable.

An instructor gives what he can in the limits of time at his disposal and naturally selects from his subject what he feels are the more essential and interesting parts, often dwelling, and legitimately so, on aspects in which he is especially interested and is perhaps a leader. An outside examiner considering the subject, but not the instruction given, could well ask many questions, perfectly suitable, but which had not been touched on. A whole year spent on a single course would be scant time to approach knowledge of it as a subject. What a student is expected to do is to learn something of a subject, trusting the instructor to select that something which will be a fair representation of the whole.

While tests of a student's work may in part, even in large part, be desirably based on quizzes, laboratory or other tests, it seems imperative that so far as examinations of a course count they should be prepared and marked by the instructor, or at least by one familiar with the course. That outside examiners would be a check on instruction is an undignified view. There

are other ways of knowing whether an instructor is capable and conscientious.

Examinations in the field in which a student has concentrated might well be a real gain and would practically be similar to the present "Honor" examinations.

Official tutoring as a sort of "personally conducted" road to scholarship would doubtless be more desirable than unauthorized tutoring. However, when the University supplies the best man available to teach a subject and where necessary he has one or more assistants, it might be asked why the University should be called on to supply additional teachers to help the inefficient. It is believed that a great gain in scholarship would be attained if students were obliged to fulfill the requirements of courses without outside aid. Perhaps it would not seem too much to claim that tutoring without permission might be treated as a misdemeanor, permission being granted in cases of excused absence. For a student too indifferent to do the required work, or who prefers to spend his time otherwise and then be bolstered up by tutors to pass examinations, strikes at common honesty in education.

The degree at graduation is given to the man who has passed the required number of courses satisfactorily and in so far as a guarantee to that effect. If he has not done the required work by his own efforts, but has been crammed by tutors to pass, his education in so far as is virtually wasted and his degree is not properly attained. Another injury of the cramming system that existed not long since, whether it does now or not, is the fact that certain courses were suited to the tutor's ends and were advised, while other courses less available were carefully shunned by students in the hands of tutors.

ROBERT T. JACKSON, L.S.S., '84.

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In your issue of February 26, page 353, speaking of President Lowell's "general examinations" plan, you say: "It goes back to the elementary idea that no education achieves its end . . . which does not teach him (the student) to think indepen-

dently on some considerable field of study."

That any examination system should tend to make the student "think independently" is a new idea to me. I had always supposed that the especial aim of every examination system was to standardize thought.

Perhaps, however, you deliberately chose that way of saying that our educational system does not "achieve its end", just because it is an examination system. I should certainly agree with that view of the case.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM D. MACKINTOSH.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Schaubert's letter on the subject of the capacity to speak in the classics appears to ignore the fact that Latin is, in certain circles, spoken fluently and well. It is not an uncommon thing to find the Catholic clergy, in America as well as in Europe, possessed of a high degree of facility in the ordinary use of Latin, nor is it uncommon to find amongst these a good percentage whose diction is excellent if judged by a classic standard. I have heard it said by those whose experience is wider than mine, that the Latin of some of the clergy is, so far as one might expect it to be in modern times, almost Ciceronian. Certainly, it is quite incorrect to say that Latin has ever been a dead language, since it has never ceased to be a familiar tongue to a large class of persons.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY R. SARGENT, '79.

Newman School, March 1, 1913.

ENGINEERING CAMP

The summer engineering camp at Squam Lake, N. H., will open this year on Saturday, June 21, and will close, with the exception of a few graduate courses, on Saturday, September 6.

The camp is on the eastern shore of the lake and comprises 700 acres of land; it has living accommodations, and drawing and drafting rooms for several hundred students. The best way to go to the camp is to take the 9 A. M. train from the North

Station to Ashland, N. H. The rest of the journey is by boat.

The camp is open to students registered in any department of the University, to students in other educational institutions, and also to students, with or without college affiliations, who register in the Summer School. The School of Engineering also offers to those institutions which count the courses given at the camp towards their degrees, the opportunity to mark independently such examinations as are given by the instructors in the courses.

The fee for each of the courses has been reduced to \$10 a week; this sum pays for board, lodging in a tent, laboratory fees, and instruction.

With but a single exception, only one course may be taken at a time. Every course is supposed to take the whole of a student's time. The daily schedule at the camp is: Rising hour, 6 o'clock; breakfast, 6.25; work from 7 to 12 and from 12.45 to 4, except on Saturdays, when work will stop at 12.

THE AMES COMPETITION

The final round of the Ames Competition in the Law School was won by the Beale Club, which defeated the Bruce Wyman Club. A prize of \$200 was awarded to the winner, and \$100 to the losing team because it qualified for the final round.

The representatives of the Beale Club were W. H. Greenleaf, of Grand Forks, No. Dak., and O. J. Myers, of Boonville, Ind. The speakers from the Wyman Club were: H. J. Brandt, of Beatrice, Neb., and P. D. Wesson, of Worcester. The judges were Frederic Dodge, '67, judge of the United States Circuit Court; Professor Eugene Wambaugh, '76; and Walter D. Hill, LL.B. '94.

DELTA UPSILON PLAY

The first public performances of the Delta Upsilon play—Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"—were given in Brattle Hall last Monday and Tuesday evenings. The other performances will be, tonight in Jordan Hall, Friday at Exeter, N. H., and Saturday in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain.

The Harvard Clubs

The sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Connecticut was held at the New Haven Lawn Club, on February 21.

The club voted to establish a scholarship of \$100 which will be awarded to the Connecticut student at Harvard, preferably in the entering class, selected by the following members of the club who constitute the committee on relations with secondary schools: J. C. Brinsmade, '74. Clement C. Hyde, '92. and G. C. St. John, '02.

The following officers were elected for the year 1913-14: President, Professor Kenneth McKenzie, '91, of New Haven; vice-presidents, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, of Bridgeport, Richard P. Freeman, '91, of New London, and Clement C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford; secretary and treasurer, Henry E. Cottle, '98, of Bristol; delegate to the council of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Everett J. Lake, '92, of Hartford; delegate to the council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, Frank C. Babbitt, '90, of Hartford.

The dinner was particularly enjoyable because of the presence of several representatives of Yale University. Several of the speakers alluded to the cordial good-fellowship existing between Yale and Harvard; this was exemplified, as far as athletics are concerned, by the presence of the rival football captains for 1913—Ketchum, of Yale, and Storer, of Harvard. The other guests were: George Parmly Day, Treasurer of Yale University; Professor Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, Dean of Harvard College; Edward A. Harriman, '88, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; and Thomas N. Perkins, '91, of the Harvard Corporation.

In addition to the guests, those at the dinner were:

Ernest T. Andrews, '03, Frank C. Babbitt, '90, Nathaniel H. Batchelder, '01, Charles N. Baxter, '02, Walter B. Briggs, John C. Brinsmade, '74, Frank M. Buckland, '00, Guy S. Calender, '93, William H. Carnalt, M.'90, Henry E. Cottle, '98, Chester E. Dimick, '01, William H. Davis, Jr., '10, James R. Edlin, '08, Richard P. Freeman, '91, Elbridge H. Greene, '02, Edward A. Harriman, '88, Herbert B. House, '02, Arthur H. Jameson, '92, John A. Kay, '06, Henry B. Learned, '90, George G. MacCurdy, '93, Kenneth

McKenzie, '91, Ralph H. Mann, '11, Herman D. Marggraff, D.M.D., '07, Howard A. Morton, '99, Cushing Mudge, Dent, '95-'97, Roland J. Mulford, '93, Charles L. Olds, Jr., '05, Frederick B. O'Neill, '03, Albert J. Roberts, M.D., '02, Dwight N. Robinson, '08, Henry M. Shartenberg, '00, Henry H. Sutphin, '07, M. Frank Tukey, M.D., '94, George P. Tully, '07, Myron A. Warriner, M.D., '84.

HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO

The Harvard Club of Chicago held its 56th annual dinner on February 21 at the University Club in that city. Rev. Herman Page, '88, the president of the Harvard Club, presided. The other speakers were: Professor H. A. Yeomans, '00, Assistant Dean of the College; Professor W. M. Davis, '69; Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, '68; Eugene H. Angert, LL.B., '99, who brought from the St. Louis Harvard Club the invitation to attend the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in that city in May; and Rev. Minot Simons, '91, of Cleveland, a former president of the Associated Clubs.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the head table: George E. Adams, '60, Professor Henry C. Cowles, Frederic A. Delano, '85, Dr. Emilius C. Dudley, Samuel S. Greeley, '44, Dr. Henry Hooper, '65, Morton D. Hull, '89, Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, '73, and Thomas R. Paxton, LL.B., '74.

HARVARD CLUB OF KANSAS CITY

The annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Club of Kansas City was held on Friday evening, February 28. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thornton Cooke, A.M., '97; vice-president, Ralph Hoffman, '90; secretary, Arthur H. Morse, '02; treasurer, David B. Childs, '10; directors, Justin D. Bowersock, '92, Roger Gilman, '95, and Orville H. Martin, LL.B., '01.

The guest and principal speaker at the dinner was Professor George H. Palmer. The members present were:

D. C. Rogers, Ph.D., '03, Ralph Hoffman, '90, Roger Gilman, '95, W. M. Eby, '02, A. H. Rogers, '78, F. D. Bolman, '01-'03, F. M. Barton, '03, Thornton Cooke, A.M., '97, Newton Wylder,

L.L.B. '07, O. H. Martin, L.L.B. '01, Dr. A. W. Clark, M.D. '84, C. R. Mandigo, '06, D. B. Childs, '10, Henry C. Chiles, L.L.B. '10, Arthur H. Morse, '02, Jay Lee, L. '04, B. M. Powers L.L.B. '11, Francis E. Lott, '90-'91, Sidney H. Hare, '08-'09, John DeQ. Briggs, '06.

INTER-CLUB BOWLING

The second bowling match of the season between the Newburyport and Lowell Harvard Clubs was rolled on Saturday, March 1, on the alleys of the Dalton Club, in Newburyport, and the home team turned the tables on its opponent which won the match at Lowell in December. Newburyport won three of the four points in the second match. A third match, for the championship of the Merrimac Valley, will be rolled on April 5. The score of the match at Newburyport follows:

NEWBURYPORT.				
Toppan,	79	83	82	244
Dodge,	98	80	85	263
Foss,	94	91	102	287
Walker,	100	119	85	304
Legate,	103	108	88	299
Totals,	474	481	442	1397
LOWELL.				
Hatch,	80	71	74	225
Weld,	70	78	83	231
Pickering,	93	90	85	268
Wetherbee,	105	92	105	302
Jacoby,	114	97	104	315
Totals,	462	428	451	1341

HARVARD IN THE CABINET

David F. Houston, whom President Wilson has appointed Secretary of Agriculture, received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1892. He studied in the graduate School of Arts and Sciences from 1891 to 1894, and was for a year president of the Graduates' Club. After leaving Cambridge he went to the University of Texas where he was successively adjunct professor, associate professor, professor of political science, and dean of the faculty. In 1902 he became president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; he remained with that institution until 1905 when he returned to Austin as president of the University of Texas. In 1908 he went to St. Louis as chancellor of Washington University. His book, "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina", was

published in the Harvard Historical Series.

Lindley M. Garrison, the new Secretary of War, was a student in Harvard College during the academic year 1882-83. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania and took the degree of L.L.B. there in 1886.

Harvard conferred the honorary degree of L.L.D. on President Wilson in 1907 when he was president of Princeton University.

1893 DINNER

The New York members of the class of 1893 will give at the Harvard Club in that city at 7.30 P. M. on Saturday, April 5, a dinner to the other members of the class. The occasion will be a sort of introduction to the celebration in June of the 20th anniversary of the graduation of the class. All the members of '93 who live outside the New York metropolitan district are invited to attend the dinner as guests of the New York members. Acceptances should be sent as soon as possible to Gilman Colamore, 105 Hudson Street, New York City.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Harvard University Press has published "Lectures on Legal History, and Miscellaneous Legal Essays", by James Barr Ames, late Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law in Harvard University. 8mo, cloth, 550 pages, and portrait. \$3.00 net. This volume contains the collected works of Professor Ames, and includes the following parts: I, Lectures on Legal History; II, Miscellaneous Essays collected from various legal periodicals; and III, A Memoir.

PEABODY MUSEUM

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology has recently received two important acquisitions. The first is a valuable collection of prehistoric pottery from the mounds of the Red River region, Arkansas. This pottery, which is the gift of Mr. Clarence B. Moore, '73, of Philadelphia, Pa., came to the Museum in several hundred fragments. They have now been cemented together and added to

the regular exhibit. The other acquisition is a large collection of stone implements from the Island of Grenado, W. I., the gift of Dr. Thomas Barbour, '06.

JAPANESE PROFESSORSHIP

The Corporation has received the sum of \$20,000, largely subscribed by Japanese graduates of the University, which is to be used for the establishment of lectures on oriental philosophy by Japanese professors. Appointments will usually be made on this foundation for two or more years; and it is hoped that it will be possible to obtain professors from the Imperial universities on leave of absence.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

The program in the Graduate School of Forestry has been so revised as to secure the concentration of all elementary and general courses in the first year, and the giving over of the second year to advanced elective work in one of five special fields. The advanced elective work of the second year includes lumbering and forest engineering, wood technology, silviculture and management, forest entomology, and dendrology.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

A room in the Geological Museum has been fitted with cases for twelve relief maps and models which have been recently acquired. One of these is a copy of the model of the Mt. Sentsi, on the borders of the Swiss cantons St. Gall and Appenzell. This model was done by G. C. Curtis, '96, and took first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris in 1900. There is also a relief map of southern New England done by Edwin E. Howell.

PIANO RECITAL

Mr. Max Pauer will give a piano recital in the New Lecture Hall on Monday, March 17, at 4.15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Division of Music. The program will consist of selections from Schubert, Beethoven, Rubenstein, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. Tickets for reserved seats at 50 cents each, and admission tick-

ets at 25 cents each, are on sale at Amee Brothers bookstore, Harvard Square.

HARVARD TEACHERS

The 22nd annual meeting and dinner of the Harvard Teachers' Association will occur on Saturday, March 15. The topic of the day will be "Better Teaching." The morning meeting will be held in Emerson J and will be open to the public. Teachers and school officers are especially invited.

FRESHMAN DEBATES

The subject for the Yale-Princeton-Harvard freshman debates on May 2 will be: "Resolved, that the members of the President's Cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions in both Houses of Congress."

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 13:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Maintaining Interest (suspense and climax)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Lecture, "The Influence of Babylonia and Assyria on Modern Civilization", illustrated. Professor Carl Bezold, of the University of Heidelberg. Emerson J., 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15:

Annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association. Emerson J., 9.45 A. M. Open to the public. Subject, "Better Teaching."

SUNDAY, MARCH 16:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Professor Edward C. Moore.

Lecture, "How to Cultivate Emotional Poise in a Strenuous Age." Dr. George L. Walton. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 17:

Piano recital, Mr. Max Pauer. New Lecture Hall, 4.15 P. M. Tickets 25 and 50 cents each.

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Methods of Characterization (Exits, Entrances, etc.)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Dialogue (the Monologue, the Aside, etc.)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Professor Edward C. Moore.

Lecture, "The Rise of Experimental Medicine." Dr. Howard T. Karsner. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

Alumni Notes

'56—J. Wyeth Coolidge died in Winchendon, Mass., on February 28.

'74—Richard Minot Allen died in Cambridge, Mass., on February 23.

'78—Ernest Jackson died in Boston on February 27.

'85—Franklin S. Billings, who is serving his second term as a member of the Vermont House of Representatives, has been appointed by Governor Fletcher a member of the State Board of Education.

'90—Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot" will be reprinted in Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'92—A daughter, Frederica Colbath Olsson, was born on February 21 to Frederic A. Olsson and Mrs. Olsson.

'94—Allen French's "How to Grow Vegetables" will be reprinted in the Macmillan Standard Library.

'97—Charles S. Thomas, head of the department of English in the Newton, Mass., high school, has recently edited for the Riverside Literature Series of the Houghton, Mifflin Company, "Selected Lyrics from Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley", and "Selected Lyrics from Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, and Burns."

'97—Beckman Winthrop, who for the last four years has been Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has entered the banking house of Robert Winthrop & Company, of New York City. He will live at Westbury, L. I.

'99—William C. Gerrish is head of the junior department at Browne & Nichols School, Cambridge.

'00—Macmillan's reprint in their Modern Fiction Library William Stearns Davis's "A Friend of Caesar."

Ph.D. '00—Professor W. B. Munro, of the Department of Government, was married on February 19, at Pasadena, Calif., to Miss Caroline S. Gorton.

'01—Charles D. Daly, who graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1905 and later resigned his commission, has been reinstated in the army by an act of Congress. He ranks as a first lieutenant.

'01—William E. Hocking, who has been a member of the Yale faculty since 1907, has been appointed professor of philosophy.

'02—Francis R. Boyd, LL.B. '08, has become a member of the firm of Loring, Coolidge & Noble, 40 State Street, Boston.

'02—Aldrich Durant is in the Havana office of MacArthur, Perks & Company, general contractors. His address there is San Francisco Pier. The general offices of the company are at 197 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

'02—John W. Gilles, who had practised law in Gary, Ind., for a number of years, died at his home on January 30.

'03—John Mead Adams is instructor in physics at the School of Mining, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Can.

'03—Richard Washburn Child's book, "Jim Hands," will be reprinted in Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'03—Rev. Artley B. Parson has resigned as pastor of the Free Congregational Church of Providence, R. I., to take up work as assistant to Dean E. S. Rousmaniere, '83, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston.

'03—Francis G. Peabody, M.D. '07, who has been resident physician at the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, is now resident physician of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

'03—Ernest N. Stevens, who has been with Ginn & Company in New York, is now their representative in Virginia. His address is P. O. Box 915, Richmond.

'03—A. D. Wilt, Jr., is president of the Wilt Twist Drill Company, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., and also vice-president and general manager of the Schweppe & Wilt Manufacturing Company, makers of automobile parts, at Detroit, Mich. Wilt has invented a machine which produces automatically in one operation a drill the making of which used to require six machine and two hand operations.

'04—William F. Conant is with The Brookline Print, 166 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

'05—Charles Lyon Chandler, of the American Consular Service, now in Washington, has in *The World's Work* for January an article entitled "The World Race for the Rich South American Trade."

'06—Oliver D. Filley is now at Bulawayo, Rhodesia, South Africa, in the employ of the British South Africa Company's Mine Development Company.

'06—Kenneth W. Lamson is instructor in mathematics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.

'06—Daniel A. Newhall has recently moved from Berwind to Charleston, W. Va., where his address is 1576 Virginia Street. His permanent address remains Strafford, Pa.

'07—Earl D. Biggers has recently published his first novel. The title is: "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

'07—Daniel R. Sortwell was married in New York on January 29 to Miss Helen E. Dobbins.

'08—A new play by Edward Sheldon, "Romance", has been produced in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York.

'10—George M. Hawes has been appointed junior master in the West Roxbury High School, Boston.

A.M.'10—Ralph H. Houser, A.B. (Oberlin Coll.) '09, is teacher of chemistry at Noble & Greenough's School, Boston.

'13—Carl J. Barnett is with J. S. Barnett & Sons, Inc., leather manufacturers, Lynn, Mass.

'13—John R. Hobbie, Jr., is teaching physics and chemistry at the high school, Adams, Mass.

'13—Philip J. Roosevelt is with the McClure Publishing Company, New York City.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

MARCH 19, 1913

NUMBER 25

"WHAT MAKES A UNIVERSITY
NATIONAL?", AN ADDRESS BY
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS ELIOT

PUBLISHED FOR
THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BY THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED
BOSTON, MASS.

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 60 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1913.

NUMBER 25.

Opinion and Comment

On behalf of the alumni we beg to offer to President Eliot hearty congratulations on his seventy-ninth birthday, and warm wishes that he may have many years to come of the productive labor which is his great pleasure. He has returned from his long journey with wider and richer experience; and he is now giving to the service of many useful enterprises the large and solid grasp of facts and of principles based on them which more than forty years ago lifted Harvard University out of the rut in which it had joggled along so comfortably. His steady insistence as president of the University that its problems were inextricably linked with those of education throughout the country gave him an acquaintance with facts and with men which greatly enhances the value of his counsel in the affairs of wider scope to which he is now giving himself.

Through his kindness we are enabled to put before our readers the address which he recently made before the Territorial Clubs on "What makes a university national." It expounds the faith and the principles which have made the endowed universities and colleges of the East so essential a force in the making of all America. It recognizes that

among these universities and colleges there must be variations of type; but it sums up the essential articles of faith for all of them. The leadership in "this noble procession" can be gained and held only by leadership in a rivalry built on friendly coöperation in the application of this faith.

• • •

The figures printed in the *Crimson* last week show that as a result of the recent mid-year examinations 31 men were sent away from the College. Of these 30 per cent. were from the junior class, 33 per cent. from the sophomore class, and 37 per cent. were freshmen. At the same time 90 men went on probation, about eight per cent. of them seniors, 13 per cent. juniors, 37 per cent. sophomores, 37 per cent. freshmen, and three per cent. unclassified students. These figures, it should be remembered, are drawn from a body of men who have already been sifted by a stiff set of entrance examinations. On the whole it would seem that the balance between rejecting the unprepared at entrance and straining out the incapable who have slipped in is about evenly maintained.

The number of men sent away from College at the mid-years this year is

somewhat larger than usual, for the Administrative Board allowed a larger number of men who were dropped from College in June to come back in the autumn, with the understanding that if they did not redeem themselves within the half-year they should withdraw. From the outside it would not seem that the leniency had been justified by the results. Another weak spot in the figures above would seem to be the number of seniors who were put on probation. To put a senior on probation looks like a contradiction in terms. If probation is to keep anything of its original and literal meaning it is hard to see how a man can still be on trial when he is within a few months of the end of his work; if he can not in three years satisfy the authorities that he is sound material for a bachelor of arts it would seem that he should enlist in some other form of endeavor. We believe that it would be better in every way if the few men who deliberately shuffle along the edge between probation and good standing were treated more as they will be treated by the callous world outside.

• • •

Nevertheless one must never think that this problem of discipline is so simple that it can be settled on a basis of figures alone. It must always be borne in mind that among twenty-two hundred young men there are always twenty-two hundred separate and distinct varieties of capacity and temperament, and that justice and the ends of education are to be attained only by treating each case separately. It is easy to lay out on paper a minimum of work for the degree; the only thing certain about that minimum is that it will be at the same time the utmost that a few men who ought to be kept in college will be able to do, and much less than a respectable amount of work for a large number of the bright men. Especially in the earlier years every allowance should be made for all men who are working hard;

and if any member of the Faculty will certify that a man is working hard that man should have every chance to find himself. If a man can find no member of the Faculty who has this faith in him, the probabilities should be held to be against him.

We do not believe that many graduates appreciate how much time is given by the Deans and the members of the Administrative Board and the advisers to just this sifting out of the men who mature slow and late from the men who have the best intentions of loafing. In the end the balance is on the side of leniency, and that from the necessities of human nature, for there is no denying that many of the youth who ought to go out into a harder world have an ingratiating charm that wins them undeserved mercy. As a usual thing the authorities have more need of hardening their hearts than of holding up to themselves the excellencies of mercy.

• • •

The *Illustrated Magazine* has with much enterprise collected figures and pictures of the gymnasiums at a number of other universities to serve as a stimulus to the movement to get a new gymnasium at Harvard. It finds that the largest university gymnasium is at Syracuse, 200 feet by 100 in size. After that come the gymnasiums at Dartmouth and Chicago, each 200 feet by 80, that at Columbia 160 by 134, that at Princeton 166 by 101, that at Yale 136 by 86, and that at Pennsylvania 144 by 68. The Hemenway Gymnasium is 100 by 70. Practically all the large universities except Harvard have swimming pools; that at Syracuse is 206 by 90, and the Carnegie Swimming Pool at Yale is 75 by 30. At the various gymnasiums described there are many combinations of indoor baseball cages, tennis courts, cinder or board or cork running tracks, and bowling alleys.

We face a difficult situation here. When the Hemenway Gymnasium was

built in 1878 it set a new mark in the country for both size and equipment in gymnasiums; it was ample for the College of the time, and for many years it provided a great stimulus to healthy exercise in winter. In 1895 Mr. Hemenway enlarged it, and brought it again up to the needs of the College. Now the great increase in the numbers not only of the College but of the graduate schools in Cambridge has made any project of enlargement impracticable. Moreover, the centre of athletic interests and of population has shifted. To meet the situation now, and to provide the opportunities for exercise in winter for three or four thousand young men we need a new building, and one laid out on a very large scale.

• • •

The *Crimson* reports that the Student Council has recommended the amalgamation of the *Advocate* and the *Monthly*, and that the two boards are now consulting over the matter. The negotiations are not yet complete, however, and some difference of opinion persists among some undergraduate and some graduate editors as to the wisdom of the step. Under such circumstances we believe there is every reason for going slowly. The matter concerns a good many graduates who have strong associations with one or the other paper, and they should have a chance to be consulted. Moreover, in a case like this the reasons which are obvious and easy to state are not always those which in the end seem the most weighty. Efficiency does not always mean getting things done right away, and the life of a college outlasts many generations of undergraduates. The matter is ultimately for the two boards, including past members, to decide; but the Student Council rightly takes the position that the College has an interest in the matter. The thing to make sure of is that any man who has something interesting to say shall be ensured the best chance

of getting into print, and that as many men as possible shall have the very profitable experience of putting their own and other people's writings through the press. Above all, there should be plenty of patience and good feeling brought to the discussion. The question obviously has two sides. To take the position, as one correspondent of the *Crimson* has done, that the opposition to the plan is "deplorable" is to beg the question and to block the way to a decision that will be satisfactory in the end.

• • •

The announcement that the Corporation has authorized a new edition of the Harvard University Directory is a matter of large interest to the alumni. The importance which is attached to the undertaking may be judged from the very strong committee which has been put in charge of it. The Directory is in fact a roster of the "living Harvard force"; it gives not only their addresses and their occupations, but it shows how they have distributed themselves geographically. Moreover, it aims to follow all men who have ever studied long enough in any department of the University to get into the annual catalogue.

Naturally in making up such a list of so enormous a body of men—there are over 32,000 names in the first edition—there are many "lost men." We publish in this issue the first installment of the list of these men; and we are asked to make an earnest request that our readers shall scrutinize these lists and send any information about the men whose names appear in them to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. C. C. Lane, the University Directory, University Hall, Cambridge.

• • •

Graduates who live in Boston may like to know that copies of the President's Report are kept at 50 State Street for distribution. Men who wish to get them by mail should write to the Publication Office, 1 University Hall.

How to Make a University National

Address by President Eliot before the Harvard Territorial Clubs.

What makes a university national? That is rather a difficult question to answer; because there are many causes, many forces, many modes of action which may contribute to make a university national. But I think the first idea we attach to the words "national university" is that it must be a university resorted to by students from all parts of the country and from all classes of society. You would hardly call a university national, if the resort of students to it was entirely limited to one province or state out of many. You would hardly call a university national the resort to which was limited to a single class,—the class, for instance, that transmits property, or the class that transmits education from one generation to another. That latter class,—what may be called the educated class,—has existed in this country now for many generations. There are families connected with Harvard University in which education has been well transmitted for eight generations,—not many of those; a few more in which it has been transmitted through seven generations; and when you come to five and four generations there are numerous families in which education has been safely transmitted. And yet we should not call a university national whose students all belong to even that class. In a national university we want to see all classes of the community represented.

In Europe there are many examples of national universities in some sense. Take, for instance, Oxford and Cambridge. They are both national in regard to the limited area of England and Wales. But they are not British; neither are they satisfactorily Irish. They are universities resorted to by English and Welsh students who come chiefly from the moneyed and educated class. Neither Cambridge nor Oxford would satisfy us at all as national universities, because neither of them adequately represents the whole people.

When you cross the Channel and come to Paris you find there an example of a university which is truly national; because it represents the whole area of France, and

now, since the Republic, it represents well all classes of society in France.

In Germany there are several universities which may fairly be called national,—first, because they represent from time to time—not always—large areas of Germany; and next, because they represent the children of all classes, rich and poor, noble and peasant, broadly educated and narrowly educated, the manufacturing, the agricultural, and the commercial classes. We have welcomed here as German professors men who came up from the peasant class—the real peasant, the agricultural worker—and also men who came straight out of the highly educated class in which careful education had been transmitted for generations.

But now what are the conditions under which a great university can be national in the sense that it represents the whole area of the nation and also represents all classes of the nation? Those conditions are difficult and various. England never had any system of popular instruction whatever until 1871, when a beginning was made under great difficulties and with small resources. France down to the end of the Third Empire had an extremely imperfect system of elementary and secondary instruction which was by no means open to all the people. Germany began, on the redemption of Prussia after the Napoleonic Wars, a thorough-going system of popular instruction,—and yet under restraints,—the schools classified by class, the gymnasias not accessible to all the children of the people. Those restrictions have been of late years much diminished, and one may say of Germany now that her universities are fairly accessible through the secondary schools to all classes of her population. The most perfect example in the world of the accessibility of the universities to all classes is, strangely enough, in Japan, where popular education has been created since 1868 with most marvelous perfection as regards the accessibility of the schools of all grades, and therefore the accessibility of the universities to the competent children of all sorts of people. That is the

most marvelous piece of work that Japan has accomplished in the years since 1868.

How is it with us? Till very lately there were great areas of our country in which there was not a single school competent to fit the boys of the neighborhood—using the word in a large sense—for admission to Harvard College. That was the greatest hindrance we had in acquiring for Harvard University a really national quality,—the immense areas of the United States in which there were no secondary schools competent to fit for admission to Harvard College. This difficulty has during the last twenty-five years been greatly diminished. There are now in many cities of our country, at great distances from New England, schools thoroughly competent to prepare boys for admission to Harvard College, and to present them here in condition to enter clear under the new, excellent rules lately adopted. Here, then, we have a firm foundation for a national resort to Harvard in the future. How, then, did we begin to get, forty years ago, a national resort for Harvard? We began to get it through availing ourselves of certain, not numerous, schools of the secondary sort in New England and the middle states, to which schools boys from all over the United States could resort for their secondary education. Such schools as Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover Academy may illustrate this fact, which was an all-important fact when Harvard first set out to become a university of national resort. The New England academies which became known in all parts of our country as good preparatory schools sent a stream of boys to Harvard—and to other Eastern colleges—from many different parts of our land. Some private schools had a similar effect. Some of the schools generally called Church schools,—that is, founded and maintained by persons connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church,—served the same purpose.

But how was it that this stream set in towards Harvard from different parts of the country through academies and endowed schools? It started with the activity of graduates of Harvard University, who had settled and were earning their livelihood in many different parts of our country. It

was natural that a graduate of Harvard, whether from the College or from one of the professional schools, should desire to send his sons to Harvard. If he were living in a part of the country where there were no preparatory schools competent to prepare his sons for Harvard, he sent them to one of the New England academies to be prepared. There was the starting of the stream towards this institution from many different parts of the country. And now the high schools in many cities have become competent to prepare boys well for admission here. And therefore we look forward with assurance to the future supply of young men coming to Harvard College from all parts of our land—from far-off San Francisco, from Portland, Oregon, from Seattle—as well as from the great cities and large towns of the Middle West. This tendency grows stronger year by year. It has been greatly strengthened of late years by the success in all parts of the country of graduates of our professional schools. The professional schools of Harvard, and particularly the Law School and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, have greatly contributed, by the success of their graduates in the several professions, to supply students later under the advice of these graduates and through the influence of their example, not only for Harvard College but also for the professional schools.

That brings me to another characteristic of a truly national university. The truly national university must prepare men for all the callings or occupations in life which need in preparation for them a long and thorough training. It is not sufficient to accomplish this national quality in a university that it should train men only for the ministry, law, and medicine. Harvard College was originally intended to train men for the ministry chiefly. That was the chief object of Harvard College itself for a hundred and fifty years; but in the present condition of American society that would not do for a national university. A national university must prepare men for all the learned and scientific professions, and for all those branches of business which are really highly intellectual callings. In particular it would not do for a univer-

sity which aspired to be national to neglect the elaborate, careful, thorough training of men for all the higher walks of business. That is the reason that Harvard University established the School of Business Administration. It was perceived that to maintain the national quality of the University those great callings, the business callings, must be prepared for here, and that Harvard must send out to the service of the country men fit to occupy the highest places in active business. Now that is true also of the engineer and the architect and the forester,—of all forms of engineering life, now numerous. It is true of all the professions we call scientific, like that of the trained chemist or electrician. It is true also in a very high degree of the profession of medicine. So Harvard deliberately set to work to amplify its courses of professional instruction. It deliberately set to work to prepare men not only for the law, the ministry, and medicine, for which she began to prepare men a hundred years ago, but to prepare men for all the new professions. That policy is indispensable to the maintenance of a really national quality in an American university,—and we may look forward confidently to the future in this respect. The governing boards of the University and the faculties will be sure to maintain this universal quality in the instruction of Harvard.

But then there is still another attribute which a national university must possess. It must possess and exercise the faculty of sending its graduates out all over the country, to serve in all parts of the country, and to illustrate the qualities of the graduate of Harvard, and to satisfy people in all parts of the country that there is something in the Harvard training for all the professions and for the arts and sciences which gives a young fellow who has character and industry a first-rate chance in after-life. Now you are going out pretty soon to scatter all over the country and all over the world, and you will take with you that responsibility. If you want to have Harvard remain a national university in the truest sense, it will be your responsibility to justify, wherever you earn your living, the training that Harvard gave you, to prove to any community where you settle

that you got something here which is characteristic and which is highly worth having for the purpose of earning an honorable livelihood.

I lately travelled round the world, stopping at a good many cities and seats of industry, commerce, and the arts on the way, and in every considerable place I visited I found graduates of Harvard who were doing just what I have described. They were giving evidence that they had acquired something at Harvard which was well worth any young man's having. And this was true just as much of the Hindoo, Chinese, and Japanese graduates as it was of the American graduates. And, moreover, in the several communities where they lived these Oriental graduates were serving Harvard in just the way I have described. A national university, therefore, must send out its sons nation-wide to serve the several communities where they live; the service it renders must be recognized as truly national.

But there is another quality which a university may aspire to, a quality which Harvard is beginning to possess, an international quality. It is beginning to possess the capacity to serve greatly young men of many different nations and many different races. You already see that here, for example, with regard to the Hindoo race, the Chinese, and the Japanese. That is a power well worth having and exercising,—the international power.

But then the government of a university can not be international; neither can it in general be national, except in the faculties. The government of Harvard University, for example, is extremely local in the central board, the powerful board, called the President and Fellows. Those seven men have to be men who live close by, and can come together easily for the transaction of business, and be always ready for University business. The second governing board, the Overseers, is not so local; and yet the majority of its members will probably always be drawn from within an easy travelling distance of Harvard University itself, in Cambridge and Boston. With regard to the faculties the situation is essentially different. It is characteristic of a national university that it

will draw its teachers from all parts of the country where education is carried far, and where men may be found who greatly excel in their several subjects. The picking or selecting of the professors of a national university ought to be made without any regard whatever to present residence or birthplace,—without much regard, too, to the places of education of the candidates. The selection of the best teachers should be a broad and open selection, without regarding any local considerations whatever. Harvard has well illustrated that policy in recent as well as earlier years. I think at this moment of a professor of law drawn hither from another university and a distant state; of five medical professors, two lately appointed and three appointed somewhat earlier, and of two professors of history, all of whom were selected without reference to their birthplaces or to the places where they won professional distinction. Now, that is the way to build up a national university as regards the selection of teachers,—get the best, the most promising, productive, inspiring men, and take them from all over the land, wherever the best are to be found. We have lately drawn professors from the national service at Washington, from Chicago, from St. Louis, from Johns Hopkins,—and on the very grounds I have just described. That is what will keep national a university which possesses the other grounds for a true national quality.

So you see the keeping of a university national depends on a considerable variety of processes, and on a considerable variety of conditions the country over,—and ultimately it depends on the wisdom of the managing or governing boards, on their wisdom in the determination of policies and the selection of teachers and of all other agents.

And now, given this national university, this university capable of exercising international influence, for what uses is it to exist? Why do we desire to keep Harvard University national? Because that is the way to make the best collection of youth for the university to train, and the way to exert the best influence over that body of youth once assembled. The liberal, broad, national spirit in a university is an impor-

tant part of that university's teaching power.

You perceive that with these conceptions of what a national university should be it becomes plain that you can not found a university on a sect or denomination in religion. That is impossible. Oxford and Cambridge both tried that method, though to be sure the denomination was what was called a national church; but they could not possibly build a truly national university on such a foundation. Harvard College in its infancy was the child of the Congregational Church, an evangelical denomination which possessed a liberal polity or mode of government, but a narrow creed. Harvard College was tied tight to the Massachusetts Congregational denomination, the established church of the colony and the province for more than one hundred and fifty years. But it never became a national institution under those conditions, and never could have. Early in the nineteenth century the Congregational denomination of Massachusetts was split in two, and the larger part became known as Unitarian. During the first half of the century a large proportion of the well-to-do, prosperous, educated people of eastern Massachusetts became Unitarian; and when I came to Harvard College as an undergraduate, in the year 1849, the whole Faculty of Harvard College was composed of Unitarians; every member of the board of managers, the President and Fellows, was a Unitarian; and most of the members of the Board of Overseers were Unitarians. Moreover, a majority of all the students in Harvard College were Unitarians; and the stated services in the College Chapel were conducted exclusively by Unitarian ministers. About the year 1870 that state of things began to be changed; and now a great variety of denominations of Christians and members of other religious organizations—churches and religions—are to be found within the University. We have escaped completely from that danger of attempting to build a national university on a denomination or on any exclusive religious organization. In America, at least, liberality in religion is an indispensable condition for building up a truly national university.

I was lately looking at some of the Chi-

nese universities and professional schools which were established in the last years of the Manchu dynasty. In China, as you know, for unknown centuries the people, the common people, have held education in the highest esteem, and all their official class has come up through an elaborate memory education without a touch of applied science, and without the slightest perception of the meaning of that inductive method which since the year 1500 has completely transformed Occidental society and industries. The Manchu Empire meant to found those institutions on a class; it is the task of the Chinese Republic to transfer those institutions from a class to the whole people.

Again, it is impossible to found a national university on any one profession, such as teaching, law, medicine, or engineering. A university must have wide scope and range, comprehensiveness or inclusiveness, and that in all directions.

But there is something more needed, in order that an institution of higher education may attain the rank of a national university. In a republic, or a democracy if you please, that is, in a country which values liberty, proposes to maintain free institutions, and regards a democratic equality before the law for all the people as fundamental to its prosperity and happiness, a national university must be a place where liberty is valued in the highest degree and in all fields,—in childhood, in adult age, in the arts, in the sciences, in education, in politics, and in religion. Now, that is the spirit which has always characterized Harvard University, the spirit of liberty. It was so at the start. It appeared in the very earliest efforts to give young men instruction on this site. Liberty was the one idea always inculcated,—naturally in the Congregational Church; because the Congregational Church was itself a protest against ecclesiastical authority. That church could not help teaching liberty, even when it desired to force all men into its own beliefs; for its beliefs were instinct with liberty.

The political developments on these shores were earlier manifested in Harvard College. You will find in the subjects of Commencement parts, away back in 1750 and earlier, the fundamental ideas about

political liberties which got expression in the American Revolution. The young men had them; some of their teachers must have had them. They long antedated the outbreak of the Revolution in actual fighting. It has been so throughout the various contributions which our country has made at different epochs to public liberty, social, industrial, and political. It is going to be so in the future. That is the most characteristic spirit in Harvard and it can not be extinguished in any department,—in education, in industry, in religion, in the earning of the universal livelihood, or in the organization of society.

And then there is still another characteristic of Harvard which in a free country will always be true of its highest institutions of learning; they will always teach justice, liberty with justice, liberty under law. The conventions we call laws are the foundations of progress in society and government. Were the universe lawless, men could not gain new truth, atom by atom, through the exercise of their reasoning powers. It is law in the universe which enables human beings to discover new truth, and to press on and on, acquiring a scrap here and a scrap there, only a bit at a time, but nevertheless always pressing forward. The spirit of a national university in a country whose institutions are free is perfectly sure to be the spirit of liberty under law. Given that, with wealth enough, and the support and love of its friends, its graduates, and its undergraduates, and you will witness the creation of a national university. You may have many national universities in this broad and rich country. There will be many of national scope and range. The thing for Harvard University to do is to keep in the van of that noble procession.

MUSICAL CLUB

The Musical Club has elected the following officers: Secretary, H. W. Frost, '14, of Chelsea; treasurer, L. deJ. Harvard, '15, of London, England; librarian, W. N. Hewitt, '14, of West Medway. Professor W. R. Spalding, '87, is permanent president, and Dr. A. T. Davison, '06, permanent vice-president of the club.

New Geological Model



Model of the Coral Island Bora Bora.

G. C. Curtis, '96, has been commissioned by R. W. Sayles, '03, Curator of the Geological Museum, to construct a relief model of Kilauea, the great volcano of the Hawaiian Islands, and he will start at once to make the necessary studies on the spot.

Kilauea and its companion Mauna Loa are thought to be the largest volcanoes in the world. Kilauea has been chosen for this model as a notable example of the Caldera type of volcano, in which eruption takes place through the welling up of molten lava. Professor T. A.

Jaggard, '94, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, is at present making a prolonged study of this volcano. The proposed model to be made by Mr. Curtis will be twelve feet by eight in size, with a scale of 1:1500, on which the figure of a man would appear about one-tenth of an inch in height.

The University Museum already has several models made by Mr. Curtis, including the relief of Greater Boston, which belongs to the Commonwealth, and the reliefs of two coral islands made for Mr. Alexander Agassiz, and under his direction. One of the latter is a model of a typical atoll, the other of the island of Bora Bora, one of the Society Islands near Tahiti. To get data for the latter Mr. Curtis spent two months making surveys, taking photographs of the features of the island from various angles, and making sketches in color. The model is made on an exact scale, vertical as well as horizontal; it is colored with great care, and it indicates the various features of the island both geological and physiographical. It is an extraordinarily vivid representation of this volcanic island surrounded by coral reefs and by the deep ocean, with minute models of boats and villages, and the tropical vegetation growing up to the base of the cliffs.

Mr. Curtis is the pioneer in this country in the making of these naturalistic reliefs. After getting a thorough grounding in geology and physiography he spent some time studying with Professor Albert Heim of Zurich, who originated these models, and examples of whose work are to be found in the University Museum.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

On Tuesday evening, March 11, Mr. W. B. Van Ingen, of New York, the artist and mural painter, spoke before the Topiarian Club and its friends in Robinson Hall. He took as his subject "Considerations on Landscape Architecture by a Painter",

and discussed some of the principles of landscape composition which are common to the work of both the painter and the landscape architect, taking Central Park as his illustration. He emphasized the suggestiveness of Japanese landscape painting for study by landscape architects, particularly because of the many inspiring examples it offers of the skilful choice and arrangement of landscape forms to procure a definite effect on the observer's mind.

Mr. Van Ingen closed his lecture with a warm appreciation of the work of Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux in the design of Central Park, a vigorous condemnation of those who have attacked the Park and attempted to introduce features totally at variance from its purpose, and an appeal to landscape architects to organize in the defence of good landscape designs in general.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

An important exhibition of oil paintings and water-color drawings by J. M. W. Turner has been opened at the Fogg Art Museum. It will last for only two weeks, ending March 29. The centre of attraction is a group of three large oil paintings. Mr. Francis Bartlett loans a sea piece in Turner's earlier manner, entitled "Sailing Vessels in a Storm off Sheerness." It represents two fishing boats near a rocky shore, one of them weathering a rocky point. A threatening storm cloud is seen dangerously near. Another fine oil painting loaned by Mrs. Henry C. Angell represents a few small boats rescuing a shipwrecked mariner on some wreckage in a rough sea below the cliffs. Here again an ominous, murky cloud is seen in the left hand side of the picture. The third large oil painting is one of Turner's unusual subjects, loaned by Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., of New York. The picture is entitled "Rembrandt's Daughter", and is painted in the style of Rembrandt. It represents Rembrandt and his wife and daughter together in a bedroom. The beauty of the color and chiaroscuro in this painting is wonderful. It was formerly in the Farnley Hall collection.

In addition there are over thirty

water-color drawings and a series of seventeen pencil sketches. In the Print Room there is exhibited a series of etchings and mezzotints of Turner's Liber Studiorum; and in the Photograph Room are a number of fine copies in water-color by William Ward.

The Museum of Fine Arts lends two water-colors, entitled "Calais Sands" and "On the Rhine", both of them unfinished sketches showing the beauty of Turner's color. The water-color drawing of Leicester Abbey from the "England and Wales" series, lent by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, is a fine picture, with an interesting and spacious sky.

Mr. Alden Sampson of New York lends a number of early water-colors, among them an attractive drawing of a waterfall in the Alps, and one of the ruins of an English abbey. Of a later period is a spirited sea piece with several ships sailing in an open sea. Mr. Sampson also lends a characteristic example of Turner's late work in his study for the painting entitled "The Death of the Whale", which is now in New York.

Dr. Rupert Norton lends two charming unfinished sketches on gray paper, both very suggestive. The Misses Norton lend three fine sketches and a finished drawing of Scott's house in Edinburgh, made for an illustration in the *Waverley Novels*.

Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop has sent three fine drawings. Two of them are good examples of Turner's early manner, and the third one shows the charm and beauty of his color.

Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson of New York have lent an oil sketch on paper, which represents a wood interior. It is of exceptionally fine quality. Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co. of New York have lent three other small oil sketches of the same series, and also an attractive water-color entitled "Rose Hill."

Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee lends two fine watercolors of Turner's middle period, one entitled "Palace of La Belle Gabrielle", from "Keepsake", the other one a mountainous landscape with an abbey in the distance and in the foreground a bridge over a stream.

The well known picture of "Devonport",

which was given to the Fogg Museum by Mr. Charles Fairfax Murray of London in memory of William J. Stillman, and the beautiful picture of the "Simplon Pass" are already familiar to those who know the Fogg Museum collections.

This is probably the best chance that there has ever been in Boston to study the paintings of Turner, one of the greatest of all landscape painters.

ADVOCATE AND MONTHLY

A merger of the *Harvard Advocate* and the *Harvard Monthly*, the two undergraduate literary publications, is being seriously considered. The two editorial boards have, after long discussion, expressed themselves in favor of the union, and have appointed a joint committee of ten to investigate the matter further.

There is, however, opposition to the plan. Many of the graduates, who were editors of one or the other of the magazines, for sentimental reasons do not favor the consolidation, and the present boards are not unanimously supporting it.

HOLLIS HALL CELEBRATION

The graduates who lived in Hollis Hall when they were in College are displaying great interest in the celebration next June of the 150th anniversary of the erection of that dormitory. A special committee of undergraduates is working with the Memorial Society on the general plans. Professor George P. Baker has offered his assistance for the preparation of an elaborate pageant. The committee desires to raise at least \$1000 for the celebration.

HARVARD SONG BOOK

A new Harvard Song Book has been compiled and edited by L. A. Noble, '14, and is now on sale at the Coöperative Society. The volume contains 240 pages and includes the recent football songs, many of the popular Glee Club songs, and a large number of the well-known songs of other colleges. The price of the book is \$2.

University Directory

Information of any kind about the men whose names are in the following list is desired for the forthcoming edition of the Harvard University Directory. The numerals printed after a man's name give the years in which he was registered in the College or some other department of the University. Information should be sent to C. C. Lane, University Hall, Cambridge. The list follows:

1830-40.
Clarke, James Gordon, 1839-40, 1841-4 A.B. L.
1844-6 LL.B.
Macomb, Thomas Ogelvie, 1838-9. 1840-1.
Ward, John Gallison, 1839-41.
Wilson, Joseph Gallison, 1839-40. M. 1842-3.
1840-50.
Adams, Jeffrey Thornton, 1846-7.
Bailey, Godard, 1847-8.
Bigelow, Josiah Francis, 1847-8.
Billings, Ludowick Fosdick, 1845-9 A.B.
Breck, Edward Larned, 1847-8.
Cary, Samuel, 1849-51.
Collins, Charles Francis, 1840-7.
Colver, Hiram Wallace, 1845-8.
Cushing, Lemuel Francis Sydney, 1843-6.
De Mestre, André, 1844-5.
Dorsey, Caleb, 1843-6. L. 1846-7.
Ducros, Pierre Adolph, 1845-7.
Dwyer, George Ryan, 1847-8.
Eustis, George, 1844-5.
Farnsworth, Billings, 1848-9.
Ferguson, Henry, 1841-2.
Field, Moses Augustus, 1846-7.
Griswold, John Heard, 1843-4.
Halersham, Charles Harris, 1842-3.
Hall, Amos Brayton, 1845-6.
Hallett, Jeremiah Thompson, 1841-2.
Henderson, Richard Henry, 1848-50.
Henshaw, Andrew Isbell, 1843-6.
Hephurn, George Olin, 1843-5.
Hicks, David Stone, 1842-3.
Hopkins, John David, 1844-6.
Howard, John Clarke, 1849-50.
Josselyn, Lewis Ellis, 1848-9.
McElroy, Hugh William, 1845-6. M. 1847-8.
Meaux, Thomas Oliver, 1845-6, 1847-8.
Mitchell, George Gosham, 1841-2.
Moore, Henry, 1848-9.
Munroe, John Alexander, 1843-6.
Pellet, Frank Gurdon, 1845-8. S. 1848-9.
Pinney, Lewis, 1840-1.
Points, John Tevis, 1847-8.
Ray, William Porter, 1844-6, 1847-8.
Scott, Guignard, 1848-51.
Sibley, John Clark, 1841-3.
Smith, George Augustus, 1845-8.
Stone, Charles Emery, 1841-3.
Stone, Henry, 1848-9.
Taylor, John McLean, 1845-6.
Thatcher, Peter Fearing, 1842-4. M. 1845-8.

Urquhart, William, 1843-4.
Ward, Matthews Flournoy, 1843-5.
1850-60.
Brown, Charles Loring, 1851-4.
Clarke, Ellery Channing, 1855-7.
Flint, Alden Shute, 1855-6.
Francis, Joseph Franklin, 1853-4.
Kennedy, McPherson, 1858-9.
Marsh, William Edward, 1858-co. L. 1859-61.
Morris, George Shackelford, 1852-3.
Olivier, William Victor, 1855-6.
Porter, Charles Hamilton, 1858-60.
Sherwin, George Donald, 1855-6.
Walton, John Francis, 1852-3, 1855-6.
Whitridge, Alonzo Claudius, 1855-6.
1860-70.
Badger, Oliver Hubbard, 1860-70.
Bryant, Frederick Eugene Claghorn, 1863-7 A.B.
L. 1869-70.
Burgess, Arthur, 1868-72 A.B.
Chamberlain, William Edwin, 1861-5.
Curtis, John Franklin, 1868-70.
Cutler, Nathan, 1860-1.
Dodge, Joshua Cleaves, 1869-73 A.B. L. 1875-6.
Drake, Edward Louis Hackett, 1865-6.
Gilson, Clarence Herbert, 1866-7.
Marsh, Charles Brown, 1861-4.
Merrill, George Alfred, 1868-9.
Morley, Ira Warren, 1865-7.
Newton, William Martin, 1864-6. Div. 1867-8.
Palmer, Charles Lane, 1867-71 A.B.
Parker, James Oscar, 1862-6 A.B. A.M. 1872.
Pratt, Sydney Parker, 1869-72.
Sawyer, Lucius Willard, 1864-5.
Smith, Frank Matson, 1862-5.
Swett, Melville Howard, 1869-73 A.B. G. 1873-4
A.M.
Wate, Theodore Murray, 1862-3.
Watson, Ruel Alvord, 1867-9.
Wentworth, William Peck, 1867-71 A.B.
1870-80.
Aunan, William Howard, 1871-3, 1876-7 A.B.
L. 1870-1, 1877-9.
Austin, Henry Willard, 1874-6.
Bonner, John Elingwood, 1875-7.
Bowen, Allyn Hanalberg, 1875-9.
Brown-Sequard, Charles Edward, 1873-4.
Clement, Albert Wason, 1878-80.
Cross, Charles Edward, 1874-5.
Fetridge, Henry Pembroke, 1870-1.
Gould, Frederick West, 1877-8.
Hayes, Charles Edmund, 1875-7.
Kerr, Samuel Wilson, 1872-6.
Mahon, Charles Henry, 1878-81.
Porter, Frank Morris, 1872-4.
Potter, John William, 1879-80.
Rogers, William Stanton, 1875-8.
Tappan, Herbert, 1874-9 A.B.
Walker, James Smith, 1873-4.
Weber, Millard Fillmore, 1871-2.
Welch, James Edward, 1872-6.
Weston, Henry Elver, 1879-82.
Wetherbee, Addison Herbert, 1872-5.
White, William Luke Wycherly, 1879-81.

The University Crew



The rowing season is fairly under way at the boat houses. Three university and three freshman crews have been on the river ever since the ice went out. Changes have been made from time to time in the first university eight, but lately it has been seated in the following order: Abeles, cox.; Pirnie, stroke; Reynolds, 7; Harwood, 6; Mills, 5; Goodale, 4; Stratton, 3; Trumbull, 2; Murray, bow. When the photograph which is herewith reproduced was taken, Goodale had not taken his place in the boat; Trumbull was then at 4, and Meyer at 2.

Reynolds, Mills, and Goodale are the only veterans now in the crew. Pirnie and Harwood rowed respectively stroke and 6 in the freshman crew last June, and Trumbull and Stratton rowed in the university four-oar; two years ago Stratton rowed in the university eight. Murray was a candidate for the freshman eight last year and would have been in the crew if he had not met with an accident which compelled him to stop rowing.

The crew will row this year against several opponents. The races with Yale are set for June 20, at New London. On May 10 the university crew will row

against the Princeton and Pennsylvania eights on the Charles, and two weeks later, on May 24, will go to Ithaca for the annual race with Cornell. The university second eight will probably have a race with the Annapolis second crew on the Severn late in April, and will row in the American Henley at Philadelphia in May. The freshmen will row on the Charles against the Princeton freshmen on May 10, against Cornell at Ithaca on May 24, and against Yale at New London on June 20.

HARVARD WON THE DEBATES

Harvard won last Friday evening the fifth annual debates with Princeton and Yale. The subject was: "Resolved, That the United States Government should exempt our coastwise trade from Panama Canal tolls." Yale and Harvard debated in Cambridge, where Harvard had the negative side; Princeton and Harvard met at Princeton, where Harvard had the affirmative; and Princeton and Yale debated at New Haven, where Yale had the negative. Harvard won both debates by the unanimous decision of the judges in each case.

The judges of the Princeton-Yale debate voted two to one in favor of Princeton.

The members of the Harvard team which defeated Yale, in Cambridge, were: R. L. West, '14, of Millis; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and I. Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich. The Yale debaters were: F. C. Bangs, '13, of Portland, N. Y.; E. A. Burt, '15, of New Haven; and W. H. Williams, Div., of New Haven. The judges were Judge S. R. Cutler, of Boston; Rev. Dr. W. E. Huntington, of Newton, ex-president of Boston University; and Professor A. C. Spofford, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Harvard men who debated against Princeton, at Princeton, were: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Taunton; R. B. Fizzell, 3L., of Taylorville, Ind.; and M. C. Lightner, 3L., of New York City. The Princeton debaters were: P. M. Myers, '13, of Dillsburg, Pa.; C. E. Bingham, '13, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and C. F. Tausch, Sp., of Wapakoneta, O.

Yale and Harvard began in 1892 to hold their annual debates. Decisions were not given in the first two years. Since 1893, when judges were first selected to determine which team won, Harvard has had 18 victories and Yale has had 5.

Princeton and Harvard had their first debate in 1895. Since that time Harvard has won 11 times and Princeton 8 times.

The triangular debates, as they are called, between Yale, Princeton and Harvard were established in 1909. In the five debates that have been held Harvard has three times defeated both Yale and Princeton, once Harvard has won from Yale and been defeated by Princeton, and in 1911 both Princeton and Yale won.

LECTURES BY PROF. HANUS

Professor Paul H. Hanus addressed the National Department of Superintendence in Philadelphia on February 29, on "Improving School Systems by Scientific Management: Underlying

Principles." On February 26 he spoke before the Fourth Annual (National) Council of the Phi Delta Kappa Society. On March 7, in Boston, he addressed the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association on "The New York School Inquiry."

BUSSEY INSTITUTION

The petition of the University that it be allowed to sell part of the Bussey estate in West Roxbury has been granted by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

The bequest of Benjamin Bussey in 1871 provided that one-half of the income of the Bussey Institution should be used for the encouragement of theological and legal education in the University, and the other half for the promotion of practical agriculture. In 1908 the Institution was re-organized and made a department exclusively for advanced instruction and research in subjects relating to practical agriculture.

The part of the estate to be sold, amounting to about 118 acres, is separated from the rest of the land by the tracks of the Boston & Providence Railroad and is so scattered as to be of little use for the purposes of the Institution.

HONORARY DEGREES RECEIVED

During the calendar year 1912 officers of the University received honorary degrees as follows:

Henry Lee Higginson, Fellow, LL.D. from Williams College.

George Herbert Palmer, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, LL.D. from Princeton University.

Edward Charles Pickering, Paine Professor of Practical Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, L.H.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

Frederick Cheever Shattuck, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine, *Emeritus*, S.D. from Harvard University.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Overseer, LL.D. from Amherst College.

Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture, and Curator of

the Germanic Museum, Litt.D. from Harvard University.

Benjamin Osgood Peirce, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, S.D. from Harvard University.

Ira Nelson Hollis, Professor of Engineering, S.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

George Angier Gordon, Overseer, LL.D. from Western Reserve University.

Bliss Perry, Professor of English Literature, L.H.D. from the University of Vermont.

Owen Wister, Overseer, L.H.D. from Williams College.

Ezra Ripley Thayer, Dane Professor of Law, and Dean of the Faculty of Law, LL.D. from Brown University.

William Bennett Munro, Professor of Municipal Government, LL.D. from Queen's University (Canada).

FRENCH EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

Notice has been received that the Ministry of Public Instruction of the French Government has selected Professor Maxime Bôcher as Exchange Professor with France for 1913-14. His term of service will fall in the winter semester and will be spent at the University of Paris.

Professor Bôcher received his A.B. from Harvard in 1888, and took his Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1891. For the next three years he was instructor in mathematics, from 1894 to 1904 he was assistant professor in the same subject, and in 1904 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Francis Cabot Lowell, wife of the late Judge Lowell, '76, who at the time of his death was a member of the Corporation, has given the University two large and beautiful mirrors, one of which has been placed in the ladies' dining room and the other in the ladies' reception room of the Union.

G. H. Gifford, '13, of East Boston, represented the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth chapter on March 7, and Daniel

Sargent, '13, of Wellesley, represented the Harvard chapter at the annual dinner of the Yale chapter on March 12.

A closed electric switch caused a small fire in one of the rooms of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory on Wednesday afternoon of last week. One piece of valuable apparatus was destroyed but the loss was not serious.

At the annual Commencement meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Monday, June 16, Rev. Samuel McC. Crothers, S.T.D. '99, of Cambridge, will be the orator, and Professor George F. Woodberry, '77, the poet.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 20:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Dialogue (the Monologue, the Aside, etc.)." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21:

Lecture, "The New York City School Inquiry." Professor Hanus. Emerson J., 8 P. M., under the auspices of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, but open to the public.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Professor Edward C. Moore.

Lecture, "The Rise of Experimental Medicine." Dr. Howard T. Karsner. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 24:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Settings, and the Relation of the Play to Stage and Actor." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26:

Organ recital. Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., assisted by Mr. F. R. Hancock, baritone soloist. Appleton Chapel, 8 P. M. Open to the public.

Pi Eta play, "The Stymie". At the Club House in Cambridge, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Total Effect." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28:

Pi Eta play, "The Stymie". At the Club House in Cambridge, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29:

Pi Eta play. Copley Hall, Boston, 2 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline.

Lecture, "Tumor Diseases Peculiar to Women." (To Women Only.) Dr. William P. Graves. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

Alumni Notes

M.D. '61—John W. Willis, who was for fifty years a practising physician in Waltham, Mass., and was active in public affairs in that city, died at his home on March 1.

'66—Benson B. Banker died in Boston on February 28.

'77—Burton J. Legate is chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of Newburyport, Mass.

'79—Albert S. Brandeis, general solicitor of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, died in Louisville, on March 5.

'80—William A. Pew, for the last five years commander of the Second Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, has been placed on the retired list with the rank of major general. He entered the military service of the state in 1883. He was colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry at the time of the Spanish war.

'84—Rome G. Brown has in the March number of *Case and Comment*, the lawyers' magazine, an article entitled "Who Owns the Water Powers?" Brown is chairman of the committee appointed by the American Bar Association to oppose the judicial recall and is conducting an active campaign; he recently debated the question with James Mahalan, congressman-at-large, at a dinner of the Minneapolis Office Men's Association.

'87—William Endicott, Jr., of Kidder, Peabody & Company, Boston, has been elected a life member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

'87—Robert Truslow, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 6.

'92—Henry F. Hollis has been elected United States Senator from New Hampshire. He is the first Democrat who has been elected to the Senate from that state in many years.

'93—Albert C. Johnson is first vice-president of the New England Casualty Company of Boston. He is living in "Wayside", formerly the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, at Concord, Mass. Johnson is receiving the sympathy of his friends on account of the recent death of his wife.

'96—Edward B. Day is with the Federal Lumber Company, 920 Rogers Building, Vancouver.

'98—A son, Orville Hickok Emmons, was born on February 5 to Dr. Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, and Mrs. Emmons, at Dover, Mass.

'99—Howard Clapp, D.M.D. '06, died on March 10 in Waverley, Mass.

D.M.D. '00—Horace A. Davis died at Dorchester, Mass., on March 1.

'01—George R. Bedinger, who was for several years engaged in educational work in Japan and recently has been manager of the Red Cross Christmas Seals campaign of the tuberculosis committee of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, is now director of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, 26

Bennet Street, Boston. He will have charge of the nine milk stations, with their doctors and nurses, that are under the control of the association.

'01—Hugo Parton is advertising manager for Gray & Davis, Inc., manufacturers of lamps, dynamos and starting motors for automobiles, Landsdowne Street, Boston. His home address remains Newburyport, Mass.

'04—Arthur Blanchard was the candidate of the Young Men's Progressive Municipal party for mayor of Cambridge in the recent municipal election.

'04—Thomas Brennan, LL.B. '06, is practising law at 845 Tremont Building, Boston. He will continue his connection with the *Boston Herald and Traveler*.

'04—During the absence of Professor W. B. Munro, Fred W. Catlett, of Seattle, Wash., is giving Government 17 and 7 at Harvard College, and Government 1 at Radcliffe, and is directing the work of the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government. Catlett is rooming at 15 Wadsworth House.

'05—A daughter was born to Wallace St.C. Jones and Mrs. Jones, in Cambridge, on February 17.

'06—Fisher H. Nesmith, LL.B. '08, who has been in the office of the prosecuting attorney and the attorney general at Manila, P. I., has been appointed city attorney of Manila.

'07—Griffith C. Evans is assistant professor of mathematics at the Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

'08—Albert G. Eldridge is superintendent of schools of the Monroe and Savoy districts, Clarksburg, Fla.

'08—Anson B. Handy is principal of the Henry Woods High School, Barre, Mass.

'08—David Rosenblum, who has been for some time sales manager of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York, has recently been made vice-president of the Institute.

'08—A daughter, Priscilla Washburn Somes, was born on February 26 to Dana Somes and Mrs. Somes.

'08—Bradlee Van Brunt is assistant manager of *The Excavating Engineer*, a monthly publication devoted to excavation and allied subjects. His office is at 267 National Avenue, Milwaukee.

Ph.D. '08—William E. Lunt, A.B. (Bowdoin)

'04, is professor of history at Cornell University. '10—August Lewis is in the bond department of Torrance, Marshall & Company, 111 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. His home address is 924 West Washington Street, Los Angeles.

A.M. '10—Harvey S. Gruver is assistant superintendent of schools at Indianapolis, Ind.

'12—E. Tyler Davis is secretary of the Tyler Tube & Pipe Company, Washington, Pa.

'12—George B. Murphy is practising law at 84 State Street, Boston.

'12—Raymond S. Tobey is teaching science at the High School, Norwood, Mass.

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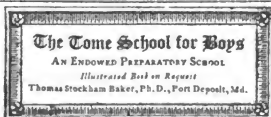
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

MARCH 26, 1913

NUMBER 26

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF
THE SENIOR ALUMNUS OF
THE COLLEGE, THE GIBBS
MEMORIAL LABORATORY

PUBLISHED FOR
THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BY THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED
BOSTON, MASS.

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Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 7, 1920, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; Foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913.

NUMBER 26.

Opinion and Comment

The movement for a new gymnasium is fast gathering headway. The undergraduates are in earnest: the first day that the matter was put before them nearly one half the senior class made subscriptions to the fund, and in the other classes, which could not be so well reached on that day, there were enough more subscriptions to bring the proportion of subscribers up to one-fifth of the whole College. That is a strong beginning. By the time of the mass meeting on Thursday, the day on which this number of the BULLETIN will reach its readers, the proportion of subscribers will be much larger, and it is hoped that the sum realized will be considerable.

In the mean time the informal committee of graduates which is coöperating with the Student Council is preparing the ground for a wider campaign. When the time comes they will apply to the Corporation for their formal approval of the plan and authority to undertake it systematically. The subscription will have to be large, for the building, if it is to be of value, must be large. Moreover, it will be necessary to raise a considerable maintenance fund, for the Corporation have no funds which can be withdrawn from their present uses to heat and light so large a building and to pay the salaries of the increased staff.

Dartmouth built its new gymnasium, however, by general subscription; and there seems no reason why Harvard graduates and undergraduates cannot do the same.

• • •

The value of the gymnasium to the University cannot be questioned. Between eighteen and twenty-two years of age most men fix their muscular equipment for life, and few men add to it after that time. Systematic exercise at this period of a man's life, directed by trained examiners, will often make the difference to him of having the full muscular strength of which he is capable for use in his career. The men who most need such regular and directed exercise are the scholars and the men of medium bodily equipment. The athletes are now well taken care of, and on the whole need supervision and moderating rather than stimulus. It is the other set of men, who make up the great majority of the College, who will benefit by an ample gymnasium. At the same time, no men can do good intellectual work without regular exercise; and a gymnasium is an immense stimulus to acquiring the habit of regular exercise. Especially in winter it is very easy for a man who is tired after a long day in the Library or in a laboratory to think that he has no time to think of

his body. If there be a gymnasium where such men can meet others under agreeable and convenient conditions the amount of good health they will store up will be very greatly increased. In our climate a gymnasium is a necessity where any considerable body of young men are gathered together.

• • •

The description in this issue of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory is interesting not only in showing the advances which have been made in the construction of buildings for scientific purposes, but also because it helps a layman to understand why the expense of advancing knowledge in technical subjects is nowadays so high. To perfect a building for such uses as these involves bringing into service heat, light, and electricity in various forms which can be minutely and accurately controlled, special and separate stability for various parts of the structure, and also space and quiet. In consequence of these necessities, here is a building of three stories and of a good sized floor plan, which will be filled for its special purpose by a dozen workers. Elementary instruction and the coarser stages of research can be carried on with a number of men in a single room; but in many of the investigations in modern science the ascertainment of new and productive truth calls for space and for solitude. Scientific men have marvelled that Professor Richards has achieved the accurate determinations of atomic weights which first gave him his international reputation in a building which was exposed to the dust and the jar which are part of the conditions of Boylston Hall. With the new laboratory and proper accommodations for the reception of students and assistants who have already won distinction there is the highest promise for productive scholarship.

• • •

President Eliot's declination of the offer of the embassy to the Court of St. James will disappoint many people besides President Wilson, for the fitness of the selec-

tion was obvious. Under our present system the leading positions in the American diplomatic service find their chief purpose in exhibiting to the countries of Europe men who have distinguished themselves in various occupations at home. The variety of the distinction has been well illustrated in the appointments to the Court of St. James; and the fact that academic distinction is not the least considered is shown in such appointments to important embassies and legations as those of Andrew D. White, David J. Hill, President Schurman of Cornell, and a little longer ago of James Russell Lowell.

Of Mr. Eliot's preëminent fitness for the post which he has now according to general belief for a second time found it impossible to accept there is universal agreement. Indeed, it is within bounds to say that there is no man on whom more people in this country would unite for first choice for the place. In other words, it is the general belief that he, more than any one else we have, sums up the high purpose, the simplicity of life, and the intense faith in republican ideals which we like to think of as distinguishing characteristics of America. If he had found it possible to go to London the country would have been amply content with the illustration of the American character which he would have given our kin across the water.

• • •

In noting the fact that two Boston men in succession have now been selected for the embassy to London the *Boston Journal* calls attention to the large number of Harvard men who have already served in that post. The list includes three members of the Adams family, John Adams, A.B. 1755, John Quincy Adams, A.B. 1787, and Charles Francis Adams, A.B. 1825. Besides them there have been Edward Everett, A.B. 1811, George Bancroft, A.B. 1817, John Lothrop Motley, A.B. 1831, James Russell Lowell, A.B. 1838, Joseph Hodges Choate, A.B. 1852, and Robert Todd Lincoln, A.B. 1864. Abbott Lawrence, who was included in the *Journal's* list, was not

an alumnus, though he was an Overseer, and was the founder of the Lawrence Scientific School. Mr. Richard Olney is a graduate of the Law School. The whole list is one of which any university might be proud.

• • •

There will be wide regret among graduates over the resignation of Professor Hollis, and cordial good wishes to him for success in his new work. Few of the adopted sons of the University have been so thoroughly adopted as he: the honorary degree which he received in 1899 hardly made him more a "child of the house" than he was before. In the twenty years that he has been with us he has done arduous and effective service in many directions. As a teacher and leader in engineering he had a large share in bringing the Lawrence Scientific School up to the high degree of efficiency from which it passed over into the Graduate School of Applied Science. As Chairman of the Athletic Committee in a particularly trying time he brought unflinching good sense and good feeling to that most trying of all University positions. At the Union he has been chairman of the Board of Trustees, and has by his energy and practical business sense done much towards its success. And he has made a host of friends among Governing Boards, Faculty, graduates, and students. In his new position, we shall all think of him as a Harvard man; and the ability and capacity for leadership which he has shown at Cambridge will have a larger field at Worcester.

• • •

The new plan of admission, as will be seen from the figures on another page, continues to give good results. Though the number of freshmen entering under it has nearly doubled since last year, yet as a body they show the same preëminence, and have again in proportion to their numbers nearly twice as many honor grades as the others. The two years taken together establish a strong burden of probability that the new plan is not only safe, but that it is a su-

perior way of selecting students for the College. It will be interesting to see whether Princeton and Yale, which are adopting a similar principle, will get the same results. Certainly the second year's experience at Harvard should help to remove any lingering qualms that may be felt at those colleges lest the principle prove in any way a letting down of the bars.

The superiority of the new principle lies in its allowing a more personal judgment of the capacity and thinking power of the candidate. With examinations which cover a larger part of the separate subjects, and reports from the readers on the quality of the papers as well as on their bare correctness, the committee, especially with the aid of the school record, is able to get a pretty individual impression of the candidate, and of his fitness for college work. So far their judgment has been justified by the showing of the men admitted.

• • •

The decision of Justice Braley of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts that students in the University have the right to vote in Cambridge, even if they be dependent on their parents and residents of other places, will probably settle a question that has been discussed with some heat. In the end the decision will probably give a good many young men their first vote without much affecting Cambridge local politics. In presidential years the vote for electors will be a good deal swelled; in state elections some Massachusetts men who can not conveniently get home will register in Cambridge; but few men who do not belong in Cambridge will take a share in its affairs. So far as students do vote the country is benefited, for they come of a class which somewhat easily loses the habit.

• • •

We are asked to say that the office of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences needs a copy of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for September, 1902, to complete its file; and that the Secretary of the School will be greatly obliged to any graduate who will help him to obtain it.

The Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory

By Professor T. W. Richards.



In April, 1909, Dr. Morris Loeb, '83, and his brother, Mr. James Loeb, '88, expressed their desire to provide at Harvard a laboratory for exact research in physical and inorganic chemistry. To this end they promised to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars each (\$50,000 together), provided that \$50,000 more could be secured within the calendar year. Although the Visiting Committee of the Overseers interested themselves in the project, and numerous public-spirited persons gave generously, this amount had not been subscribed on the 1st of January, 1910; accordingly the donors granted an extension of time until the 1st of March, when through the mediation of Dr. Alexander Forbes, '04, the sum was completed. It is a pleasure to express here the gratitude felt by the members of the Department of Chemistry for the interest of all these liberal benefactors. That the generous originator of the project should not have lived to see its completion is a source of profound regret.

Both the style of architecture and the

site of the new building had to be determined not only with regard to its particular needs, but also with reference to its relation to the four or five other buildings proposed and urgently needed by the Division of Chemistry. After much discussion, a provisional plan of the group of laboratories was drawn by the architect, Mr. A. Wadsworth Longfellow, '76, according to which the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory found its site logically provided at the head of Frisbie Place. The foundations were put in during the autumn of 1911; and on the 1st of January, 1913, removal into the new building was begun, although some minor features remained to be completed. Three weeks afterwards investigations were in full progress.

Externally the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory (which covers an area of 71 by 41 feet of ground, and rises to a height of 48 feet), is built of Harvard brick with Indiana limestone trimmings and Deer Isle granite foundations. A narrow portico with plain Doric columns, surmounted by

a railing, protects the front door, and the Harvard seal is cut upon the keystone of the window above. A broad limestone cornice surrounds the top of the building, which is in other respects very simple in its architectural features. Windows are plentiful, for much light is essential in physicochemical work, but their manner of grouping is such as to avoid monotony. The architect was very successful in his effort to combine utility with architectural fitness; moreover, the building is distinctly in harmony with the older traditions of Harvard architecture, and at the same time is unlike any previously erected building. The new T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Memorial Laboratory, given by the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, is of consistent style, although not exactly similar.

Inside, the Gibbs Laboratory is built of brick and reinforced concrete. The doors, window frames, and furniture are of wood, but except for this, the building is entirely incombustible, and a fire could hardly extend beyond the room in which it originated, because there is nothing to carry flames in the brick-walled and tile-floored hallways. Especial pains were taken to have the outside walls as non-conducting as possible in order to save heat. Hollow bricks and terra-cotta studding line them, and most of the windows are doubly glazed. The main source of heat and ventilation in the building is provided by air warmed to a definite temperature and filtered through canvas bags. This is forced into every room by means of a single large fan. In addition each room is provided with an auxiliary heating coil with thermostat attachment, so that the temperature throughout may be kept as constant as possible.

The building consists of three stories, besides a basement (which is nearly as light and suitable for working as the upper floors) and a sub-basement, 13 feet below the ground. The roof is flat and available for outdoor experimentation, so that there are really six different levels upon which experiments may be conducted.

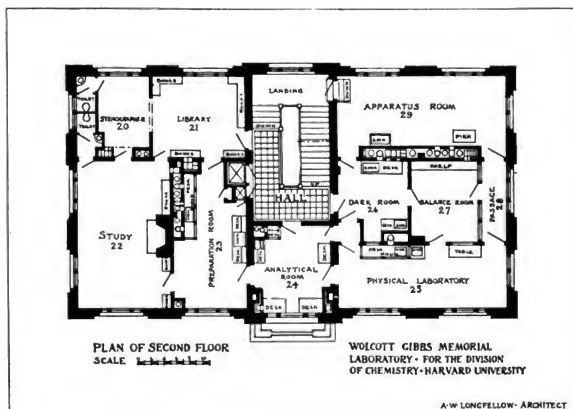
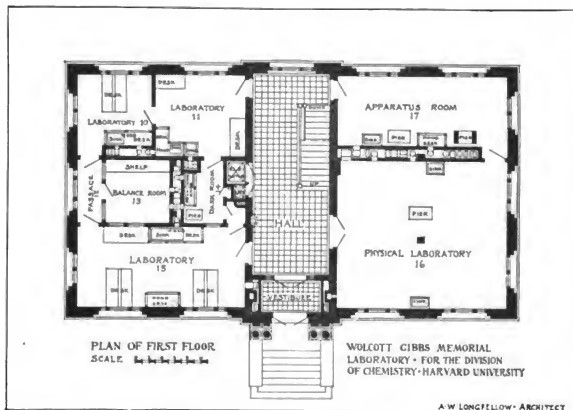
In compliance with the wish of the donors, the building was constructed wholly for research and without any provision for classroom work. It contains no lec-

ture room, but is divided into a large number of separate laboratories designed for different kinds of chemical and physicochemical investigation. There are in all over 40 such rooms in the building, one being large enough to contain if necessary four investigators, and the others being intended either for one or two. Many of the rooms are intended for special purposes and are not to be occupied regularly by students. Although many men could be crowded into the building, it is designed for a number not exceeding twelve, or perhaps fourteen, if the best conditions are to be maintained,—this maximum depending somewhat upon the special kinds of investigation undertaken. Research requires far more space than ordinary class-work.

The sub-basement contains the somewhat elaborate heating plant and fan, an automatic heater to supply hot water, various other mechanical appliances as well as a laboratory for work at constant temperature, and a fireproof vault for the storage of dangerous chemicals.

The basement is entered from the outside by a rear door used for the admission of supplies. Just within is the wide door of the unpacking room; and a mechanic's room, a large dark room, and another for the storage battery, complete the eastern side of the basement. Opposite are the store-rooms for chemicals and apparatus, and a room for the various special pieces of apparatus, such as centrifuges or electric furnaces, which may be used by the students in common. The switchboards for the various kinds of electricity distributed throughout the building are at the southern end of the hall, which contains also lockers for students' use.

The eastern half of the first floor is divided into two rooms, already mentioned, of which one is the largest in the building. There is advantage in providing such a room where several may work together; for the investigators thus thrown into close contact broaden their experience by discussing the different problems which they have under consideration. On the other hand, with many investigations, especially where accurate chemical work is con-



cerned, seclusion is essential for the best outcome. Therefore most of the other rooms in the building are small. The large laboratory has within it a pier on a separate foundation, disconnected from the rest of the building, for work with sensitive instruments; and two similar piers have been placed in the apparatus room in the north-east corner. The latter room is intended not only for the storage of apparatus, but also for accurate measurements; and it is proposed to keep here, ready mounted but suitably protected from dust, various frequently used assemblages of apparatus such as that employed for the measurement of the conductivity of electrolytes.

The western half of the first floor contains a compact, flexible, and highly convenient arrangement of laboratories in connection with a balance room and dark room. Both balance room and dark room may be used freely by men working either on the southern or the northern side of the building, and the balance room is protected on all sides by other rooms and a passage with glass walls in such a way as to be as free as possible from air currents or changes in temperature. The dark room contains a hood and a solid pier on separate foundations, two rather unusual accessories to such a place, but highly desirable for accurate work in spectrometry.

On the second floor, at the top of the stairs leading from the floor below, is the library, with an alcove for the librarian and stenographer. This room is connected with the office and study of the director, and also with an adjoining chemical preparation room. The latter leads into a small analytical room for very precise chemical work, and this connects with a physical laboratory and dark room to the east, arranged in connection with a balance room and another laboratory to the north in the convenient manner adopted in the western end of the first floor. Thus more or less space may be placed at the disposal of an assistant. Flexibility in arrangement of this kind has been sought throughout the building; it is especially important in a laboratory designed for a great variety of investigations, where some students may need much space and others little. To provide for yet wider

flexibility, some of the partitions between the smaller rooms are arranged in such a way that they could be entirely removed without weakening the building if more large rooms were ever needed.

The third floor contains a double repetition of the convenient arrangement of the western half of the first floor, and in addition a small common laboratory provided with a still and other general apparatus needed by all the workers.

All the rooms are supplied with many pipes for various purposes. Steam, illuminating gas, and hot and cold water are everywhere available; distilled water in block tin pipes, compressed air, and vacuum for experimental purposes are to be provided in almost every laboratory. Large pipes for a vacuum cleaning plant (not yet installed for lack of funds) have outlets at convenient places. Yet another pipe for oxygen or any other gas which may be needed throughout the building has been placed in most of the rooms. In addition to these conveniences the walls between the adjoining rooms are pierced in numerous places by porcelain tubes, which provide a convenient means of leading material in pipes or electricity with wires from one room to another. In one corner of the building similar openings through the floors permit the installation of continuous apparatus from the basement to the open air above the roof. This is designed to permit the measurement of pressures by means of a high mercury column or for any other work needing considerable vertical height. Electricity of four kinds is available through many outlets; namely, direct current of 500, 110, and 20 volts, and alternating of 110 volts. An automatic electric lift (provided by a second generous gift of the younger of the original donors, after the building was almost finished) will greatly facilitate the transportation of light apparatus from floor to floor. Space has been left for the installation of a larger passenger elevator, when funds permit.

The numerous hoods have straight flues of tile pipe, running each one individually straight to the roof without connecting with any other outlet. The chimney-pots on the roof which provide for the emerging



A Room in the Gibbs Laboratory.

air are so arranged by automatic devices that a wind will increase rather than diminish their action. Large porcelain thimbles finish the lower outlets of these flues, which form the only exits for impure air in those rooms thus fitted. The wall spaces back of the hoods are covered with impervious encaustic tile, of a pale warm gray tint, and the same tile is used to form a high dado, reaching five feet above the ground, surrounding all the chemical laboratories. At the top of this dado is fastened everywhere a horizontal strip of wood which gives convenient opportunity for attaching shelves or securing apparatus.

Some of the desks are covered with tiles like those used for the dado; others are finished in modern lava tops, or thick glass, soapstone, or wood, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The floors are made of various materials; some are of wood, some of painted concrete, and one of rubber tile, while most of them are covered with "battleship linoleum." All the laboratory rooms have curved hospital bases where the walls meet the floor, to facilitate cleaning. Especial attention was given throughout the building to the exclu-

sion of dust; weather strips were put on all the windows, and the maintenance of a slight excess of air pressure within the building causes the ordinary leakage to take place outward rather than inward.

The hallway is lined with light brick and the laboratory walls are painted with acid- and alkali-proof paint of a pale buff color. The woodwork is of natural ash with a slight filling of zinc white. In the library and study the walls are pale green and the woodwork stained a gray brown.

In the front hall are placed a bronze bust of Wolcott Gibbs (by Ernest Wise Keyser, of New York, presented by George Gibbs) and a memorial tablet in marble with the inscription:

WOLCOTT GIBBS

FEB. 2 1822—DEC. 9 1908

RUMFORD PROFESSOR

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1863-1887 EMERITUS 1887-1908

PATHFINDER IN AMERICAN CHEMISTRY

The building forms one of the largest and most important monuments ever erected in memory of a chemist. As a place for the prosecution of exact physicochemical work it will probably offer better condi-

tions than are to be found at any other institution of learning. Its solidity and fire-proof character give promise that it may endure for many years. But even such a building is not an end in itself; it is a means, and its value (other than that due to its memorial character) must depend upon the sort of work done in it. With incompetent workers or inadequate apparatus it would remain insignificant as far as important service to humanity is concerned. Hence the generous subsidies

the branches of chemistry. It is profoundly interesting and significant considered as a pure science; and its bearings upon the problems of medicine, agriculture, and manufacture are incalculably important. Because the animal and the plant upon which it feeds are both chemical mechanisms, the thorough understanding of the fundamental laws of chemistry is essential for their adequate physiological treatment. Much is already known about the relation of material to those driving energies which quicken the universe; but much more remains to be discovered. To a part in this discovery, which offers high hope for the future, the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory is dedicated.



Professor T. W. Richards.

made by the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the provision of apparatus and the securing of assistants are peculiarly helpful, for without these subsidies the work would be greatly hampered. The income from the remainder of the original gift used as endowment provides only for heating and janitor service.

It may not be amiss to say a word in conclusion concerning the ultimate value to the world of physicochemical investigation,—a province of research which to some people may appear to be very remote from practical usefulness. Inorganic and organic chemistry are concerned with the study of material substances, analytical chemistry identifies and weighs these substances, and industrial chemistry applies this knowledge to their practical production; but physical chemistry seeks to discover the mechanism of chemical change and the laws which underlie all the other aspects of the subject. Thus physical chemistry is the most fundamental of all

THE GODKIN LECTURES

The Godkin Lectures of the current academic year will be given by Mr. Herbert Croly, of Windsor, Vt., author of "The Promise of American Life" and other well-known books. Mr. Croly will deliver five lectures on "Democracy and Responsibility." The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

- Apr. 23.—New Tendencies in Democracy.
- Apr. 25.—The Old Democracy and the Constitution.
- Apr. 28.—The New Democracy and the Constitution.
- Apr. 30.—Direct versus Representative Government.
- May 2.—The Mechanism of Popular Representation.

These lectures will be given at 8 P. M., in Emerson J., and will be open to the public.

The Godkin Lectures are delivered under an endowment given to the University in 1903 by the friends of Edwin L. Godkin, late editor of the *New York Nation*, as a memorial of his long and distinguished service to the country of his adoption. The income of the fund is devoted to the delivery and publication of annual lectures upon "The Essentials of Free Government and the Duties of the Citizen," or upon some part of that subject, such lectures to be called "The Godkin Lectures." The lectureship was inaugurated in 1904 by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, whose subject was "The Study of Popular Governments."

Harvard College in the 30's

Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, '38, the senior alumnus of Harvard College, is still enjoying reasonably good health at his home in Cambridge. Three of his classmates are still alive: Jacob Weld Seaver, of Boston, and Dr. James L. Wellington, of Swansea, who roomed together in Hollis when they were in College, and Rev. Edward A. Renouf, of Keene, N. H.

Within a very few days Dr. Coolidge dictated for the BULLETIN the following recollections of his undergraduate days, and signed the paper with his own hand:

"To hark back 79 years when I was a freshman at Harvard is a rather long period, and of course, time has dimmed many of the recollections of those days. Still, I can recall much, and I will relate a few, perhaps disconnected, facts that may be of interest.

"My college life began early in September, 1834, at the close of the long summer vacation of two and a half weeks. The examinations at this period were, in the main, oral, and they were as severe as they are today, considering the age of the young men who were much younger on the average than now. I think the examinations occupied the forenoon of one day, and the results were announced in the afternoon. We were called into a large room in the University Hall, and there, one by one, were summoned into a smaller room where the results of the examinations were told. The faces of the boys, as they emerged, plainly showed whether their efforts had been crowned with success or failure.

"A few days after the term began, some sophomores, following an old custom, came to some of the freshmen, and very gravely told them that they were expected to make a bon-fire in the College Yard. A number of my classmates were taken in, and, procuring on the sly, some wood from various quarters, started the fire with the unhappy result that some of them were caught by the authorities and summarily sent to their homes. I was somewhat involved in this scrape, as one of my classmates in his flight was traced to my room. I was summoned before the Faculty, but I entered

the room boldly and proved my innocence. I was then asked who entered my room. Not wishing to tell the name, I replied, 'A boy did come in, but I am so new here that I can't be expected to know his name.' The poor fellow was later found out, however, and dismissed from College. This event shows that the discipline was strict in those days.

"I entered College free of conditions and was assigned a room in Hollis, at the back, looking out towards Cambridge Common,



Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, '38.

on the ground floor which was occupied by freshmen. Few had luxurious rooms in my time. The furniture was plain and simple, and my chum and I took care of our own fire and drew water from the old pump in the Yard. This method of living was very generally pursued. The principal place for meals was in University Hall where the different classes sat at different tables.

"A very mild form of hazing was practised on some of us a few days after College opened. A number of us were waited on one day by some sophomores who claimed to be a committee of a certain, prominent society which possessed a large li-

brary, and they told us that we had been elected members. They offered us their hearty congratulations and said that the initiation would take place in Holworthy on a certain evening. We presented ourselves and were received with due solemnity, and some slight formalities were gone through with. Then one of our members was selected as poet, and another as orator, for a performance to be given before the society in an upper vacant room in Hollis. We noticed, when we entered that room at the appointed time that a single candle only was used for a light, and we suspected something. However, the programme was carried out, and then of a sudden the candle was extinguished, the boys rushed out, and the meeting and society came to an abrupt end. Next morning there appeared on the bulletin board by University Hall an account of the meeting written by a sophomore in mock Latin. It was well done, but I can recall only a single sentence in reference to one of the freshmen who didn't go; 'Parvus Sever, rat smellous, non junxit.' Our recitations were held mainly in University Hall, though some were in Harvard Hall and some in Massachusetts Hall. The class was divided into three sections; the first contained those who had entered with heavy conditions, the second those who had but one or two conditions, and the third those who had entered clear. We went up and down in these three sections according to our work and examinations.

"The recitations, as a rule in the early part of our course, were conducted much as ordinary school exercises at that time, with no remarks by the instructor or any special effort to interest the students, many of whom were only fourteen or fifteen years of age; but as we advanced into the upper classes, the instruction was more and more collegiate. On one occasion Professor Felton, having become especially interested in the study of modern Greek, gave the third section, which had finished its regular course, the opportunity of reading with him a modern Greek play, in which he excited much interest in the class.

"I must not fail to mention here the exercises of Professor Edward Channing in rhetoric and English composition. His criticisms, though sometimes severe, were

always salutary. Those who came under his influence owed him a debt of gratitude which they were always prompt to acknowledge in after life.

"I remember very well how our recitations in mathematics under Professor Benjamin Peirce were conducted. Algebra and geometry were the subjects we studied in the first year. On entering the recitation room we walked up to the Professor's desk and took, each, his copy book, in which were the problems of the day. We then went to our seats and wrote them out, returned the books when we were through, and left the room. Every third recitation we were sent to the board and some problem on the three preceding recitations was given us to solve. If the work was done correctly we left the room as soon as we had finished. If the work was wrong, Professor Peirce said simply, 'take it again', and our work was cut out for next time.

"Holidays and vacations were very few in those early days. Saturday was considered a day for recreation, and on that day only were we allowed to go to Boston, after an early morning recitation. On our return we were obliged to report to the President's Freshman at 7 P. M. in winter, and 8 P. M. in summer. There were three ways of getting to Boston,—by stage, by omnibus or on foot, and the last method was a favorite one, and especially on the return.

"At this time very little attention was paid to what is now so prominent in college life, namely, athletics. In fact, the word, as understood today, was unknown. Such exercises as we had were held in the Delta to which such students as desired resorted, generally after the evening commons. Football was played without many rules, as many ranged on each side as pleased to play. Two leaders were chosen and they chose sides to any number. Players were never allowed to handle the ball, the game was altogether football in the true sense of the word, and it was a rough game. There were many accidents, and much clothing was ruined, for there was not the armor-like protection that the players are encased in today. The most marked event was the match between the freshmen and sophomores at the beginning of the College year and this excited much in-

terest. I recall a cricket club to which I belonged. The play-ground was the open space in front of the Law School, but its life was short.

"I have thus related in a familiar way a few reminiscences of my college life which may perhaps interest the student of today."

PROFESSOR HOLLIS RESIGNS

Professor Ira N. Hollis, of the School of Engineering, has presented his resignation to take effect at the end of the current academic year, in order that he may accept



Professor Ira N. Hollis.

the presidency of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, of Worcester, Mass.

Professor Hollis has been connected with Harvard since 1893. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in 1878. On account of his high rank in the Academy he was assigned to the engineering branch of the service, and during his career in the navy rose to be a passed-assistant engineer. In 1893 he resigned his commission to enter the service of the University and ever since that time he has been professor of engineering.

Professor Hollis has taken part in many college activities in addition to his teaching. From 1897 to 1903 he was chairman of the Athletic Committee. He was to a

large degree responsible for the construction work of the Stadium. He has been for several years chairman of the board of trustees of the Harvard Union; in this capacity he has come in close contact with the undergraduates.

In 1899 Professor Hollis received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard, and in the same year Union College bestowed on him the degree of L.H.D. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of United States Naval Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He is the author of "War College Lectures on Naval Ships", and "History of the Frigate Constitution", and has been a frequent contributor to engineering journals.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute is one of the important schools of the country. It has about 600 students.

FOR A NEW GYMNASIUM

The movement to raise money for a new gymnasium is rapidly taking effective shape. It was begun by a series of articles in the *Illustrated Magazine*; and after the Forum had held a discussion of the situation and its needs the Student Council appointed a committee to act in the matter. Hamilton Fish, Jr., '10, was appointed graduate secretary of this committee, and he with Leavitt C. Parsons, '10, acted also as an informal committee to inquire into the attitude of graduates towards the project, and the best means of organizing a campaign.

Much progress has already been made. The project was first publicly announced at the senior pop night, March 19; and the senior class pledged on the spot about \$1400. Committees were also appointed to canvass the other classes. The result at the end of the first day was as follows:

Sum collected	Per cent. of Class contributing
1916—\$1,683	1913—45.5
1913— 1,534	1916—20.0
1914— 531	1914—10.0
1915— 479	1915— 9.5

The informal graduate committee is pre-

paring a list of names to be submitted through President Lowell to the Corporation at its meeting on March 31, with the request that they receive official sanction as a graduate committee in charge of the project. It is hoped that this committee can be announced in the BULLETIN of next week. Preliminary investigation and inquiry into the cost of gymnasiums recently built elsewhere makes it probable that \$1,000,000 will be necessary for a building large enough for the University and with an equipment to make it at least equal to any gymnasium in the country, and for a maintenance fund to cover the cost of heating, lighting, and administration.

A mass meeting of undergraduates in support of the project will be held on Thursday, March 27, at which it is hoped to have several leading graduates as speakers.

HARVARD STUDENTS MAY VOTE

Justice Braley, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that the registrars of voters of Cambridge have no right to refuse to register a college student as a voter because he is dependent for his support on some one who does not reside in Cambridge.

Until now there has been no clear ruling on this point in Massachusetts and the matter has been more or less in dispute. The registrars of voters in Cambridge finally ruled that no student in that city could vote unless he was self-supporting, and in accordance with that ruling, they refused to allow W. S. Warfield, 3d, 3L., of Chicago, to register for the presidential election last November. Thereupon, Roger S. Hoar, '09, acting as counsel for the Woodrow Wilson Club of Harvard, brought a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Cambridge assessors and registrars of voters to assess and register the petitioners.

The case was first brought before Justice Sheldon of the Supreme Judicial Court. He referred it to the whole bench, which sent it down because of a mistake in the reservation, and the case was tried before Justice Braley. He has decided that the assessors and registrars of Cambridge may have until April 1 to assess and register Warfield and pay all the expenses of the

petitioners. If this action has not been taken by that date the court will issue the writ of mandamus.

Unless therefore, the full bench of the Supreme Court rules to the contrary, the fact that students are not self-supporting and that their parents do not reside in Cambridge will not prevent the students from voting in Cambridge if they make that city their domicile.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION

The Council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs met on Saturday, March 15, at the Union Club, Boston. With a few exceptions all the Harvard Clubs belonging to the Federation were represented. President Lowell and Dean Briggs were present, as were also Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York, Henry M. Williams, '85, F. S. Mead, '87, P. W. Thomson, '02, of Boston, Professor J. A. Tufts, '78, of Exeter, and the officers of the Federation. The reports of the various committees showed that earnest work is being done by this organization to bring about better coöperation between the various Harvard Clubs in the New England States and between the University and the secondary schools. The Harvard Union was made a member of the Federation; it is hoped that through the Union the undergraduate body may be brought into closer touch with the work being done by the alumni.

It is proposed to hold the next convention of the Federation at Exeter, N. H., either late in 1913 or early in 1914; members of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire will be the hosts.

The officers of the Federation are: President, Edward A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven; vice-president, James Duncan Phillips, '07, of Boston; secretary, Hermann F. Clarke, '05, of Boston; treasurer, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., '93.

PHILADELPHIA HARVARD CLUB

The 49th annual dinner of the Philadelphia Harvard Club was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in that city, on Saturday, March 1. About 225 men were present, the largest number ever attending a dinner of the club. In the absence of the retiring president, Hon. Charlemagne Tow-

er, '72, Herbert L. Clark, '87, the vice-president, presided. Grace was said by the Rev. W. M. Groton, '73.

The guest of honor was Major General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, who gave an interesting exposition of the changes needed in the United States Army.

Professor A. B. Hart, '80, W. F. Garcelon, LL.B. '95, and Owen Wister, '82, were the other speakers. Each speech was preceded by an appropriate short song by members of the Harvard University Glee Club. Richard Haughton, '00, was chairman of the dinner committee, and H. G. Hawes, Jr., '07, had charge of the music.

At the annual meeting before the dinner the following officers were elected: President, Owen Wister, '82; vice-president, Herbert L. Clark, '87; secretary, Spencer Ervin, '08; treasurer, Edward W. Clark, 3d, '07; chorister, Morris Earle, '83; executive committee, William G. Morse, '99, Charles Platt, 3d, '02, Victor C. Mather, '03, Percy C. Madeira, Jr., '10.

INDIANA HARVARD CLUB

The annual dinner of the Indiana Harvard Club was held Friday evening, March '14, at the University Club, Indianapolis. President F. S. C. Wicks, Dv. '95, presided. The speakers were E. H. Wells, '97, of the Alumni Association, Professor Carl H. Eigenmann, Gr. '90, of Indiana University, Dr. James K. Hosmer, '55, and T. R. Paxton, LL.B. '74. The following officers were elected: President, L. B. Cummings, '03; vice-president, C. H. Eigenmann, Gr. '90; secretary-treasurer, M. S. Lewis, '11; members of the executive committee, W. W. Hammond, A.M. '94 and W. P. Hapgood, '04; member of the council, T. C. Howe, A.M. '97.

COLLEGE MEN ON BATTLESHIPS

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In recent issues of the BULLETIN you have commended the plan for training college students on battleships of the United States Navy during summer vacation, presented by Captain C. E. Marsh, U. S. N., in the Harvard Union at a large meeting of students presided over by Professor Hollis.

The plan, which was stated to have been

suggested by the President of Harvard, is fraught with such great power for good or ill that it deserves earnest consideration by Harvard alumni, as well as by all thoughtful citizens.

Its purpose, as frankly stated by Captain Marsh in clear and persuasive manner, is to secure for the Navy the services of intelligent and skilled men for rendering the mighty implements of war more effective and deadly. The students were told that their knowledge of trigonometry and engineering, as well as their superior general intelligence, qualifies them for performing service for which there are not enough graduates of naval academies, and for which the ordinary enlisted seamen are not capable.

The opportunity for students to enjoy a summer cruise and to visit places of interest was alluringly set forth and was received with enthusiasm. Announcement was made that the plan for naval training after being promulgated at Harvard is to be submitted to the students of other colleges.

It is surprising and is significant that no public protest against this scheme has appeared, so far as known to the writer of this letter, except from a few undergraduates.

If it is true as asserted by not a few wise and patriotic persons that the safety and peace of nations can be maintained only by their rivalling one another in the size and strength of their military and naval armaments, then there is force in the appeal to energetic young men to help to make their country so powerful that no other nation will dare to attack it.

But if this conception of a nation's real strength and of the way to secure it is fallacious, the advocates of peaceful methods of settling international differences, and the friends of sound civil government have reason to be concerned at the attempt to develop among college students the belief that their opportunity for highest service to their country lies in increasing its military and naval power.

It would seem that it must be possible to secure all the men required for manipulating the guns of as many battleships as even the most ardent militarist would deem necessary for the protection of the country, without drawing upon college students.

They are urgently needed for the more difficult and far more important service of discovering practicable means for the development of international relations which shall lead to a diminution rather than to an increase of naval armaments.

The chief objection to the proposed plan of training college students on battleships is that it would divert the thought and the effort of a large number of educated men from a field of service in which their knowledge of history and of social and economic laws peculiarly fits them to be leaders. The hope for the permanent establishment of international peace depends largely upon those enjoying the privilege of a college education.

College students should be warned against adopting a course of naval training which, however attractive it may appear as described at a distance or as seen in holiday parade, in actual experience would prove disappointing and repellant to men of humane disposition, and would prevent them from taking effective part in the removal of the terrible burden now resting upon the people of all nations, in the preparations for war.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM I. NICHOLS, '74.

RECITAL OF FOLK SONGS

Under the auspices of the Division of Music, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind, and Cynthia Fuller, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, England, will give a recital of English and Scottish Folk Songs, Friday evening, April 4, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. Tickets for reserved seats, at fifty cents each, and admission tickets, at twenty-five cents each, will be on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square on Thursday morning, April 27.

NEW PLAN OF ADMISSION.

The following summary has been prepared of the mid-year records of the freshmen entering last autumn under the new plan of admission and the old plan, with a comparison of the similar figures last year. The total number of freshmen, omitting dropped men, this year is 505.

A larger proportion of the freshman

class entered under the new plan this year, 23.8 per cent. of the class as against 12.97 per cent. last year.

The mid-year marks are distributed as follows:

CLASS OF 1916.			
Grade	Old plan men	New plan men	
	No.	Per cent.	No. Per cent.
A	113	4.9	71 9.7
B	396	17.2	237 32.6
C	1072	46.6	320 44.1
D	532	23.1	78 10.7
E or F	186	8.0	20 2.6

CLASS OF 1915.			
	No.	Per cent.	No. Per cent.
A	141	5.3	48 11.7
B	564	21.2	135 33.1
C	1182	44.4	177 43.4
D	507	22.4	38 9.3
E or F	174	6.5	9 2.2

The present freshman class shows a somewhat lower percentage of honor marks both for the new plan men and for the old plan men, as compared with last year. Last year there were 44.9 per cent. of honor grades for the new plan men, this year 42.4; and 26.5 per cent. of honor grades for the old plan men, as against 21.1 per cent. this year.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, MARCH 27:

Lecture on dramatic composition: "Total Effect." Professor George P. Baker. Huntington Hall, Boston, 5 P. M.

Boston Symphony Orchestra concert; Mr. Norman Wilks, pianoforte soloist. Sanders Theatre, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28:

Pi Eta play, "The Styrmic." At the Club House in Cambridge, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29:

Pi Eta play. Copley Hall, Boston, 2 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 30:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline.

Lecture, "Tumor Diseases Peculiar to Women." (To Women Only.) Dr. William P. Graves. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4:

Recital of English and Scottish folk songs; the Misses Fuller. New Lecture Hall 8.15 P. M. Tickets: 25 and 50 cents each.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Lecture, "The Management of Scarlet Fever and Measles." Dr. E. H. Place. Medical School, Boston, 4 P. M.

Alumni Notes

'69—Henry M. Howe, senior professor of metallurgy at Columbia University, will retire from active service on June 30, 1913, with the title of professor emeritus.

'75—John Walker Holcombe's three articles on The Electoral College have been printed as United States Senate document No. 1092. The articles "Prerogatives and Possibilities" and "A Presidential Preference Vote" appeared in the *Forum* in November and December, 1912; "The President's Term" appeared in the *Washington Herald* on January 12, 1913.

'83—Charles S. Hamlin has been appointed by Governor Foss of Massachusetts a member of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.

'83—Charles E. L. Wingate, who has been for a number of years business manager of the *Boston Journal*, is now Sunday editor of the *Boston Post*.

'91—The engagement of Richard Sears, of Boston, to Miss Susan E. Drake, of New York, has been announced.

'95—Rev. Holmes Whitmore is rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee. The rector of this church has always been a Harvard man since 1880, when Rev. Charles S. Lester, '69, who died on March 16, took charge of the parish. Mr. Lester was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Smith, '95, who was rector from 1902 to 1910, when he moved to Springfield, Mass., where he now is. Mr. Whitmore then was called from Dayton, O., to fill the vacancy.

'96—Allan Abbot, now instructor in Teachers College, Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of English for the coming academic year.

'96—Luther W. Mott has been reelected a member of the United States House of Representatives from the 32nd New York district. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

'99—Thomas Nickerson, formerly of Haverhill, Mass., is now with the General Electric Company, 609 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

'01—Lawrence Lewis has opened an office at 536 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo., where he will continue the practice of law.

'02—Francis Lowell Burnett, M.D. '06, was married on March 12 at Manchester, Mass., to Miss Helen Read.

'03—Matthew Hale, chairman of the state committee of the Progressive Party of Massachusetts, has purchased from Frank A. Munsey the *Boston Journal*, one of the oldest of the Boston daily newspapers.

'03—Anton H. Schefer of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, dry goods commission merchants, New York City, sailed on March 15 for England. He expects to remain abroad until June.

'04—Professor Manton Copeland of the biology department of Bowdoin College will be one of a small party of scientists who will go this summer with the Crocker land expedition to Greenland for scientific research.

'04—John C. Davenport, formerly in Mil-

waukee, is now at 3930 Floral Avenue, Norwood, O.

'06—Henry L. Lincoln is instructor-in-charge of electrical subjects of the Chicago Central Station Institute, with offices at 112 West Adams Street, Chicago. The Institute trains men for the sales and other commercial departments of electrical companies. Lincoln was for three years in the testing and engineering departments of the General Electric Company and was for two years with the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago.

'07—Arthur C. Comey has published a 100-page report entitled "Houston,—Tentative Plans for its Development." This report covers a survey of existing conditions, physical plans and the legal and financial aspects of city planning in Houston, and is the result of seven months work in 1912.

'07—Arthur V. Grimes, C.P.A. (Mass.) '12, formerly with Patterson, Teale & Dennis, public accountants, has opened an office at 31 State Street, Boston, as a certified public accountant.

'07—I. L. Sharfman, LL.B. '10, is professor of economics at the University of Michigan, and will take charge of the courses in transportation problems and introduction to the study of law. Since his return early last year from China, where he was professor of law and political science at the Imperial Pei-Yang University of Tientsin, he has been carrying on special investigations for the National Civic Federation, New York City.

'08—Joseph B. Coolidge is practising law in Dayton, O.

'08—Hamilton Hadden, now with Boyer, Griswold & Company, bankers, of 42 Broadway, New York, will, after April 1, be with the bond house of Colgate, Parker & Company, 2 Wall Street, New York.

LL.B. '09—Loring C. Christie, A.B. (Acadia, N. S.) '05, has been acting solicitor-general of the United States. He is said to be the youngest man who has ever held this position, even temporarily.

'10—Henry N. Platt is a member of the firm of Platt, Youngman & Company, 400 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

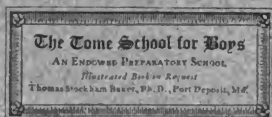
LL.B. '10—Harry R. Blythe, A.B. (Dartmouth) '07, died at Swampscott, Mass., on February 27.

'11—Anderson Dana is with the Tidewater Paving Brick Company, Catskill, N. Y.

'12—Neil M. Clark, formerly in New York City, is now with the magazine *System* in Chicago. His present address is Y. M. C. A., Sears, Roebuck Branch, Chicago.

'12—Royal E. Robbins was married in Boston on March 6 to Miss Eugenia Greenough, a daughter of Malcolm S. Greenough, '68.

'12—Charles Thurlow, Jr., who is with Stone & Webster, is now with the Pensacola Electric Company, Pensacola, Fla.



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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

APRIL 2, 1913

NUMBER 27

EARLY DAYS OF HARVARD'S
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PUBLISHED FOR
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Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1913.

NUMBER 27.

Opinion and Comment

The reports of the Director of the University Library and of the Librarian of Harvard College, which have just been published in full, show how many questions come up for settlement in any great library. Some of the questions of technical library detail are hardly less important than the questions of policy which effect more than one department of the University.

Professor Coolidge does well to raise the question of duplication of books and collections of books by allied departments. Some of this duplication is necessary: each department library must be equipped with the works of reference and the general works covering the whole subject. As he points out, each of the four or five botanical libraries must have such works in botany. When it comes to the rarer books, especially those which are not often consulted, difficult questions arise. It takes time to send for a book from a library at a distance. On the other hand, unless book funds are ahead of needs, money spent on one book means that another book cannot be bought. So in the other case which he cites, the books in the Olivart Collection of the Law School which are already in the College Library. Is it worth the expense of cataloguing them and taking care of them when they can be had at the cost of fifteen

minutes of a messenger boy's time or of a walk across the Yard? Again, the time and the convenience of scholars are valuable, and must not be left out of account. In both cases, however, there is obvious need of friendly consultation and coöperation. The end to be attained is the utmost advance of scholarship with the means in hand.

* * *

The report of the Librarian, William C. Lane, '81, which is now issued in full, shows the immense amount of detail that must be handled in a large library, and handled with foresight and decision. To make the books of a library accessible they must be catalogued, and that means deciding many questions for each book. The change from the small cards which have been standard in the Harvard College Library since cards were first used to the larger size which has been adopted by the Library of Congress and most other libraries of the country means, to begin with, the change of over three hundred thousand cards which could be supplied by the Library of Congress. Then followed the printing of the other cards for books not owned by that Library and the substitution of them for the old cards. For each book at least two cards are necessary, one for

the author catalogue, and the other for the subject catalogue, and in many cases more than one for the latter. Then, as the Librarian points out, there are questions concerning the subject catalogue which arise only in a very large library, and questions which must be worked out according to the use made of each library. To realize how many such questions arise one must read through his report. And in each case the decision must be made practically irrevocably, since a change afterwards means very great expense; and if the decision is not right the conveniences of users of the library, and the full accessibility of the books may be very seriously affected.

Reference is made in the Librarian's report to the success of the trips made by Professor Walter Lichtenstein, '00, now Librarian of Northwestern University, in the interest of our Library and of two or three others; and Dr. Lichtenstein has made a fuller report on these trips in the *Library Journal*, for February, 1913. The first of these trips was made in 1905, when the purchases for the Hohenzollern Collection given by Professor Coolidge were being made. It was found that progress towards the 10,000 volumes was very slow; and accordingly Dr. Lichtenstein was sent abroad to buy on the spot for this and other collections. The result was in every way favorable: not only was he able to find the books, but by going to many dealers who issue no catalogues he was able to buy to great advantage. When the expenses of the trip were distributed among the books bought the price was found to be below the usual average for the Library.

The experiment was so successful that in 1911 Dr. Lichtenstein was commissioned to go over again, this time in the interest of four libraries, including the Harvard Library. The results were again highly satisfactory for all the libraries participating. An incidental result was the purchase of the great Olivart Collection for the Law School Library on very favorable terms. Again last year Dr. Lichtenstein went in the interests of the Harvard Library and

two others, this time giving special attention to filling out the collection of historical sources in what is known as the Richardson list.

There can be no question that a scheme for buying such as this is for the advantage of learning. In the first place, it makes the money to be spent for books go further, and therefore brings more books together for the use of scholars. In the second place, when an expert can be found for the mission, the buying is sure to be better rounded, and the collections more even. The difficulty is that the expert is not always easy to come by.

• • •

Mr. Richard Ames, Secretary of the Law School, has dealt another good blow in the *Crimson* at the ancient delusion that the men who pursue elegant leisure in College catch up in the Law School with the men who have already trained their minds by hard work; and he recalls the statistics prepared by President Lowell, which showed that the honor men in the College take more than their share of the honors in the Law School. Such facts cannot be repeated too often. Play has great charms to the youth who is just growing up, and its attractions are strengthened by the specious plea that education includes getting experience of men, and that the way to know men is to play with as many varieties of them as present themselves. It is not so easy for the youth who preaches this duty with enthusiasm to see the other truth, that the mind, as well as the body, gets strengthened by hard work; and that the habit of close attention, the capacity to hold and weigh large bodies of facts, and to reason closely are just as important to gain as the capacity to judge and handle men. The value of different subjects in this direction is in direct proportion to the necessity they create of precision and vigor in thinking. The incessant practice in close discrimination and in following out consequences, which makes success in law and also makes the Law School an unequalled gymnasium for the mind, is dependent on the

readiness of a student to do a man's work with his mind, and to submit himself to hard discipline.

• • •

The experiment to be made by the Board of Overseers of giving two days to their April meeting, and of meeting both in Cambridge and at the Medical School, should prove interesting to them and profitable to the University. The trouble nowadays is that there are so many departments and such various activities that it is almost impossible for any one, whether in the University or out of it, to get any comprehension of the whole and of the relations of the parts to the whole. Historically almost all the departments have grown out of Harvard College, but they have now grown so far and so large that many graduates of Harvard College never think of them at all. Even Harvard College has become a much larger and more complex fact since most of the Overseers were members of it. Very few graduates appreciate the abnormally high pace of work in the various faculties, nor the amount of productive scholarship which is the result. Learning is too technical today for the layman to follow it, or even to know very definitely what it is about, or what men are distinguished in the different fields. On some of these points the Overseers will be in a better position to judge after the closer acquaintance implied by the coming meeting; and with fuller understanding they will be in a position to give sympathetic, cheering interest to the laborers in the vineyard.

• • •

The Harvard Mutual Foundation, which has just been created to administer a trust ultimately for the benefit of Harvard University, is an interesting and important project. The trustees undertake to receive at the present time funds which might later be bequeathed the University, to pay to the donors of these funds an income of five per cent. a year, and at the expiration of the trust in ninety years or thereabouts to turn the money over to the

President and Fellows for the unrestricted use of the University. The possibilities of the plan seem almost limitless; certainly no one can tell now what they are. It has the sanction of the University authorities, and will, we believe, commend itself to the friends of Harvard as a means of relieving themselves of financial responsibilities and of benefiting the University.

• • •

Graduates should not get the idea that the building of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory and the T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Laboratory have provided sufficient modern equipment for all the work of the Department of Chemistry. As a matter of fact those two buildings will take care of about one hundred students, leaving five hundred still to do their work in Boylston and Dane Halls. The laboratories in those buildings are crowded, inconvenient, subject to the dust and the jar of the thoroughfares just under their windows, and with none too much to spare above the margin of safety. An adequate modern laboratory which will hold all the remaining courses in chemistry is still one of the chief needs of the University.

• • •

The committee of the alumni should not find it a difficult task to raise \$1000 for the proposed memorial in the old church in Charleston, S. C., to Samuel Gilman, the author of "Fair Harvard," and for almost forty years the pastor of that venerable religious organization. Anything which will revive recollections of the days when Harvard and Charleston were much more closely associated than they are now will benefit the University. And so, although the calls on the graduates are many, it is to be hoped that the fund for the Gilman memorial will be raised quickly.

• • •

The process of modernizing the dormitories in the College Yard is making steady progress. The members of the junior and sophomore classes now propose to install electric lights in Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, and Thayer.

The Mineralogical Museum

The mineralogical collection is the oldest scientific collection of the University in point of organization. It is recorded that in the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764 among the many other objects which were destroyed was "a variety of Curiosities, natural and artificial, both of American and foreign produce," but these seemed to have been merely miscellaneous "curiosities," and not in any sense a scientific collection.

The exact date at which the Mineralogical Cabinet, as it was then called, was brought together is not quite clear. In 1831 Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, who was the first Keeper, wrote to a correspondent in New Haven as follows: "I have, in like manner, commenced several useful things besides vaccination. I began the business of mineralogy in 1734, and from about 1-2 a peck of minerals formed the cabinet in this University of Cambridge, which led to the one you have now at New Haven, and every other in the U. States." In a letter to the Corporation in 1806 Dr. Waterhouse wrote that the collection "began by a small box containing about 50 fossils sent to me personally by Dr. Lettson. This first inspired me with the idea of collecting a cabinet of minerals, and accordingly I addressed Dr. Lettson on the subject; he fell in with the plan and contributed liberally."

Dr. Waterhouse, one of the three professors with whom the Medical Department of the University was inaugurated in 1782, introduced vaccination into America. In his later years he was the center of a storm, as a result of which, in 1812, he was forced out of the Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was a man of great activity of mind but apparently some difficulty of temperament.

His interest, however, led to the formation and increase of the Mineralogical Cabinet. It was regularly organized in 1793 when Dr. Lettson gave "a very valuable and extensive collection of minerals" which by his subsequent additions was brought up to 700 specimens. The Corporation provided a cabinet in Harvard Hall and appointed Dr. Waterhouse Keeper of the collection, and he then arranged and catalogued it.

The Dr. Lettson who thus practically supplied the foundation of the Mineralogical Cabinet was William Coakley Lettson, a London physician who was distinguished in his time for liberality of views and activity in many philanthropic enterprises. He was born in 1722 at one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, of an English Quaker family. He became a pupil at Saint Thomas's Hospital in London and later studied at Edinburgh. In 1771 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. His interest in Harvard College probably arose through the fact that he, like Dr. Waterhouse, was deeply interested in vaccination. He was an early follower of Jenner and eager in the propaganda of his doctrine. Dr. Waterhouse probably came into communication with him through this joint interest.

The next important gift to the Mineralogical Cabinet came in 1795, when Monsieur Mozard, Consul in Boston of the French Republic, presented 200 specimens of minerals on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention of France. The documents which accompanied this gift are highly picturesque. The language is full blown with sentiments of equality, liberty and fraternity. The documents seem to have been received by the Corporation in an English translation made in France, and the complete correspondence between the Committee of Public Safety and the Commission of Arms, Powder and Exploitation of Mines of the Republic seems to have been translated and sent out. The actual letter of presentation is as follows:

"To the Citizen Professors of the University of New-Cambridge. — Citizens Brothers,

"your Example has inflamed our Souls with the Sacred fire of Liberty, as you We have felt that arts was necessary to maintain it and metals to defend it as us you will think that the reunion of sentiments, the propagation of Knowledge, the perpetual Exchange of Instruction are to assure the happiness of the world. Our Government penetrated with those great truth occupying it self, even in the middle of the

troubles of our immortal Revolution, of every thing that can contribute to consolidate it; has turned its Eyes on the mineral productions hid in the Bosom of the Earth inhabited by us; which he causes to be regularly work'd so that all the citizens of our large Republic may ripe the benefit of its usefull presents; it has created an Agency to the mines to superintend, Direct the works. We annexe hereto, Citizens, the Resolutions of the community of public



Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse.

safety of the National Convention of France has taken on that administration, he orders them not only to make a plain mineralogique of France and to gather a compleat collection of its productions but yet of those which belong to the whole Glob.

"Informed that you had made a like enterprise at New-Cambridge, We embrace the first opportunity, Citizens Brothers, for to send you few samples of the Richness of our Soil in sending you a small collection that the committy of public Saffety has permitted to the commission of Arms to offer you, joyning with it the first numbers of our Journall of mines, We expect in return that you will acquaint us of the Situation of the part of the Soil of the United States which you have had an opportunity to examine, and that you will en-

tertain an Exact correspondance with us which will without doubt be of an advantage for our instruction.

"Citizen Mozart Consul of France at Boston charged to remit to you what we do send is a friend to the Arts, worthy of all your Esteem and well calculated to express to you Viva Voce the Fraternal sentiments which unites you to us.

"The members of the Agency of the mines.

(Signed) Lefebre, F. P. Gillett, Lelievre."

Accompanying these documents was a catalogue of the minerals sent by the "Agency of the Mines of the French Republic to the Citizens composing the University of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts on the 16th Pluviose in the 3d year of the French Republic one and indivisible." The catalogue runs up to 128 numbers described, with 61 pieces more, "even to number 189." Some of the descriptions are worth quoting.

- No. 3 Simple holding Gold & Blue of Hongry.
- 8 a very Rich Brass mine part of which has the quality of Joyfull Brass, of Banat toward.
- 101 putrified wood of Siberie
- 102 Vice fossil of about Moscow -
- 104 Part of a bone putrified of mont martre near Paris.
- 106 Silified vice, of near Soisson in France.
- 113 a Piece of an Elephant's deffence found at Rome

About the same time the Cabinet received from James Bowdoin, A.B. 1771, a set of 120 specimens of marble from Italy, with labels.

After that time no important additions seem to have been made until 1820, when Mr. Andrew Ritchie, 1802, presented to the University a collection of minerals formed by C. A. Blode, who was a well-known mineralogist and chemist of Dresden. Four years later several thousand more specimens were bought by a subscription amounting to \$2500 from friends of the College in Boston. With these new accessions the Mineralogical Cabinet, now under the care of Dr. John W. Webster, who was later Irving Professor of Chemistry and

Mineralogy, was rearranged and exhibited in the second story of Harvard Hall.

In 1825 Dr. Webster wrote an account of it for the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts" in which he declares that "the collection embraces (with the exception of a very few of the rarest substances) all the late discoveries, and many of the specimens, the localities of which are exhausted, and many of which are now rarely met with even in the large collections of Europe. The suite of Ores is peculiarly rich, as is likewise the volcanic department; and the gems and precious stones are numerous. The specimens are all well characterized, and the crystallizations are remarkably fine. This collection is arranged in the spacious room formerly used as the Commons Hall, being 45 1-2 feet in length, 36 1-2 feet wide, and 12 2-3 feet high."

The specimens were exhibited in four divisions. One of the tables was arranged to show the external characters of the mineral substances. In another the specimens were arranged according to their chemical composition. In a third the rocks were arranged according to their geological characteristic. In the fourth the arrangement was geographical. The collection thus arranged remained in Harvard Hall until the building of Boylston Hall in 1857. The collections increased slowly and in 1840 it contained about 36,000 specimens, which were however, of miscellaneous character and variable value.

The real step in the transformation of the Mineralogical Cabinet to the Mineralogical Museum was taken when Professor Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., '48, became Irving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy and took over the care of the mineralogical collection. For nearly half a century he gave his affectionate care to the building up of the collection of minerals. He sorted out the worthless part of the old collections, and gradually acquired new and better specimens by purchase, exchange or gift, in these ways constantly improving the quality of the collection. Moreover, during the time that he was the Keeper of the collection several important collections were given, including the Liebenher collection which was especially rich in minerals from

the Tyrol and was purchased in 1869; the collection of meteorites made by Professor J. Lawrence Smith of Louisville, Kentucky, which included 135 specimens from many parts of the world; the Bigelow collection of agates, which was made by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, '37, and William Sturgis Bigelow, '71, and was presented to the Museum by the latter in 1891; the Hamlin collection of Tourmalines from Paris, Maine, and the neighborhood, one of the most famous centers for this mineral, and the Garland collection of gem minerals given in 1892. Thus before Professor Cooke's death in 1894 the mineralogical collections had passed from a somewhat indefinitely scientific collection of minerals and products of great variability in value to a large and extensive collection, admirably illustrating the advance of the science of mineralogy.

How far any of the original specimens are now extant in the Mineralogical Museum it is impossible to say, for the old labels have been lost. The earliest ones are those placed on the specimens by Dr. Webster and these do not show whether any specimens antedate his keepership or not. The collection, however, as a whole, has a continuous history of at least a century and a quarter, and if Dr. Waterhouse's testimony quoted above, is to be accepted, it is the oldest mineralogical collection in the United States.

LECTURE BY SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University and Delegate of the Oxford University Press, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Oxford University Press", on Tuesday evening April 29, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. This lecture will be given by invitation of the Syndics of the Harvard University Press, and will be open to the public.

DELTA SIGMA RHO

Delta Sigma Rho, the debating fraternity, has elected the following members: C. W. Chenoweth, 2G., of Taunton; F. F. Greenman, '14, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. C. Lightner, 3L., of Toronto, Ont.; and R. L. West, '14, of Millis.

The Harvard Mutual Foundation

There has been filed in the registry office of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, a trust deed creating the Harvard Mutual Foundation, the purpose of which briefly is to enable persons, who have intended to bequeath money or property to Harvard College, to make their donations now to this trust. The trustees will invest the funds so received, pay five per cent. of the income to the giver or his heirs during their lifetime, and at the expiration of the trust turn the principal over to the University.

The trustees are: Charles Francis Adams, 2d, '88, Thomas Nelson Perkins, '91, Arthur Lyman, '83, George Uriel Crocker, '84, John Candler Cobb, Alexander H. Ladd, '97, and Charles H. W. Foster, '81. The trust will continue for 20 years after the death of all of certain specified persons, some of whom may reasonably be expected to live for 70 or 75 years; therefore the duration of the trust will probably be from 90 to 100 years.

It is believed that the Foundation will be resorted to by many persons who desire to provide an income for themselves and their immediate heirs and then have their property go to Harvard College. Such persons will receive at least 5 per cent. interest on their funds, and will be relieved of all care of their property. Thus the trust gives unusual assurance of permanent income, and the placing of money in charge of the trustees may properly be regarded as a good investment. Special memorial funds may be given to the trust to be held by it until its expiration and thereafter forever by Harvard College under the name and in memory of any individual desired. In these ways the trust offers unique opportunities to the friends of the College. The relations between the trust and the Fellows of Harvard College are particularly close. Mr. Adams is the treasurer of the College, and Mr. Perkins is a member of the Corporation. Moreover, vacancies in the trustees may be filled only with the approval of the President and Fellows, a trustee may be removed with the approval of the President and Fellows, and the deed of trust may be amended only with their consent.

The original contributors to the trust funds were Messrs. Foster, Cobb, Ladd, and Crocker, each of whom gave \$1250. It is understood that a fund of \$250,000 is already assured and there is reason for believing that the amount will soon be very much larger.

The important parts of the deed of trust, describing the authority, duties, and responsibilities of the trustees, are here given:

"To hold the said fund and all additions thereto invested, in whole or in part, at the discretion of the trustees hereunder in the shares of a national bank or other corporation, or in other property, real or personal, and to exercise all powers as stockholders in any corporation in which funds of the trust may be invested, and in the event that any or all of the trustees be elected directors or officers of any such corporation, then also, as such directors or officers, to manage such corporation as to them shall seem to be safe and conservative, and shall promote the sound development of the business thereof.

"To receive and accept from any source, at the discretion of the trustees, other funds or property, at such agreed valuation, and with such provisions relating to income therefrom, by special agreement with the contributors thereof, as shall in the opinion of the trustees be fair and equitable to the original and all preceding contributors; the same to be kept as a special fund or funds, or to be added to and made a part of the original fund, as such special agreement shall provide, and in the absence of such provision, as and when the trustees, in their discretion, shall decide.

"To sell for cash or credit the whole or any portion of said shares or other property at any time held by the trustees hereunder, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds and funds of the trust in shares of banking institutions, real estate or other property, and to exchange such shares or other property for property, real or personal, in the absolute discretion of the trustees, and to manage and deal with and in relation to all of the property of the trust hereby created, and any part there-

of, in all respects as if the trustees were the sole beneficial owners thereof, except that no debts or mortgages shall be incurred to an amount exceeding twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) of the property of the trust; to execute, acknowledge, deliver and record any deed, mortgage, discharge, partial release, extension, lease, contract, or other instrument conveying or in any manner affecting any part or all of the trust property, or any easement or interest therein. No purchaser or mortgagee shall be liable to see to the application of money paid or loaned to the trustees.

"During the term of this trust the net income from the respective funds, after deducting the expenses of administration thereof, shall be determined, divided, applied, and paid over in each year at least as often as annually as follows:

"(1) A dividend of all such net income earned during any fiscal year by any fund held by the trustees, up to but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, shall first be declared and shall be paid to the contributors to that fund on the sums set against their respective names for their respective lives, and upon the death of a contributor, to the appointee thereof under his will, and in default of such appointment, to his issue per stirpes, living at the time each dividend is declared, and if there be no such appointment and no such issue living at the time any dividend be declared, then to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, except that on contributions accepted by the trustees under special provisions payment shall be made in accordance with those provisions.

"(2) Such part of the remainder of income, if any, on any fund as the trustees shall decide in their discretion, to apply to depreciation or surplus, or in any other manner to the protection of such fund, shall be paid into and form an indivisible part of such fund.

"(3) The income then remaining, if any, on any fund, shall be divided into two equal parts and a dividend of one of such parts shall be declared and paid over to the same persons and in the same proportions as is provided herein for the payment of dividends under section 1 of this seventh clause, and the other of said parts shall be

paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

"Under the expiration of the period of this trust, the trustees shall continue to act in their capacity as trustees for the winding up of the affairs of the trust and shall have power to sell the trust property, and after discharging all outstanding obligations, and upon receipt of due security to them against any possible or contingent liabilities that may arise against them hereunder, shall pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the trust fund, with all additions thereto hereunder, and less any deductions therefrom due to losses suffered in the course of investment, the same to be held by said President and Fellows of Harvard College in their general funds, in the names of the contributors in proportion to their contributions; the income from these funds to be used by said President and Fellows for the benefit of the College without restriction."

PROF. PALMER AT GRINNELL

Professor George H. Palmer has been spending the past month at Grinnell College as the Harvard Exchange Professor. In addition to the regular courses in ethics and English poetry, Professor Palmer has given a vesper address, a chapel talk, and an address in Herrick Chapel, when the four students of the class of 1913 having the highest scholarship records were admitted to membership in Beta Chapter of Iowa Phi Beta Kappa. He has also given a reading from his own translation of the *Odyssey*, an address on the "Commercial Aspects of Education", and an address before the Humboldt Society on "The Place of the Lecture in College Teaching."

MUSIC BUILDING

The building of the Department of Music will be placed on the quadrangle between the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Lawrence Hall, and the Hemenway Gymnasium. It will be two stories high, of red brick with marble trimmings, in semi-colonial style to harmonize with the adjacent buildings. The plans have been drawn by Howell & Stokes, of New York City.

Memorial to Rev. Samuel Gilman, 1811



The Old Church in Charleston, S. C.

A movement is under way among Harvard graduates to create in the old Unitarian Church in Charleston, S. C., a memorial to Rev. Samuel Gilman, 1811, who was for almost 40 years minister of that church. It was while Dr. Gilman was pastor in Charleston that he wrote "Fair Harvard", which was first sung in 1836, at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

The committee in charge of the project proposes to make in the tower of the church a Samuel Gilman Memorial Room which will be open at suitable times to the residents of and visitors to Charleston. The church is one of the historic buildings of the city. It was built in 1774, and was remodeled during Dr. Gilman's ministry into the existing beautiful Gothic structure; the interior is a reproduction of the King Henry VII Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The noble tower rises well above the roofs of the city and commands a wide view over the harbor and the surrounding country.

As one approaches Charleston from the sea, it is one of the first landmarks to be seen. The structure has survived the devastations of war, hurricane and earthquake.

The Independent Church, from which the present Unitarian Church in Charleston is descended, was established between 1680 and 1690, and was apparently the second religious organization in the Colony. It was made up of Huguenots, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, and Old and New England Congregationalists. In 1693 the Huguenots withdrew and formed a society of their own, and in 1771 the most pronounced Presbyterians did likewise.

Before 1700 the Independent Church had three pastors. The third of these was Rev. John Cotton, a graduate of Harvard in 1675, and a son of the celebrated John Cotton. The church in Charleston had the ministrations of John Cotton for only one year; he died of yellow fever in 1699. Rev. Nathan Basset, who graduated from

Harvard in 1719, was pastor of the church from 1724 until he died in 1738.

In 1772 under the leadership of the newly-elected pastor, Rev. William Tennent, who received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1763, the erection of a second edifice for the growing congregation was begun on Archdale Street. This church was almost completed at the outbreak of the American Revolution. While the British soldiers occupied Charleston they used this church as a stable for their horses, and on the land now occupied by the cemetery they erected barracks. They threw so many empty bottles into the alley on the south that it bears the name of "Bottle Alley" to this day. But the edifice survived the war.

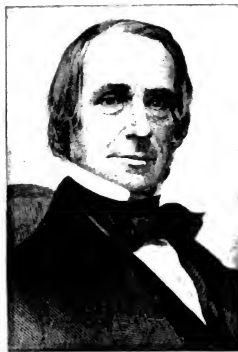
In 1815 Rev. Anthony Forster became pastor of the church and soon afterwards he became a convert to the Unitarian faith. Most of the members of the church apparently went with him into the new fold and they retained the church on Archdale Street. In 1819 ill-health compelled Mr. Forster to give up his church work, and Dr. Samuel Gilman was unanimously elected pastor. He made the journey by land from Cambridge to Charleston in eleven days and nights. Dr. Gilman's birthplace was Gloucester, Mass., and, as has been said, he had graduated from Harvard College in 1811. From 1817 until he went to Charleston he was a tutor in the College.

Rev. Clifton Merritt Gray says in his historical sketch of the Unitarian Church at Charleston:

"Dr. Gilman was a man of rare poetical feeling and literary ability. He had a luxuriant fancy, an excellent command of natural imagery, and great fluency of expression. As a pulpit orator he was affectionate and persuasive, commending the great lessons he taught by the shining, noble example of his private life. He made many worthy contributions to literature, but he is best known by his hymns. The 'Union Ode' composed for the Union party of South Carolina and sung July 4, 1831, stirred the nation, and 'Fair Harvard,' sung at the bi-centennial of Harvard College in 1836 endears his memory to his Alma Mater. Dr. Gilman's ministry in Charleston

lasted for nearly 40 years (he died in 1858) and was eminently successful. He was the literary light of the city, the life and soul of the New England Society, chaplain of the famous Washington Light Infantry, a man universally loved and respected."

In 1854, while Dr. Gilman was minister, the present edifice was constructed on the pre-Revolutionary foundations and walls of the old church. During the war between the states the church building was



Dr. Samuel Gilman.

not seriously injured by the bombardment. But all the furnishings, including the organ, communion silver, and church records were lost in the fire that destroyed Columbia, S. C., during its occupation by Sherman's army. Of all the property of the church stored in Columbia, only one article was saved. While the fire was in progress a Union soldier gave to a member of the church, who was a refugee in Columbia, a piece of linen which proved to be the cover belonging to the communion table of the church in Charleston.

In 1885 a cyclone shattered the windows and damaged the ceiling of the building, and on August 31, 1886, the memorable Charleston earthquake almost destroyed the structure. Rev. E. C. L. Browne, a Harvard man, was then pastor of the

church. It was largely through his efforts that the building was restored. Last August Charleston was visited by another tropical storm of unusual severity, and again the church suffered; the roof was blown off, several windows were destroyed, and the ceiling was damaged. But once more the friends of the church went to its aid, and the historic house of worship will soon be completely restored.

This brief history of the old church at Charleston shows how large a part Harvard men have played in its annals. All through the 19th century until the Civil war, the relations between South Carolina and Massachusetts were very close, and Harvard was the College of the young men from Charleston. The war stopped the resort of Southern men to Harvard, but in the past 25 years they have come in increasing numbers. It is hoped that this proposed memorial in the old Charleston Church to the Harvard man who was for almost 40 years the pastor there, going in and out among his people, will do much to revivify the sentiments which once drew Charleston men to Harvard College.

The project is in charge of the following Harvard alumni of Charleston: Frank R. Frost, '86, George W. Williams, '79, Julian Mitchell, '89, Walter B. Wilbur, LL.B. '06, Augustine T. Smythe, Jr., A.M. '10, F. H. Horlbeck, LL.B. '06, C. Emile Aymar, S.T.B. '09, Nathaniel Wright Stephenson, '91, and B. H. Inness Brown, LL.B. '04. The committee for the officers of the church consists of: Clifton Merritt Gray, dv. '98-99, the minister of the church; William S. Pregnall; and Wilmot D. Porcher. The following Harvard men make up the honorary committee: Joseph H. Choate, '52, of New York City; Charles W. Eliot, '53, of Cambridge; Henry L. Higginson, '55, of Boston; Carleton Hunt, '56, of New Orleans; Augustus E. Willson, '69, of Louisville; George Wigglesworth, '74, of Boston; George von L. Meyer, '79, of Washington, D. C.; Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati; Owen Wister, '82, of Philadelphia; H. M. Atkinson, '84, of Atlanta; Minot Simons, '91, of Cleveland; and Mitchell D. Follansbee, '92, of Chicago.

The committees in charge ask for only a moderate sum, \$1000; they hope and be-

lieve that the whole of this amount will be provided by the alumni of Harvard. Subscriptions should be sent to Frank R. Frost, Peoples Office Building, Charleston, S. C. Any further information desired may be obtained from Walter B. Wilbur, 35 Broad Street, Charleston.

HARVARD CLUB OF BERKSHIRE

The Harvard Club of Berkshire met at the Wendell Hotel, in Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday, March 15, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. William M. Crane, '02, of Richmond, Mass.; vice-president, Howard H. Reynolds, '98, of Housatonic; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Sharp, '05, of Pittsfield; executive committee, the above-mentioned officers and also Seaver B. Buck, '98, of Sheffield, and Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, of Stockbridge.

The dinner was held in the "Log Cabin" in the hotel. Professor Garrett Droppers, '87, of Williams College, was toastmaster. The speakers were Professor George P. Baker, '87, Walter Prichard Eaton, '00, Rev. William M. Crane, '02, C. N. Holwill, '04. Rev. James E. Gregg, '97, carried to Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, '87, who was ill in the hotel, the greeting of the club. Clair G. Persons, '03, led the cheers and singing; William A. Burns, LL.B. '00, and Francis W. Rockwell, Jr., '08, played the piano.

HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I find it hard to reconcile the admirable and inspiring sentiment of Mr. Roberts' address, at the laying of the cornerstone of the Harvard Club of Boston, with the actual procedure necessary before one can become a member of that inclusive organization.

It seems to me that if this club is really to be a National Harvard Club, that the records of the college office, certifying that a man has attended Harvard University should be a sufficient guarantee of his eligibility. The idea of requiring a letter of recommendation from some classmate or friend of the applicant is decidedly out of harmony with the aims and spirit of the

club, as explained by the various speakers who were reported in your issue of March 5.

I believe that this club or any other Harvard Club, can safely trust to the influence of four years residence in Cambridge, to make men, if not socially elect, at least socially possible, and with such an admirable example of pure democracy and utter inclusiveness as the Harvard Union before the eyes of the Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston, I do not see how they can in any way justify the ceremony that they seem to demand.

Very Sincerely,

LAURENCE R. ACH, '06.

"COLLEGE MEN ON BATTLESHIPS"

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The letter in your issue of March 26 under the above heading seems to call for a reply. All lovers of country and of mankind earnestly desire universal and lasting peace, but how is it to be brought about? Not by encouraging in young men of education a disposition to shun whatever might fit them to serve their country in case of need. That would have been poor advice to give students in the fifties. International arbitration, the neutralization of dependencies, the cultivation of friendly trade relations and of everything tending to promote good will—these are the things that will hasten the advent of universal peace.

The attempt to secure general disarmament by international agreement is probably futile. For a single nation to disarm would invite aggression. Washington's injunction—"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace"—is just as true now as it was in 1790, and if it had been heeded then, the War of 1812 would in all probability have been prevented.

In the mean time, while waiting for the nations of the earth to come to their senses in this matter, every young man physically capable—the educated especially—should receive some sort of training calculated to make him efficient if ever called upon to serve in his country's defence.

Few pleasanter or more interesting and

instructive ways of spending the summer vacation could be suggested than a month or two on board one of our fine battleships or cruisers.

It is by no means true that familiarity with armaments need cultivate a warlike spirit, nor is it even likely to. Many officers of the army and navy are strong advocates of peace. As soon as he steps on shore and surely in after life, if a man of sense as most educated men are, our student with the naval training will, as a matter of course, join in the endeavor of the wise to promote the cause of peace.

Very truly yours,

GARDNER W. ALLEN, '77.

Boston, March 27, 1913.

PRIZE FOR AN AMERICAN PLAY

Winthrop Ames, '94, director of The Little Theatre, New York, offers a prize of \$10,000 for the best play by an American author, submitted before August 15, 1913. The award will be made by a committee composed of the following three men: Mr. Augustus Thomas, president of the Society of American Dramatists; Mr. Adolph Klauber, dramatic editor of the *New York Times*; and Mr. Ames.

The plays must be original and of the right length for an evening's entertainment. Mr. Ames engages in any case to pay \$10,000 for the best play submitted, but does not promise to produce it if, in the opinion of the judges, no play of the requisite merit is received. If a play is produced, and the royalties, reckoned at 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, have amounted to \$10,000, Mr. Ames will thereafter, pay royalties of 8 per cent. on all additional gross receipts.

THE CHARLES RIVER PARKWAY

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

In a recent number of the BULLETIN you gave us an interesting outline of the recommendations of the special committee to improve Harvard Square and its approaches but no allusion was made to the previously proposed boulevard parkway approach from the Charles River parkway up through widened DeWolf Street into Quincy Square. In 1902 a printed appeal

with three carefully drawn plans was sent out by some prominent graduates for subscriptions to a fund for this approach. To this was added a special appeal to members of the Harvard Club of New York. My subscription was acknowledged by Mr. Francis R. Appleton whose name headed the list of signing graduates, but I have heard nothing more as to the progress of the project. At that time it was stated that Mr. George B. Dorr, 18 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, (another of the signers) who had consented to act as secretary and treasurer of the fund, would give further information if desired, but I now appeal to you as being the far better medium at this date to give all of the subscribers a report on the present status of the fund and whether the project is expected to form a part of the recent suggestions.

Trusting that we may see some general reply in a subsequent number of the BULLETIN, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD H. SQUIBB,

Class of 1878 L.S.S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27, 1913.

LOST MEN OF 1903

The following members of the class of 1903 have not sent their addresses to the secretary of the class. Any information as to their whereabouts will be gratefully received by Roger Ernst, Room 50, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Darius Payson Alden
Thomas Ernest Allen
Samuel Bronson Brown
Louis Garrard Castleman
Eugene Chandler
George Carroll Cone
Loran Arthur DeWolfe
Richard Charles Dorr.
Delafield DuBois
Alfred Thomas Edwards
Edward Holmes Fletcher
Lewis Johnson Folkins
Orville Gish Frantz
Fred Augustus Gray
John Green
Charles Patrick Hayes
Oliver Sydney Hills
Henry Neely Jones
Arthur Garfield Learned
Harold Arthur Lomax
Daniel Morrison Matheson
Ross Moore

Frank Nevin
Henry Osgood
Claude H. Outland
John Ernest Porter
George Washington Post, Jr.
James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr.
George Henry Russell
Arthur Hilton Ryder
George Lathrop Smith
George Washington South
Marcellus Hagans Thompson
Kevork Garabed Tourian
Lauriston Ward
John James White
Albert Jacob Wolf
Joel White Woodruff

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN THE YARD

At a smoker of the class of 1914 last week an almost unanimous vote was passed in favor of installing electric lights in the senior dormitories. Figures were presented which gave the cost of equipping Hollis, Holworthy, Stoughton, and Thayer, as \$2900; this estimate provides for three lights in each study, and one light in each bed-room. To wire the north entry of Matthews will cost \$600 additional.

The committee in charge of the project proposed that the cost of installation be borne by the present junior and sophomore classes. It was pointed out that a charge of \$6 on the term-bill of every man who occupies a senior dormitory next year would raise the required amount.

MUSICAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK

On Saturday evening, April 12, at 9 o'clock, the Harvard Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will give their annual concert in the house of the Harvard Club of New York City. The secretary of the club states that all Harvard graduates and undergraduates in New York will be welcome at the concert.

DRAMATIC CLUB

The Dramatic Club has selected the following four plays for its spring production: "Chuck" by Percy Mackaye, '97; "Good News" by J. F. Ballard uC., the author of "Believe Me, Xantippe!"; "The Wedding Dress" by Katharine McDowell Rice, Radcliffe; and "The Romance of the Rose" by J. S. Hugh, '13, and W. F. Mer-

rill, '13. The Hasty Pudding Club has extended the use of its theatre for the two Cambridge performances of these plays on the evenings of May 6 and 7, respectively; the third performance will be a matinee at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, on May 9.

CONCERTS

Under the auspices of the Division of Music, the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind, and Cynthia Fuller, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, England, will give a recital of English and Scottish Folk Songs on Thursday evening, April 3, at 8.15 o'clock, in the New Lecture Hall. Tickets for reserved seats, at 50 cents each, and admission tickets, at 25 cents each, are on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square.

Under the auspices of the same Division, Mr. Rudolph Ganz will give a pianoforte recital in the New Lecture Hall on Friday evening, April 11, at 8.15 o'clock. Tickets for reserved seats, at 50 cents each, and admission tickets, at 25 cents each, will be on sale at Amee Brothers' Bookstore, Harvard Square, on April 5.

SHRUBB WILL COACH RUNNERS

Alfred Shrubb has been engaged to take charge of the distance runners of the university track team this spring. This arrangement will leave Donovan free to coach the sprinters and field event men. Shrubb has also contracted to coach the cross-country team next fall.

Shrubb first came to Harvard in the fall of 1908, when he coached the cross-country team which defeated Yale. In 1910 and 1911 he again coached the university cross-country team which beat Yale and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and finished second to Cornell in the intercollegiate. Last fall he coached the university team which beat Yale and Cornell in dual races and won the intercollegiate races at Ithaca.

BOSTON LACROSSE CLUB

The Boston Lacrosse Club, made up of men who formerly played on the Harvard university lacrosse team, has just been organized; and the following officers have

been elected: President, Dr. D. P. Penhallow, '03; vice-presidents, Dr. John B. Blake, '87, and P. H. Leavitt, '10; secretary-treasurer, S. S. Kingman, '12, manager, C. E. Marsters, '07, 70 State Street, Boston.

The club hopes to be able to increase in New England the interest in lacrosse. A schedule of five games, including one with the Crescent Athletic Club, of New York, has been arranged for the coming season.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM

The undergraduate subscriptions to the fund for the new gymnasium now amount to more than \$10,000. The contributions of the four classes were at the latest report as follows:

Amounts Contributed	Percentage of Men Contributing
1916—\$3241	1913—56.5
1914—2395	1914—47
1915—2388	1915—38.5
1913—2046	1916—36.5
Totals, \$10,070	Average, 49.5

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, APRIL 3:

Recital of English and Scottish Folk Songs. The Misses Fuller. New Lecture Hall, 8.15 P. M.

Pi Eta Play, "The Stymie." Music Hall, Quincy, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4:

Hasty Pudding Club Play, "Panamania." Jordan Hall, Boston, 8.15 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5:

Pi Eta Play, "The Stymie." Town Hall, Andover, 8 P. M.

Hasty Pudding Club Play, "Panamania." Jordan Hall, Boston, 8.15 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Lecture, "The Management of Scarlet Fever and Measles." Dr. E. H. Place. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A.M. Preacher, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., LL.D., of New York. Lecture, "The New State Psychopathic Hospital." Dr. E. E. Southard. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

At the University

The Harvard rifle team recently defeated the team from the Massachusetts Agricultural College by a score of 978 points to 963. Harvard's score was the best ever made in intercollegiate shooting, and the victory will probably give Harvard the championship of the Intercollegiate League.

The Student Council committee on publications is made up of the following men: G. N. Phillips, '13, of Middletown Springs, Vt.; W. O. Fenn, '14, of Cambridge; C. B. Harris, '13, of Waverley; E. Streeter, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; and P. W. Thayer, '14, of Springfield.

The Northfield Student Conference will be held this year from June 20 to 29. The committee of undergraduates who are arranging for the Harvard delegation are planning a general meeting of those interested in Brooks House on Thursday evening, April 10, at 7.30 o'clock.

Ground has been broken for Smith Hall, one of the three freshman dormitories. The excavating for this building and also for Standish Hall will be finished before the end of the college year, and the cornerstones will probably be laid after College opens in the autumn.

Spring practice for the candidates for the university football eleven began last Monday afternoon on Soldiers Field. The work will not be heavy; its chief purpose is to help the men to handle the ball and to enable the coaches to observe the candidates who report.

Candidates for the class crews began work on Monday. The race for these crews will come on May 10, and a week later the winning eight will row the crew which has won the class championship at Yale. This intercollegiate race will be rowed on the Charles.

Some of the graduates have suggested that a sum of money be raised for the family of James Follen, who died last fall, after having been connected with Harvard athletics for 25 years. Contributions may be sent to W. F. Garcelon, at the Athletic Office.

The following men have been elected to the board of the *Harvard Musical Review*: M. F. Hall, '15, of Charlestown, and P. R. Mechem, '15, of Chicago, literary editors; W. N. Hewitt, '14, of West Medway, business editor.

The Bijou Theatre, Boston, is producing this week the one-act play, "Thieves," which has been dramatized by G. Harrison, '13, from the story with the same title written by E. D. Biggers, '07, when he was an undergraduate.

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, spoke before the Graduate Schools Society of Phillips Brooks House last Sunday evening. His subject was "The Ministry Under Present Conditions."

Professor W. M. Davis has been elected an honorary member of the Hungarian Geographical Society at Budapest, and a foreign member of the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society at Stockholm.

Mr. John Cowper Powys, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, spoke on "Socialism, its Necessities and Dangers", in Emerson D last Monday evening under the auspices of the Harvard Socialist Club.

G. P. Davis, '14, of Waltham, F. M. H. Dazy, '14, of Quincy, Ill., S. L. M. Barlow, '14, of New York City, and H. L. Rogers, '14, of San Francisco, Calif., have been elected editors of the *Advocate*.

The *Crimson* will have its annual dinner on Friday, May 9, in the Trophy Room of the Union. Representatives of the other daily college papers published in the eastern part of the country will be present.

The Coolidge Prize of \$100, offered for the best work in the trial debates for the Yale-Princeton-Harvard intercollegiate debates, has been awarded to Isadore Levin, '14, of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr., the College organist and choir-master, gave an organ recital at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, New York City, on Monday, March 3.

Alumni Notes

'75—Henry B. Wenzell, who has been the official reporter of the Supreme Court of Minnesota since 1895, is about to publish his 60th volume of reports, being volume 120 of the whole series. Mr. Wenzell succeeded the late Judge George B. Young, '60, who was reporter of decisions for more than 20 years.

'81—William R. Thayer has in the April issue of the Yale Review an article on "Dante as an Inspirer of Italian Patriotism".

'92—Frederick J. Carr is president of the First National Bank of Hudson, Wis.

'92—Harris P. Mosher, M.D. '96, was married to Mrs. Helen A. Clark on March 22, in Christ Church, Boston. They will reside at 828 Beacon Street, Boston.

'93—Alfred Wallerstein's address is care of the Phillips Jones Company, 1199 Broadway, New York City.

'97—Karl DeLaittre is president of the Minneapolis Common Council.

'98—Laurence H. Parkhurst is with Thompson, Towle & Company, bankers, 50 Congress Street, Boston.

'98—Captain John R. Proctor of the United States Army is at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

LL.B. '01—William H. Hitchcock, A.B. (Amherst) '98, who is practising law in Boston, was married on March 11 to Miss Winifred H. Lundy at Dedham, Mass.

'02—Charles N. Baxter, librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford, Conn., was married to Miss Ida Georgiana Bishop, at Branford, on March 25.

'04—Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

'05—Osgood Batchelder is with the General Electric Company, Minneapolis.

'05—Charles H. Bauer is at 209 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

'05—William C. Coleman, LL.B. '09, secretary of the Harvard Club of Maryland, has become a member of the firm of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes, Equitable Building, Baltimore.

LL.B. '05—Alexander L. Janes is Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota.

Ph.D. '05—Professor John Livingston Lowes of Washington University, St. Louis, has been appointed dean of the college. The former dean, Professor F. A. Hall, has been appointed acting chancellor during the absence of Chancellor David F. Houston, A.M. '92, who is Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet.

'06—Henry A. Bellows is managing editor of *The Bellman*, Minneapolis. He also conducts two courses in rhetoric at the University of Minnesota.

'06—Charles P. Greenough, 2d, formerly with Darr & Moore, is with Bartlett Brothers & Company, bankers, 60 State Street, Boston.

'07—The engagement of S. Theodore Bittenbender to Miss Elizabeth Peirce, of Brookline, was announced on March 14. The wedding will

take place in the early summer. Bittenbender has recently become treasurer of the Norfolk Hardening Works, Inc., 141 Milk Street, Boston.

'07—Allan Davis's play, "The Iron Door" has been produced in Chicago.

'07—F. Harper Sibley is practising law at 100 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y.

'08—C. Mason Farnham has been appointed instructor in geology at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

'08—Maurice E. Wyner has been admitted to the law firm of Eyges, Wyner & Freedman, 920 Kimball Building, Boston.

'09—George B. Bacon, formerly with the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, is with the Merchants National Bank, Boston.

'10—Ivan A. Blake is in the drafting department of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, Boston.

'10—H. Malcolm Pirnie, who has been in the Ottawa office of Hazen & Whipple, is now at their New York office at 103 Park Avenue.

'10—Sidney L. Smith, who has been special agent in Cleveland for the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, is now with the Globe Indemnity Company of New York as special agent for Massachusetts and Connecticut. His present address is 248 Collins Street, Hartford, Conn.

'10—Edmund Lloyd Souder was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church on March 30 by the Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, '01, Bishop of Pennsylvania. The service took place in the Church of St. Paul, Overbrook, Pa.

'11—Charles D. Burrage, Jr., who has been with the Stone & Webster Company at Key West, Fla., has been transferred to the accounting department of the same concern at Baton Rouge, La. His address is care of the Baton Rouge Electric Company.

'11—Francis H. Stone, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., is now at 14 George Street, Providence, R. I.

'12—Curtis N. Browne is with Low, Dixon & Company, brokers, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

'12—Hiram K. Moderwell is in Europe writing special articles on musical and dramatic subjects for the Boston *Transcript*, two New York papers and one Chicago paper.

'12—Charles Ridgely, of Ridgely & Company, investment securities, has been transferred from the Chicago office to 516 East Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Ill.

'12—Lee W. Sapinsky, of New Albany, Ind., is manager of Sapinsky's clothing and furnishings store, at 225 South Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

'12—Theodore H. Thomas, formerly with the Brown, Durrell Company, New York City, has returned to Iowa and is with the Green Bay Lumber Company, Carroll, Iowa.

'13—Edmund B. Fitzgerald is with the Children's Aid Society, 43 Hawkins Street, Boston.

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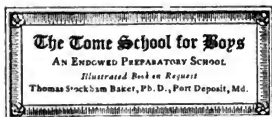
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 28

APRIL 9, 1913

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Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, to Cent; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1913.

NUMBER 28.

Opinion and Comment

"Give us younger boys in the colleges and we will turn out better graduates". President Lowell is reported to have declared to the Boston alumni of Phillips Academy, Andover. He has made similar declarations before; and they point to important possibilities of change in American education. We have come to a point where some change is inevitable. The better professional schools have so enlarged their courses as to require three years for a degree in law and four in medicine, with usually at least a year of hospital work to follow for the latter. At the same time business has been brought into the fold of professions with special professional schools; and engineering will soon join the professions in which the professional training will be based on a liberal education. Everything is turning towards making it a necessity for young men who aim to lead in the professions to give from two to five or even six years to special professional study.

Up to within a few years it seemed equally certain that this professional study in all the better professional schools would soon be based on full work for the bachelor's degree; but now various of the better medical schools are tempering this prescription, and announcing that they will be content with

two years of college work, and that largely devoted to the scientific subjects which are the bases of medicine. Thus the question comes up in tangible form, as President Eliot some years ago predicted it would, whether the American college course can continue to exist between the secondary school and the professional school.

Just at this point comes in a new factor in the situation: many of the ablest and most ambitious men in the public high schools are proposing that the American high school shall be brought up to the level of the German gymnasium, and shall carry the average boy on to his twentieth year, and give him the instruction now given in the first two years of college. If this ambition be generally made a reality the graduate of the high school in America will be likely to step directly into the professional school, as the graduate of the German gymnasium goes on directly to one or other of the schools of the university. Then will come the crisis for the American college.

• • •

For this crisis President Lowell's contention that boys should come to college earlier offers a promising way out. A boy who enters college at seventeen can graduate at twenty or twenty-one with the full course for the bachelor's degree behind

him; and he can then reasonably spare the three years demanded by the law school, or even the six years for a full medical course followed by hospital. The man who is to be an engineer can give four years to his college work, none too much for the severe discipline in mathematics and science which he needs as a foundation. If these desirable ends can be accomplished without subtracting anything essential from the complete frame of education, it is a clear gain to the country, for it turns to productive service a year in the lives of a large number of the most capable of the population. Can it be done?

We believe that it can. The number of boys who now enter college at seventeen, in spite of the general belief that this is too early, shows that the schools are able to prepare boys at that age. That number would instantly rise if a general belief could be created that boys should go to college younger, and the increase would follow with no change in the requirements. At present it takes boys eight years at school to achieve results which might be brought into seven years. This year is lost in dawdling over rudiments, in bringing backward pupils up to the average, in teaching ornamental subjects which change from decade to decade. If this year can be retrieved boys can regularly be started in college at seventeen.

• • •

Are boys at that age too young for college life, and if they came at that age would there be danger of recrudescence of the school boy pranks of forty years ago? To both questions it seems safe to answer no. We keep our boys in the nursery too long nowadays for the grandsons of men who were commanding companies and occasionally regiments in the Civil War before they were of age, and the great-grandsons of men who at the same age were officers of ships sailing to the ends of the earth. Undergraduates at the English universities of the same general age as ours are already men of the world; and in every class at an American college there are boys

who have sober judgment and strong sense of responsibility.

The maturing effect of the elective system and of modern methods of study are unquestionable. Much of the boyishness of old times is to be ascribed to the close routine of recitation in subjects which the elders thought would be improving. At the same time the abandonment of the petty rules of the old "College Bible" for a simple set of regulations, which are little more than guides towards the degree, took away the zest that sprang perennially from trying out the office to see how much it would stand. Dean Briggs led the way in a still further change of relation: it is no temptation to give trouble to a man whom you look on as a friend. When the freshman dormitories are opened there will be even larger chance for training undergraduates in maturity; and such dormitory life will encourage timid parents to trust their sons to the College at a younger age.

• • •

Announcement was made in Boston last Monday that a large block of the shares of stock of the Mutual National Bank of that city had been turned over to the Harvard Mutual Foundation, the trust recently established to take care of property for benefactors of the University during their lifetime and ultimately to transfer the property to the President and Fellows. This transaction in the shares of the Mutual Bank will probably lead to a demonstration of the fact that property now turned over to the Foundation can be administered for the immediate as well as for the ultimate benefit of the University.

The trustees of the Foundation hold out to pay interest at the rate of five per cent. a year on property in their charge; this return, of course, goes to the original owners of the property. But when the property earns more than five per cent., the trustees will pay half of the additional income to the benefactors who have given the property to the trust and the other half to the President and Fellows. If, for instance, the bank stock here mentioned earns ten

per cent. a year, seven and one-half per cent will be paid to the benefactors and two and one-half per cent. to the University. No one can tell, of course, what the earnings of this particular national bank stock will be, but it is reasonable to assume that it will be considerably more than five per cent. a year; if that expectation is realized, the University itself will receive every year some income from this stock long before the securities themselves come into the possession of the President and Fellows.

This phase of the possibilities of the Harvard Mutual Foundation may not have received sufficient emphasis in the original statement of its objects and purposes, but it is clear that in many instances the University will receive immediately a financial benefit from property placed in the hands of the Harvard Mutual Foundation.

• • •

Rapid progress is being made on the house of the Harvard Club of Boston, and the officers of the club confidently expect that the building will be ready for occupancy before the Yale football game next fall. They hope also,—it would perhaps be improper to say their confidence is quite as certain on this point—that that game will give opportunity for an appropriate celebration at the opening of the new house.

The Boston Club is following the example set by the Harvard Club of New York City in offering to the various classes the privilege of furnishing the bed-chambers in the house. Four classes, '87, '90, '94, and '00, have already agreed each to provide the furniture for one of the 34 sleeping-rooms. Other classes which desire to furnish a room should apply as soon as possible to the officers of the club. The cost of equipping a chamber is by no means serious.

• • •

It is not too early to remind the alumni that on Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24, the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis. That city is famous for the welcome it

extends to strangers, and the evidence at hand shows that the Harvard men there propose to entertain their guests ferociously, a word once applied to southern hospitality by an exhausted northerner after he had passed through the diversions which his hosts had generously provided for him.

There are at least two good reasons why Harvard men who live in the eastern part of the country should decide now that they will go to the meeting at St. Louis. In the first place, they will help the University; and in the second place, it will do them good to go. Those of us who cluster about the Atlantic coast are inclined to grow increasingly provincial; for this habit of mind there is no other cure as efficacious as a glimpse of the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and also of the country further west.

• • •

As the courses of free public lectures at the Medical School draws to a close, the BULLETIN is bold enough to make the suggestion which it has offered once before, that the benefit from these lectures would be much greater and more widely distributed if some of them were delivered at other places. Several of the physicians have spoken on the care of children and other topics which appeal particularly to mothers; such lectures might well be given in crowded sections of the city, for example, in South Boston or Charlestown.

The lectures at the Medical School attract large audiences but they are for the most part made up of people who can afford to pay for professional advice; the poorer ones do not go to the Harvard Medical School, placed on the edge of Brookline, as they would go to hear lectures delivered at their doors. Here is an opportunity for real public usefulness to which the BULLETIN with some diffidence calls the attention of the Medical School authorities.

• • •

There will be no issue of the BULLETIN next week. The next number will be dated Wednesday, April 23.

New Books by Harvard Men

The following books by Harvard men have been published since last November when a similar list was printed in the BULLETIN:

'52—Joseph Hodges Choate, "The Two Hague Conferences: Stafford Little Lectures for 1911", Princeton University Press.

'56—Charles Francis Adams, "Tis Sixty Years Since", Macmillan.

'68—Charles Gershom Fall, "Words with Wings", a book of poems, London: Elliot Stock.

'70—William Gardner Hale (with G. L. Hendrickson), "Translation of the Epistles and Satires of Horace", Loeb Classical Library, Macmillan.

S.T.B. '75—John Graham Brooks, "American Syndicalism: the I. W. W.", Macmillan.

'75—Morton Prince, M.D., "The Unconscious: The Fundamentals of Human Personality", Macmillan.

'77—Francis G. Allinson, "Menander", translated, in the Loeb Classical Library, Macmillan.

Ph.D. '77—John Williams White, "Translation of Aristophanes", three volumes, in the Loeb Classical Library.

'78—Henry Osborn Taylor, "Ancient Ideals", Macmillan.

'81—John C. Rolfe, "Translation of Suetonius", two volumes, Loeb Classical Library.

'83—John Fox, Jr., "The Heart of the Hills", Scribner.

'83—Percy Stickney Grant, S.T.D., "The Return of Odysseus: a Poetic Drama", Brentano.

'86—George Santayana, "Winds of Doctrine", Scribner.

'87—Edward Irving Manley, "Ein Sommer in Deutschland", Scott, Foresman.

'88—John Daniel Barry, "Intimations", Paul Elder.

'90—Norman Hapgood, "Abraham Lincoln", Macmillan's Standard Library.

'90—Robert Herrick, "One Woman's Life", Macmillan. "The Common Lot", reprinted in Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'90—Curtis Hidden Page, editor, Kabelais's "Gargantua and Pantagruel", Putnam.

S.B. '91—Ralph Stockman Tarr, (with O. D. von Engeln), "A Laboratory Manual for Physical and Commercial Geography", Macmillan.

A.M. '93—Paul Elmer More, "The Drift of Romanticism", Houghton, Mifflin Company.

'94—Allen French, "How to Grow Vegetables", Macmillan's Standard Library.

'94—Frederick Clarke Prescott, "Poetry and Dreams", Badger.

L.L.B. '94—Frederick Chamberlin, "The Philippine Problem", Little, Brown.

'95—Will David Howe, editor, "Cymbeline", in the Tndor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'95—Cale Young Rice, "Porzia", Doubleday, Page.

'96—Newton Henry Black (with Professor Harvey N. Davis, Ph.D. '06.) "Practical Physics for Secondary Schools", Macmillan.

'96—Roger B. Merriman, editor, "Annals of the Emperor Charles V. by Francisco López de Gómara," Spanish text and English translation, with Introduction and Notes, Oxford, the Clarendon Press.

'96—Alfred Dwight Sheffield, "Grammar and Thinking", Putnam.

'96—Edward Lee Thorndike, "Educational Administration: Quantitative Studies", Macmillan.

'98—Lawrence Joseph Henderson, "The Fitness of the Environment", Macmillan.

'99—John Albert Macy, "The Spirit of American Literature", Doubleday, Page.

'00—William R. Castle, Jr., "Hawaii, Past and Present", Dodd, Mead & Company.

'00—William Stearns Davis, "Readings in Ancient History—Ancient Rome and the Middle Ages to 800 A. D.", Allyn & Bacon. "A Friend of Caesar", Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'00—B. A. G. Fuller, "The Problem of Evil in Plotinus", Putnam.

Ph.D. '00 — Fred Monroe Tisdell, "Studies in Literature", Macmillan.

Ph.D. '01—Robert Huntington Fletcher, editor, "Timon of Athens," in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'01—Roland Greene Usher, "Pan Germanism", Houghton, Mifflin.

Ph.D. '03—Carleton Fairchild Brown, editor, "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece", and other Poems, in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'03—Richard Washburn Child, "Jim Hands", Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library.

'03—Joseph Isaac Gorfinkle, "The Eight Chapters of Maimonides", Columbia University Press.

Ph.D. '03—Walter Morris Hart, editor, "Twelfth Night", in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'05—James Ford, "Coöperation in New England", New York: Survey Associates, Inc.

Ph.D. '05—Robert Adger Law, editor, "Henry VI," Part III, in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

Ph.D. '05—John Livingston Lowes, editor, "All's Well that Ends Well", in the Tudor Shakespeare, Macmillan.

'06—Herbert Joseph Spinden, "A Study of Maya Art: Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. VI." The Museum.

Ph.D. '06—Wilbur Owen Shepherd, "Handbook of English for Engineers", Scott, Foresman.

Ph.D. '06—Herbert Eugene Walter, "Genetics: An Introduction to the Study of Heredity", Macmillan.

'07—Earl Derr Biggers, "Seven Keys to Bald-Pate", Bobbs, Merrill.

'08—Farnham Bishop, "The Story of Panama", Century Company.

Sp. '08-'11 — Harry Herbert Knibbs, "Stephen March's Way", Houghton, Mifflin.

Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, "La répartition des richesses", Paris, Giard et Briere.

Paul Terry Cherington, A.M., "Advertising as a Business Force", Doubleday, Page.

Professor Hugo Münsterberg, "Psy-

chology and Industrial Efficiency", Houghton, Mifflin. "Vocation and Learning", St. Louis: the People's University.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

The annual Eastern Conference of Presidents of College Christian Associations was held in Phillips Brooks House last Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. About 60 delegates, representing almost 30 institutions, attended the conference. The visitors were entertained by Harvard men in their rooms, at the Union and at Memorial Hall.

The preliminary meeting was held Thursday evening. There were three meetings on Friday. In the morning Neil McMillan, Jr., of New York, W. M. Danner, Jr., '13, C. D. Allen, of Yale, W. W. Bartlett, of New York, and F. N. D. Buckman, of Pennsylvania, spoke on various phases of "Administration." The subject at the afternoon meeting was "Religious Education"; the speakers were: H. S. Elliott, of New York, Maxwell Chaplin, of Princeton, J. L. Murray, of New York, and R. H. Edwards, of New York. At the evening session papers were read by R. H. Edwards, E. W. Hearne, of Boston, and Arthur Rugh, of New York.

At the Saturday morning meeting C. D. Hurrey, of New York, C. D. Cornell, of New York, and A. G. Cushman, of Bates College, spoke on "Service." The speakers at the afternoon session were: R. H. Edwards, of New York, D. Gutes, of Boston, H. H. King, of Boston, and Arthur Howe, of New York. The speakers in the evening were: Dr. M. T. Exner, of New York, O. F. Cutts, I.L.B. '03, and C. D. Hurrey, of New York.

Rt. Rev. P. M. Rhinelander, '91, Bishop of Pennsylvania, spoke at a special service on Sunday morning. In the afternoon the speakers were F. M. Harris, of New York, W. M. Danner, Jr., '13, E. A. Newell, of Brown University, A. G. Cushman, of Bates College, H. H. King, of Boston, and W. B. Smith, of New York. The closing address was given by J. L. Murray, of New York.

Secretaries of the Harvard Clubs

The following is a list of the secretaries of the various Harvard Clubs, except in a few indicated instances where the name of the president or acting secretary of the club is given instead of the name of the secretary:

Akron, President, George Oenslager, '94, care of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O.
Andover, George W. Hinman, '98, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Arizona, Pres., Roy S. Goodrich, '98, Phoenix, Ariz.

Associated Harvard Clubs, Claude Bard, '01, 200 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Atlanta, Samuel Nesbitt Evins, LL.B. '93, 1221 Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Bangor, John Wilson, '00, Morse-Oliver Building, Bangor, Me.

Berkshire, John A. Sharp, '05, 10 Kent Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Berlin, Dr. Karl O. Bertling, A.M. '07, Amerika Institut, Universitätsstrasse 8, Berlin, Germany.

Boston, Philip W. Thomson, '02, 55 Kilby Street, Boston.

Buffalo, Edward H. Letchworth, '02, 558 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Central Ohio, James H. Watson, '07, Chamber of Commerce Building, Columbus, O.

Central Pennsylvania, Harry O. Ruby, '05, 60 Lehmayer Building, York, Pa.

Chicago, George S. Jackson, '05, 247 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati, Gilbert Bettman, '03, 1222 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O.

Cleveland, Dr. Richard Dexter, '01, 602 Rose Building, Cleveland, O.

Columbia, Mo., James A. Gibson, '02, Dept. of Chemistry, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Connecticut, Henry E. Cottle, '98, 31 Maple Street, Bristol, Conn.

Connecticut Valley, W. Meredith Wharfield, '05, Court Square Theatre Building, Springfield, Mass.

Dayton, Edward H. Allen, ('97), The Acme Remedy Company, Piqua, O.

Delaware, Eugene E. DuPont, '03, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Eastern Illinois, Charles F. Kelley, '06, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Eastern New York, Harvard Association of, Roger M. Poor, '06, 60 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Fall River, William C. Gray, '96, 716 Broadway, Fall River, Mass.

Fitchburg, Herbert I. Wallace, '77, Fitchburg, Mass.

Florida, Martin H. Long, LL.B. '05, 207 Law Exchange, Jacksonville, Fla.

Framingham, Frank A. Kendall, '86, 919 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Haverhill, Martin A. Taylor, '89, Haverhill, Mass.

Hawaii, Ralph S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94, Box 207, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hingham, C. Chester Lane, '04, 2 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Indiana, Montgomery S. Lewis, '11, 218 Fletcher American National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa, Morton E. Weldy, LL.B. '04, 3405 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Ia.

Italy, President, Marshal Cutler, '77, 8 Via Tornabuoni, Florence, Italy.

Japan, Watari Kitashima (Dv. '91-'94), 8 Haraikata-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Kansas City, Arthur H. Morse, '02, 1015 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Keene, Hon. Bertram Ellis, '84, Keene, N. H.

Kentucky, Percy N. Booth, '96, 906 Lincoln Building, Louisville, Ky.

Lawrence, Edmond J. Ford, '05, Bay State Building, Lawrence, Mass.

Long Island, Josiah Orne Low, '02, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Louisiana, Richard B. Montgomery, '90, 1013 Whitney-Central Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Lowell, George H. Spalding, '96, 30 Hildreth Building, Lowell, Mass.

Lynn, Luther Atwood, '83, 8 Sagamore Street, Lynn, Mass.

Maine, acting secretary, Roscoe T. Holt, 120 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

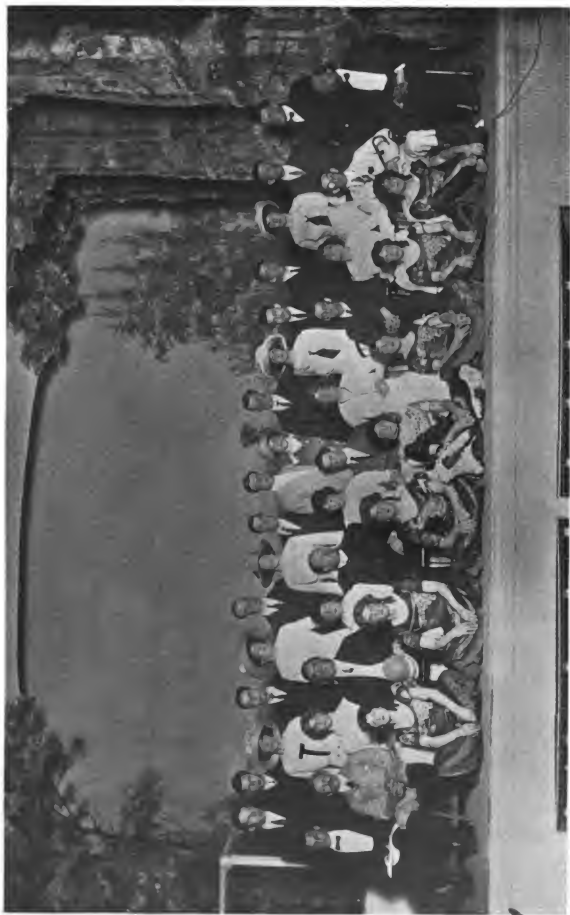
Maryland, William C. Coleman, '05, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Michigan, Dr. Frederick C. Kidner, '00, 32 Adams Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

- Milwaukee, Nathan Pereles, Jr., '04.
 Pereles Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Minnesota, Edward P. Davis, '99, 301
 Ryan Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Montana, Washington J. McCormick,
 Jr., '07, Missoula, Mont.
 Mystic Valley, Howard H. Davenport,
 '07, 86 Monroe Street, Somerville, Mass.
 Nebraska, Wynn M. Rainbolt, '00, 1510
 South 32nd Avenue, Omaha, Neb.
 New Bedford, J. E. Norton Shaw,
 '08, Masonic Building, New Bedford,
 Mass.
 Newburyport, Laurence P. Dodge, '08,
 20 Fruit Street, Newburyport, Mass.
 New England Federation of Harvard
 Clubs, Herman F. Clarke, '05, P. O. Box 1,
 Boston, Mass.
 New Hampshire, Walter W. Simmons,
 '86, 102 Bay Street, Manchester, N. H.
 New Jersey, John Reynolds, '07, 2 Wall
 Street, New York City.
 New York City, Landgon P. Marvin, '98,
 27 West 44th Street, New York City.
 North Carolina, Alvin S. Wheeler, A.M.
 '07, University of North Carolina, Chapel
 Hill, N. C.
 Northeastern Pennsylvania, Jeremiah A.
 McCaa, '05, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Oklahoma, President, Harlow A. Leek-
 ley, '96, Muskogee, Okla.
 Ottawa, Alexander Lerner ('09), care of
 E. M. Lerner and Sons, 11 York Street,
 Ottawa, Canada.
 Paris, Shaun Kelly, '09, 82 Boulevard
 Haussmann, Paris, France.
 Philadelphia, Spencer Ervin, '08, 1601
 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippines, Fisher Nesmith, City At-
 torney, Manila, P. I.
 Portland, Kurt H. Koehler, '05, Eastern
 and Western Lumber Company, Portland,
 Ore.
 Reading, William A. Heizmann, '04, care
 of Penn Hardware Company, Reading,
 Pa.
 Rhode Island, secretary for Providence,
 William G. Roelker, '09, care of Providence
 Journal, Providence, R. I. Secretary for
 Newport, Hugh B. Baker, '03, 40 Cranston
 Avenue, Newport, R. I.
 Rochester, Francis E. Cunningham, '05,
 386 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
 Rocky Mountain, Kenneth B. Townsend,
 '08, First National Bank Building, Denver,
 Colo.
 St. Louis, Dr. J. Archer O'Reilly, '02,
 Metropolitan Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 San Francisco, Benjamin F. Thomas
 ('03), 224 Sutter Street, San Francisco,
 Calif.
 Santa Barbara, Winsor Soule, '06, Santa
 Barbara, Calif.
 Schenectady, Henry V. D. Allen, '95, 5
 South Church Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Seattle, George Gund, '09, 301 Hoge
 Building, Seattle, Wash.
 Sioux City, acting secretary, Professor
 Henry F. Kanthlener, A.M. '99, Morning-
 side College, Sioux City, Ia.
 Somerville, Louis C. Doyle, '04, 1012 Ex-
 change Building, Boston, Mass.
 Southern California, Wilbur (W.) Bas-
 sett ('93-'94), 446 Title Insurance Building,
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Spokane, Albert W. Cooper, '01, 605 Co-
 lumbia Building, Spokane, Wash.
 Syracuse, Professor Horace A. Eaton,
 '93, 609 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse,
 N. Y.
 Tacoma, Henry P. Pratt, '05, 401 Provi-
 dent Building, Tacoma, Wash.
 Toledo, Harry B. Kirtland, '01, 704
 National Union Building Toledo, Ohio.
 Toronto, S. Bancroft Trainer, '04, care
 of Pratt Food Company, Ltd., 88 Terauley
 Street, Toronto, Canada.
 Utah, Professor George B. Hendricks,
 A.M., '08, Utah Agricultural College, Lo-
 gan, Utah.
 Vermont, Joseph T. Stearns, LL.B. '99, 7
 City Hall, Burlington, Vt.
 Virginia, Edward D. Harris, '03, Com-
 monwealth Club, Richmond, Va.
 Washington, (D. C.), John W. Davidge,
 '02, 2115 O Street, Washington, D. C.
 Western Pennsylvania, Horace F. Baker,
 '01, 413 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh,
 Pa.
 Worcester, Charles H. Derby, '03, 810
 Slater Building, Worcester, Mass.
-
- H. H. Bundy, 2L., A.B. (Yale), '09, of
 Grand Rapids, Mich., and V. S. Merle-
 Smith, 2L., A.B. (Princeton) '11, of New
 York City, have been appointed re-
 spectively case editor and note editor of
 the Harvard Law Review.



The Cast of "Panamania", the Hasty Pudding Club Play.



The Cast of "The Stymie", the Pi Eta Play.

The Summer School of 1913

The session of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences for 1913 will begin on Tuesday, July 1, and close on Tuesday, August 12.

The courses with the exception of those in engineering, geology, metallurgy, and shopwork, are open to both men and women. All the courses, except those in French conversation, physical education, advanced work in psychology, and advanced Spanish, are accepted under varying conditions for credit toward a degree in the University.

The list of courses to be given and the names of the instructors follow:

BOTANY.

Classification and Distribution of Flowering Plants. Asst. Professor M. L. Fernald.

CHEMISTRY.

Elementary Theoretical and Descriptive Chemistry. Asst. Professor G. P. Baxter.

Organic Chemistry.

Qualitative Analysis. Dr. G. S. Forbes.

Quantitative Analysis. Asst. Professor G. P. Baxter.

Physical Chemistry. Dr. Grinnell Jones.

Experimental Electro-chemistry. Dr. G. S. Forbes.

Research Courses. Asst. Professor G. P. Baxter, Dr. G. S. Forbes, and Dr. Grinnell Jones.

ECONOMICS.

Principles of Economics. Asst. Professor O. M. W. Sprague.

Economic History of Europe and the United States during the Nineteenth Century. Professor F. F. Gay.

EDUCATION.

General Principles of Education. Asst. Professor H. W. Holmes.

Organization and Administration of Schools and School Systems. Professor Ernest C. Moore, of Yale University.

Elementary Education. Asst. Professor H. W. Holmes.

History of Modern Education. Professor Ernest C. Moore, of Yale University.

Vocational Guidance. Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, of the Boston Vocation Bureau.

ENGINEERING SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING.

Surveying. Asst. Professor H. J. Hughes.

Railroad Surveying. Asst. Professor H. J. Hughes.

Special Courses in Plane and Topographic Surveying, Railroad Surveying, Elementary Mechanics and Drawing, Road Engineering, Railroad Engineering, Mechanics of Structures, Limnology, Sanitary Engineering, Direct and Alternating Currents, and Direct-Current Machinery.

Municipal Hygiene and Sanitation. Professor G. C. Whipple.

Shopwork Courses. Mr. E. R. Markham, of Rindge Technical School, Cambridge.

ENGLISH.

English Composition and Methods of Teaching. Mr. H. R. Shipherd.

English Composition (second course). Mr. Norman Foerster, of the University of Wisconsin.

English Composition (third course). Mr. H. J. Savage.

Anglo-Saxon. Professor Frederick Tupper, Jr., of the University of Vermont.

Chaucer. Dr. K. G. T. Webster.

History of English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Asst. Professor C. T. Copeland.

Shakespeare. Professor Frederick Tupper, Jr., of the University of Vermont.

FRENCH.

French for Teachers. Mr. G. L. Lincoln.

French Conversation. Mr. L. J. A. Mercier.

French Literature in the Nineteenth Century. Mr. L. J. A. Mercier.

Second-year College French. Dr. A. F. Whittem.

GEOLOGY.

Field Geology. Mr. W. P. Haynes.

Geological and Petrographical Field Studies. Professor J. E. Wolff.

Structural or Glacial Field Work. Associate Professor J. B. Woodworth.

GERMAN.

German Literature.—Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century. Dr. H. J. Weber.

Second-year College German. Mr. A. H. Herick.

GOVERNMENT.

Comparative Modern Government. Professor E. D. Adams, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

HISTORY.

History of the United States from 1865 to the Present Day. Professor E. D. Adams, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Modern European History from the Reformation. Dr. R. H. Lord.

Ancient History. Asst. Professor R. F. Scholz, of the University of California.

LATIN.

Latin for Teachers. Asst. Professor D. P. Lockwood, of Columbia University.

Horace. Asst. Professor D. P. Lockwood, of Columbia University.

MATHEMATICS.

Logarithms and Trigonometry. Mr. H. D. Gaylord.

Logarithms and Trigonometry, for Teachers of High School Mathematics. Mr. H. D. Gaylord.

Calculus. Professor W. F. Osgood.

METALLURGY.

Metallography. Mr. H. M. Boylston, Consulting Engineer.

MUSIC.

Appreciation of Music. Associate Professor W. R. Spalding.

Elementary Harmony. Dr. A. T. Davison, Jr.

PHILOSOPHY.

- Present Philosophical Tendencies. Professor R. B. Perry.
Advanced Course in Philosophy. Professor R. B. Perry.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

- Courses in Theory and Practice. Dr. D. A. Sargent.

PHYSICS.

- Elementary Experimental Physics for Teachers. Dr. H. C. Hayes.

PSYCHOLOGY.

- Descriptive Psychology. Asst. Professor R. M. Yerkes.
Educational Psychology. Asst. Professor R. M. Yerkes.
Psychology of the Abnormal. Dr. William Healy of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Chicago.
Advanced Work in Psychology. Asst. Professor R. M. Yerkes and Dr. William Healy.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

- Vocal Technique in Speaking and Reading. Professor C. L. Lewis, of Hamilton College.
Delivery of Speeches. Professor C. L. Lewis, of Hamilton College.
Vocal Interpretation of English Prose and Poetry. Asst. Professor I. L. Winter.
Advanced Course in Public Speaking. Asst. Professor I. L. Winter.

SOCIOLOGY.

- Sociology and Contemporary Social Problems. Asst. Professor O. M. W. Sprague.

SPANISH.

- Elementary Spanish. Mr. G. L. Lincoln.
Advanced Course in Reading and Composition. Mr. G. L. Lincoln.

TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS

Sheldon Travelling Fellowships for the academic year 1913-14 have been assigned to the following men:

Beverly Sprague Allen, Assistant Professor of English, State College of Washington. Pullman, Wash. A.B. (Univ. of California) 1903, A.M. (ibid.) 1905. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in English literature at London and Paris.

Donald Clinton Barton, 3G. Cambridge. A.B. 1911 (1910), A.M. 1912. For research in geology in Europe and Egypt during the summer of 1913.

Sidney Fay Blake, 1G. Stoughton. A.B. 1913 (1912). Candidate for A.M. For research in botany in Europe.

Elmer Keiser Bolton, assistant in chemistry, Radcliffe College. Philadelphia, Pa. A.B. (Bucknell Univ.) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in chemistry at Berlin.

Chalmers Dancy Clifton, 1G. Jackson, Miss. A.B. 1912. Reappointed. For research in music in Europe.

Thomas Coggeshall, '13. Allston. Candidate for A.B. For travel in Europe, and for the

study of social ethics at Manchester College, Oxford.

Lloyd Morgan Crosgrave, 3G. Muncie, Ind. A.B. (Indiana Univ.) 1909, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911. For research in economics in Europe.

Samuel Hazzard Cross, 1G. New Bedford. A.B. 1912. Reappointed. For the study of Germanic philology, Slavic, and philosophy, at St. Petersburg and Berlin.

Donald Earle Dunbar, '13. Springfield. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

Richard Maurice Elliott, 3G. Lowell. A.B. (Dartmouth Coll.) 1910, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1911. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in psychology, particularly in the psychophysics of handwriting, at Berlin and in the various psychological laboratories of Germany.

Alfred Peter Gradolph, '13. Toledo, O. Candidate for A.B. For study and travel in Europe.

Harvey Cornelius Hayes, instructor in physics. Cambridge. A.B. 1907, A.M. 1908, Ph.D. 1911. For travel in the United States, between September and February, for the purpose of observing the manufacture of alloys.

Julius Klein, 4G. San José, Cal. Litt.B. (Univ. of California) 1907, Litt.M. (ibid.) 1908. Candidate for A.M. For research in economic history at Madrid.

Sidney Isaac Kornhauser, 4G. Pittsburgh, Pa. A.B. (Univ. of Pittsburgh) 1908, A.M. (Harvard Univ.) 1910, Ph.D. (ibid.) 1912. For research in zoology at Würzburg and at the Naples Zoological Station.

Thomas Waverly Palmer, Jr., 3L. Montevallo, Ala. A.B. (Univ. of Alabama) 1910. Candidate for LL.B. For research in law in Europe.

Edward Hale Perry, 3G.S. Boston. A.B. 1910. Candidate for M.E. For travel in the mining districts of the United States during the summer of 1913.

Joseph Slepian, 2G. Boston. A.B. 1911, A.M. 1912. Candidate for Ph.D. For research in mathematics in Europe.

Paul Dudley White, Interné at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Roxbury. A.B. 1908, M.D. 1911. For research in pharmacology at London and Strasburg.

Harry Wolfson, 2G. New York, N. Y. A.B. 1912 (1911), A.M. 1912. Reappointed. For research in mediaeval Jewish philosophy at Oxford.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION

The Harvard Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Major Henry Lee Higginson, '55, of Boston.

Vice-president, H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., '14, of Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii.

Secretary, J. C. Talbot, '15, of Milton.

Governing Board, Graduate Schools—R. B. Wigglesworth, 2L., of Milton; L. Withington, Jr., 2L., of Honolulu, Hawaii. Un-

dergraduates—W. J. Bingham, '16, of Lawrence; G. F. Plimpton, '14, of Buffalo, N. Y.; R. T. P. Storer, '14, of Boston; W. H. Trumbull, Jr., '15, of Salem.

Library Committee, Professor G. H. Chase, '96; Professor C. T. Copeland, '82; Professor Bliss Perry; F. Schenck, 2G., of Lenox; Assistant Dean Yeomans; T. J. Coolidge, 3d, '15, of Boston; H. Francke, '15, of Cambridge.

The membership of the Union as of April 1 compares with that of a year ago as follows:

	1913	1912
Active,	1750	1945
Associate,	262	341
Non-resident,	165	184
Participating Life,	136	100
Grand total,	2322	2570

HARVARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of St. Louis was held at the University Club in that city on February 21. The guest of honor was Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. There was a large attendance and the members were all enthusiastic, in anticipation of the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in St. Louis on May 23-24. Reports made from the chairmen of the various committees arranging for that occasion showed that good progress was being made.

The following were elected officers of the club for the next year: Honorary president, John Green, '55; President, William L. R. Gifford, '84; vice-presidents, Marshall S. Snow, '65, Thomas R. Akin, '90, and Hugh McK. Jones, '01; treasurer, Carl F. Prescott, '07; archer, Oliver Richards, '09; secretary, Archer O'Reilly, '02, Metropolitan Building.

The following members of the club were at the dinner:

Robert L. Ables, '07, T. R. Akin, '90, J. E. Allison, '87, Dr. Nathaniel Allison, '01, Roger N. Baldwin, '05, W. S. Bedal, '03, A. C. Boylston, '03, H. A. Carlton, '02, G. O. Carpenter, '02, Kenneth G. Carpenter, '08, D. K. Catlin, '90, Daniel H. Clark, '90, Marshall W. Cox, '11, Dwight F. Davis, '00, John W. Day, '88, Edmund V. Dexter, '07, George R. Dodson, '03, B. M. Duggar, '04, Henry C. Dyer, '04, Fred Lewis English, '10, Ellis Fischel, '04, Leopold Fischel, '08,

Walter Fischel, '02, William C. Fordyce, '95, Lester Friedmann, '94, Maurice L. Friedman, '10, Claiborne M. Garrett, '10, Humphrey A. Gifford, '12, William L. R. Gifford, '84, John Green, Jr., '94, Emanuel M. Grossman, '06, Edwin S. Harrison, '04, Dr. J. M. Greenman, '01, James Harrison, '06, Charles A. Haskell, '07, Roger C. Hatch, '00, Alfred P. Helard, '89, Curi H. G. Heinfeld, '03, John H. Holliday, '00, Alexander E. Horwitz, '08, Hugh McK. Jones, '01, Eugene S. Klein, '90, J. S. Lehmann, '07, I. Lippincott, '08, Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., '00, Thomas H. McKittrick, '11, F. J. Merrills, '11, William Stix Millus, '10, George Thomas Moore, '95, Charles H. Morrill, '00, James A. O'Reilly, '02, Harold A. Osgood, '06, Eugene Pettus, '01, Joseph Harold Pettus, '12, Marsh Pitzman, '03, Perry N. Moore, '08, Dutton Plumb, '08, Oliver Richards, '99, Edward C. Rowse, '80, Frederick W. Russe, '02, E. Sachs, '00, Harvey W. Salmon, '06, Hermann von Schrenk, '04, Arthur Schwab, '04, Edmund H. Sears, '74, Marion L. Shields, '04, Harold W. Simpkins, '07, Marshall S. Snow, '65, George F. Steedman, '02, Solomon L. Swarts, '88, Horace M. Swope, '05, Albert E. Tanssig, '01, James Tausig, Jr., '10, Dexter Tiffany, Jr., '95, Edward Nelson Tobey, '06, C. Hunt Turner, Jr., '07, Roland G. Usher, '01, Joseph Wetheimer, '04, Thomas W. White, '06, George G. Whitelaw, '87, Edgar F. Zachritz, '08, Fred Francis Zelle, '02.

HARVARD SANTA BARBARA CLUB

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Santa Barbara, Calif., was held on March 22 in the Santa Barbara Club. Henry P. Starbuck, '71, was reelected president, and V. Mott Porter, '82, vice-president. Winsor Soule, '06, was elected secretary-treasurer.

TOPIARIAN CLUB

First prize in the second competition for the trophy of the Topiarian Club has been awarded to George L. Nason, 1G.S., of St. Paul, Minn. Irvin J. McCrary, 2G.S., of Denver, Colo., and Henry L. Whitney, 1G.S., of Boston, won respectively second and third places. Mr. Henry Preston White judged the drawings.

The problem was to plan an estate of about five acres on the shore of a lake. Competitors were furnished with a topographic map of the estate, photographs, and a general idea of what was desired. The competition was open to students taking Landscape Architecture 2 and 3.

An informal exhibition of current

work by students in the School of Landscape Architecture is being held in Robinson Hall this week. It includes some of the drawings submitted in the recent competitions for the Topiarian Club trophy, as well as work in regular course.

TO STUDY ARCHITECTURE

The Division of Architecture will during the coming summer conduct a course of travel and study in Europe for students of architecture at Harvard or other institutions. Mr. J. H. Forsythe, 1G.S., instructor in architecture, and Mr. H. A. Frost, instructor in architectural design, will have charge of the trip. The former has already conducted a similar party of Illinois students.

Though the detailed itinerary has not yet been settled, it will probably include 10 days in England, 20 days in France, a day in Switzerland, and 39 days in Italy.

The party will probably sail from Boston to Liverpool on June 17 and return from Naples to Boston on September 3. This arrangement will give 70 days abroad exclusive of the sea voyage.

It is desired if possible to get a party of 20 men who will be divided into two groups of 10 each. The cost per man is calculated at \$425, including boat fare, hotels, train transportation in Europe, in fact everything except the personal expenses. The average personal expense, it is estimated, should not exceed \$75.

Men who desire to go should communicate immediately with the School of Architecture.

FOGG ART MUSEUM

The Fogg Art Museum has received by bequest from the late Francis Bullard, '86, an early Italian engraving by Antonio Pollaiuolo, the Florentine master, who lived from 1429-1498. It is said to be one of the most important prints in existence. Mr. Bullard bequeathed it as a memorial to his uncle, Professor Charles Eliot Norton. It represents ten men fighting in a wood, and is variously known the "The Gladiators" and as

"The Battle of the Nudes." It is now on exhibition in the main gallery of the Museum.

Mrs. Charles Cuthbert Hall has loaned an early Japanese-Buddhist painting, and a large modern Japanese Kakemono of two tigers drinking at a running stream.

During the two weeks when the Turner pictures were on exhibition, 3,231 people visited the Museum. The large oil painting by Turner in the manner of Rembrandt, entitled "Rembrandt's Daughter Reading a Letter", which formerly belonged to the Farnley Hall collection, is to remain in the Museum as a loan.

An important collection of prints by early German masters, commonly known as the "Little Masters", lent by Paul J. Sachs, '00, of New York, has been placed on exhibition in the Print Room.

THE THAYER EXPEDITION

A recent dispatch from Nome, Alaska, announced the loss of the vessel which John E. Thayer, '85, sent to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions to obtain zoological, botanical, and natural history specimens for the University and for Mr. Thayer's private museum. Captain John Koren, who was in charge of the expedition, sent word, however, that the material secured on the trip had been saved and was stored in Siberia.

The vessel left Tacoma, Wash., April 26, 1910, manned by Captain Koren and three other white men, who were later reinforced by two Eskimos. It had visited the islands off the coast of Alaska, the Behring Sea, and the Arctic Ocean.

JAPANESE PROFESSORSHIP

At the latest meeting of the President and Fellows the following minute was adopted:

Whereas, generous gifts have been made by friends of Harvard University, partly resident in Japan and partly in America, towards the maintenance of a Professorship of Japanese Literature and Life,

Voted, that these gifts, which now

amount to about \$20,000, be gratefully accepted, and that the proposed professorship be maintained so long as the gifts now or hereafter made shall suffice.

Voted, that the President and Fellows will welcome nominations from the Japanese contributors; that professors on leave from Japanese universities will be especially acceptable as incumbents; and that incumbents will ordinarily be appointed for a specified term of one or more years.

Voted, that the President and Fellows are glad of this opportunity to promote in America a scholarly interest in Japan, and hope that substantial additions to the present fund may be secured.

FRESHMAN DEBATING TEAM

The freshman debating team which will speak against the Yale and Princeton freshmen will be selected from the following men: E. Adlow, of Roxbury; B. E. Carter, of Texarkana, Ark.; P. P. Cohen, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Cooke, of Newton Centre; H. Epstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. Friedmann, of Detroit, Mich.; P. L. Sayre, of Chicago, Ill.; A. K. Small, of Schenectady, N. Y.; and C. A. Trafford, Jr., of Worcester.

HOUSE FOR SPEAKERS' CLUB

Arrangements have been made for converting the house at 36 Quincy Street, formerly the home of Professor Agassiz, into a home for the Speakers' Club. A living room, reading room, music room, library, dining room, and chambers, and board and dormitory accommodations will be provided for those who desire them. The regular fortnightly meetings of the club will be held in the house instead of in Memorial Hall, where they have hitherto been held.

A house-warming and dinner party will be held in the new club-house on Wednesday evening, April 23.

GODKIN LECTURES

The Godkin Lectures this year will be given by Mr. Herbert Croly, of Windsor, Vt., author of "The Promise of American Life" and other well-known books. Mr.

Croly will deliver five lectures on "Democracy and Responsibility." The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

- Apr. 23, New Tendencies in Democracy.
- Apr. 25, The Old Democracy and the Constitution.
- Apr. 28, The New Democracy and the Constitution.
- Apr. 30, Direct versus Representative Government.
- May 2, The Mechanism of Popular Representation.

These lectures will be given at 8 P. M., in Emerson J., and will be open to the public.

BEQUESTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

The following bequests to the University have been received:

From the estate of George Haven, securities valued at \$22,879 and \$2,876.52 in cash, on account of Mr. Haven's bequest for scholarships to deserving students of the first year of the Medical School, the choice of recipients of said scholarships to be made by the Faculty of the Medical School.

From the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Matchett, \$150,000 on account of her bequest to Harvard College, to be held as a special fund to be called the "Matchett Fund," the income of which is to be used for the general purposes of the College.

SPRING RECESS

The spring recess in the University will extend from Sunday, April 13, to Saturday, April 19, inclusive.

CALENDAR

FRIDAY, APRIL 11:

Pianoforte recital. Mr. Rudolph Ganz. New Lecture Hall, 8.15 P. M. Admission by tickets, on sale at Amce's book store.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New York City.

Lecture, "The New State Psychopathic Hospital." Dr. E. E. Southard, Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 20:

Appleton Chapel. Service at 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Lecture, "The Effect of Operation on the Hearing Power." Dr. Clarence J. Blake. Medical School, Longwood Avenue, Boston, 4 P. M.

The Deutscher Verein has elected the following officers for the year 1913-14: President, F. D. Hansen, '14, of Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-president, G. Priester, Sp., of Zwiebruecken, Ger.; secretary, R. N. Williams, '16, of Cambridge; treasurer, S. S. Otis, '14, of Winnetka, Ill.; councillors, Dr. Eiserhardt, Dr. Lieder, and H. G. Francke, '14, of Cambridge. W. E. Quinby, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected a member of the executive committee.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association, on March 28, in Providence, R. I., Professor H. N. Davis contributed a paper on "The New Harvard Plan" to a discussion on "Greater Flexibility in College Entrance Requirements." Professor Davis also spoke at the meeting of the Physics Club of New York, on March 29, on "A New Way to teach some Hard Problems in Mechanics."

C. Bosson, 31., of Boston, has been elected chairman of the Legal Aid Bureau which the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House has established. An office has been opened in the Prospect Union, and legal advice will be given free to all deserving persons.

The following board has been appointed to issue the 1913-1914 Harvard Handbook: J. A. Henderson, '14, of Johnstown, Pa., editor; H. R. Amory, '14, of New York, N. Y., business manager; and P. M. Rice, '15, of Brookline, assistant business manager.

The Harvard University Press has published a "Sketch of the History and Organization of Harvard University" in pamphlet form, revised and reprinted from the Cyclopedia of Education. The pamphlet may be had on application at the Publication Office.

On April 2 Professor W. B. Cannon addressed the Rush Medical Society and the undergraduates of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania on "Some Recent Studies on the Bodily Effects of Fear and Rage."

The Athletic Committee has voted to

make hockey a major sport in the College. The insignia of the hockey players will be a crimson "H" with a narrow white border on a black sweater.

A portrait of Longfellow, by George Healy, the property of Mrs. A. V. S. Anthony, of West Newton, has recently been placed on exhibition in the Living Room of the Harvard Union.

Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, '91, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday and is conducting morning prayers this week.

Mr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, spoke in Emerson Hall last Friday on "Sociological and Economic Problems in the Mining Industry."

At the end of the first half of the current academic year 84 degrees were granted to students who had completed their work. Twenty of these degrees were A.B. and S.B.

The names of 259 men are now on the football "black-list"; for various reasons, the privilege of applying for football tickets has been withdrawn from these men.

Frederick Roy Martin, '93, manager of the Associated Press, will speak in the Union Thursday evening, April 10, on "Gathering the News of the World."

Professor Charles H. White lectured before the Field and Forest Club, in Boston, Monday evening, March 24, on "The Production of Gold."

Professor W. M. Davis has been elected an honorary member of the New Zealand Institute, of Wellington.

Professor T. N. Carver spoke on "Socialism" before the Republican Club of New York City on Saturday, March 22.

The Harvard and Radcliffe glee clubs will give a joint concert in Sanders Theatre on Tuesday evening, April 22.

C. F. Farrington, of Cambridge, has been appointed secretary of the freshman glee club.

Alumni Notes

'59-'62—Professor Edward S. Morse, Director of the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass., has been granted a year's leave of absence in order that he may complete his revision of the "New England Mollusca" and prepare for publication his Japanese journals.

'60—Rev. Charles Stanley Lester of Washington, D. C., died on March 16 on board the S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst of the North German Lloyd line. For twenty-two years he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.

'78—Julian A. Mead, M.D. '81, died in Watertown, Mass., on March 30. Dr. Mead was a member of the State Board of Health, and had been medical examiner for Middlesex County, a member of the Watertown school board, chairman of the board of selectmen, and trustee of the public library.

'79—Samuel Hill is president of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Portland, Ore.

'83—Richard P. Francis, M.D. '88, of Montclair, N. J., died on March 29 from injuries received in an automobile accident.

'87—Herbert C. Bourne died at Cleveland on February 8.

'91—Thompson T. Davis is principal of the Lincoln High School, Portland, Ore.

'92—Hugh McK. Landon has sold his rights in the Indianapolis Water Company, with which corporation he has been connected for many years. His business address is now 904 Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis.

'92—Arthur J. B. Mellish is a captain in the Seaforth Highlanders of the Canadian Militia. This corps is associated with the Seaforths of the British Army. Mellish served in the South African War.

'93—Professor William E. Castle, of Harvard, has been elected vice-president of the American Breeders' Association.

'95—Henry Russell Tallbot is rector of St. David's Church, Portland, Ore.

'95—Paul Washburne has changed the name of his place in Leominster, Mass., from "Pleasant View Farms" to "Sholan Farms."

'96—Henry R. Storrs, M.D. '01, is practising medicine in Vancouver, B. C. He is also medical inspector for the United States Government.

A.M. '96—David M. Matteson is at present at 1017 Central Avenue, Alameda, Calif.

'97—Professor Merritt L. Fernald, of Harvard, recently delivered at the Field Museum of Natural History a lecture on Newfoundland.

'97—Owen B. Huntsman, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been elected a director of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company.

'98—Horace F. Lunt, mining engineer, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is just now engaged at the Hillabee Gold Mine, Alexander City, Ala.

'93—Horace U. Gade was married on March 25 in Cambridge to Miss Caroline H. Smith, daughter of Frederick M. Smith, '80. They will live for the present in London where Gade is the

representative of the National Radiator Company.

'03—Milton T. Lightner, formerly at Highland Park, Ill., is now at Monte Vista, Colo.

'03—George S. Olive, who has been since the first of the year with Watson, Haddath, Foster & Company, public accountants and auditors, has moved from the Traction Terminal Building to 904 Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis.

'04—Harold R. Colson died at his home in Watertown, Mass., on March 30.

'05—Henry R. Patterson was married on March 24 to Miss Elizabeth E. Gee at Trenton, N. J. They will live at 7 Monmouth Street, Trenton.

'05—William J. Riley has left the bond business and is now with the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.

'05—Tennyson W. Simpson, who is with the Western Electric Company, Purchase Street, Boston, has moved from Whitman to 236 Third Street, Lowell, Mass.

'06—George Howland Cox, Jr., who has been the Boston manager for a New York bond house, has gone into business for himself at 53 State Street, Boston.

'06—Charles B. Hibbard is with the American Locomotive Company, Providence, R. I. His home address is The Minden, Waterman Street, Providence.

'07—Harold W. Nichols, vice-president and general manager of the Fox Paper Company, Cincinnati, has been elected president and general manager of a new Virginia corporation, the Chesapeake Pulp and Paper Company, Inc. The treasurer is Melville T. Nichols, '01, of Nichols & Drown Company, Lynn, Mass.

'07—Frederick H. Warner, Jr., is with F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.

'08—Paul C. Haskell who has been with the American Bank Note Company at Hunts Point, N. Y., has been transferred to their New York office, 70 Broad Street.

'10—Claiborne M. Garrett is with the Carnegie Steel Company, Third National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

'10—Barclay M. Higginson, formerly in Newburgh, N. Y., is with the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing & Power Company, Cedars, Quebec, Can.

'11—G. Manson Glover is at St. Andrew's School, Concord, Mass.

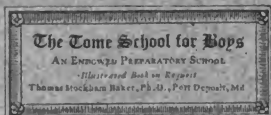
'11—F. Ambler Welch is with the *Times*, Brockton, Mass. His permanent address remains 1662 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

'12—Hugh N. Fuller of Atlanta, Ga., is now in Athens, Ga.; his address is P. O. Box 504.

'12—Robert T. Paessler is an analytical and consulting chemist, with an office at 708 Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

'12—Morton S. Robbins is with the Churchill & Alden Company, shoe manufacturers, Campello, Mass.

'12—John W. Suter, Jr., was married at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 26 to Miss Margaret Sturgis, the daughter of Dr. William C. Sturgis, '84.



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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

NUMBER 29

APRIL 23, 1913

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 30 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913.

NUMBER 29.

Opinion and Comment

The Standing Committee on Nominations will this week despatch to the graduates having the franchise for Overseers full information in regard to the candidates suggested for nomination by the postal ballot. This year there are five vacancies on the Board for the full term of six years. The Committee have accordingly placed the names of nineteen men on the ballot of whom the ten having the highest number of votes will be balloted for by the alumni in Cambridge on Commencement Day.

During the past few years there has been on the whole an increased interest shown by the graduates in the postal ballot. In 1902, for instance, there were 2518 ballots received; by 1910 the number had grown to over 5700, which remains the high water mark; in 1911 there was an inconsiderable falling off, while last year for some reason 1000 less graduates voted than in 1910. It is highly desirable from every point of view that graduates vote for Overseers in the manner at present prescribed by the alumni themselves or in some other way if the alumni prefer. Possibly more graduates will vote if they realize that the results of the postal ballot have a more direct effect on the final election than formerly because now the names of the candidates are arranged on the official ballot according to

the number of votes received on the postal ballot. Therefore the candidate who receives the largest number of votes by the postal ballot has the advantage of appearing at the head of the list on Commencement Day. Graduates at a distance sometimes complain that if they do not personally know the candidates they cannot express an intelligent opinion. It seems to us, however, that the very full accounts of the candidates contained in the circular of information form an entirely adequate basis for an intelligent choice. In view of all these circumstances we venture to request our subscribers to send in their ballots and to be sure that they are signed.

* * *

The changes in the "old plan" of admission, details of which are given elsewhere in this issue, are another attempt to bring Harvard into accord with other institutions, so far as this can be done without sacrificing her standard of admission. The system of reckoning admission in points, in vogue since 1899, was intended to do two things: to indicate the value which Harvard College set on the individual admission subjects, as English four points, elementary French two points, etc.; and to state the total amount of work required in pre-

paration for admission free of conditions. But this system of points has always been peculiar to Harvard College, and during the past ten years there has come into almost universal use in the United States a system of reckoning the secondary school course in purely quantitative units, a unit representing one subject taught five periods a week throughout a school year. The result has been that the Harvard requirements of twenty-six points were unintelligible to most schools except those which regularly prepared boys for its examinations. The Faculty has thought it well, therefore, to restate the entrance requirements in the language commonly used, and it hopes that thereby the area from which Harvard College draws its students will be enlarged.

The total amount of work required for admission will be unchanged for the majority of candidates; but for some there will be a slight reduction, which, it is hoped, will relieve the present overcrowding of certain school programs and thereby favor sounder education. The slight reduction, however, is offset by the qualitative requirement presently to be noticed. In this connection it is worth observing that the Faculty has reaffirmed its belief in the superior value of Greek and Latin.

More significant than any change in the form of statement is the fact that a qualitative requirement has now been added to the quantitative one. Hitherto any dull or lazy boy might secure admission by scoring the lowest mark in a sufficient number of subjects; there has been no way of requiring more than the minimum from the poorest candidates although they cause the College authorities an amount of trouble entirely out of proportion to their numbers and in spite of the fact that they seldom add anything to the strength of the College community. Hereafter no candidate can obtain admission without conditions unless he secures a mark above the mini-

um in at least five units out of the total of fifteen and a half or sixteen and a half required; if he does not attain this standard, he is then required to make good his poor record at admission by obtaining during his College course a larger number of grades above D than he would otherwise have been obliged to do. The Faculty believes that this demand for a better quality of work will secure an improvement in scholarship on the part of some of the poorer students in school and college which will thus lighten in a degree the dead weight that all institutions seem forced to carry, and that the rejection of some of the weaker candidates who have been squeezing their way into college on a record of D's will prove a decided relief to all concerned.

* * *

The organization of the Pacific Branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to which we refer in another column, is a matter of congratulation. The Branch can perform for the constituent clubs and for the University a service similar to the one now rendered by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the great distance, not only from Cambridge, but between the various clubs, makes organization even more necessary than if they were closer at hand. Furthermore, as an additional reason for federation, comparatively few graduates living on the Coast find it possible to get to the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs, held generally in some city in the Middle West. It is to be remembered, however, that the strength of the Pacific Branch, like any federation, depends largely on the vigor of the individual club. The clubs on the Coast from Seattle and Spokane to Los Angeles, and also the clubs beyond the seas, can do much in their several jurisdictions, not only by serving local institutions, but by drawing the University closer to the schools and cities in their

respective territories. At the annual meetings of the Branch the delegates and others may benefit by the accumulation of the experience of individual clubs with obvious benefits to all the rest. The BULLETIN offers its hearty congratulations to the Pacific Branch, with best wishes for an active and serviceable career.

* * *

Former editors of the Harvard Advocate and many others will be interested in the announcement which appears on another page of this issue that the Advocate and corresponding literary papers at Yale and Princeton are offering prizes for a literary competition open to undergraduate students in the three universities concerned. The papers and their editors are to be congratulated on their enterprise. We cannot speak with authority about conditions at the other universities but at Harvard the plan will undoubtedly do much to revive interest in the many prizes which are open to the students. There is evidence that these prizes have not proved as attractive as they might be and, accordingly, it will be especially interesting to note whether the additional element of intercollegiate rivalry will give the desired zest to the competition. The whole situation is well summed up in the following editorial in the Advocate:

"The present state of the literary competitions at Harvard is such as to cause grave concern as to the interested activity of undergraduates. In many of these competitions the prizes are of alluring magnitude, in all the distinction of winning is not lightly to be held, but the response is meager, half-hearted. The Bowdoin Prize Competition is of course an exception—but only because theses written in course may be offered; under previous conditions the state of the competition was hopeless. Even the Bowdoin Competition shows this year a distinct falling off, for less than half as many essays were submitted as

was the case last year, and with the majority of the competitions interest is far from what it should be. Take, for instance, the recently completed Advocate Competition: the prizes offered—a first prize of two hundred dollars, and a second of fifty—were sufficiently attractive; the field covered was broad and contained numerous possibilities for remarkably interesting subjects; and the contest was well advertised. But deplorably few essays were submitted, considering the number to whom the contest was open.

"The cause of this situation may be traced to one of two sources, the competitions or the eligible competitors; either there is something radically wrong with the terms of these various competitions, or the attitude of the undergraduates is so fundamentally apathetic that no terms could arouse them. We have preferred to think that the fault lay with the competitions. And a little thought will show that there is a deal to be said on this point. Where is the incentive? The competitions are local; we compete with our friends, with men whom we have known throughout our college course; it is a purely individual affair. There is a certain amount of rivalry, of course, but none of that keen and healthy rivalry that is the essence of true competition. Athletics afford a parallel. Intercollegiate athletics are and always have been regarded as the natural form of sport. Local contests are incidental, and arouse proportionally little enthusiasm. It is natural and proper that the idea of beating another college should evoke more zeal than that of winning from a personal friend; the same principle might be applied in literary competitions. Let the individual be sunk in the mass; let the individual win, not for himself alone, but to uphold the name of a University to which he belongs, and there you have inevitably the ideal sense of rivalry."

Candidates for the Board of Overseers



G. H. Palmer, '64.



C. H. Tweed, '65.



F. C. Shattuck, '68.



F. P. Fish, '75.



H. P. Amen, '79.

Five members of the Board of Overseers, each for the full term of six years, are to be elected on Commencement Day, June 19, 1913. The committee of the Harvard Alumni Association appointed to suggest candidates has proposed the following:

George Herbert Palmer, '64, of Cambridge.

Charles Harrison Tweed, '65, of New York.

Frederick Cheever Shattuck, '68, of Boston.

Boston. Frederick Perry Fish, '75, of Boston.

Harlan Page Amen, '79, of Exeter, N. H.

William Hooper, '80, of Manchester, Mass.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81, of Cambridge.

Charles Pelham Curtis, '83, of Boston.

Thomas Kittredge Cummins, '84, of Boston.

Grafton Dulany Cushing, '85, of Boston.

Carl August deGersdorff, '87, of New York.

Franklin Greene Balch, '88, of Boston.

Rodolphe Louis Agassiz, '92, of Boston.

Frederick Winsor, '93, of Concord, Mass.

David Abram Ellis, '94, of Boston.

Henry Wilder Foote, '97, of Cambridge.

Langdon Parker Marvin, '98, of New York.

James Freeman Curtis, '99, of Boston.

John White Hallowell, '01, of Boston.

The Overseers whose terms expire next Commencement Day are: William Endicott, Jr., '87, of Boston; George Dickson Markham, '81, of St. Louis; Robert Swain Peabody, '66, of Boston; and William

Alexander Gaston, '80, of Boston. The term of Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, as a member of the Board of Overseers also would have expired next Commencement, if he had not resigned from that Board a short time ago when he was elected a Fellow. In accordance with a vote of the executive committee of the Alumni Association, the committee on nominations has suggested as a candidate for the Board no one whose six-year term of office will expire next June or within a year of that time.

The committee is required by vote of the executive committee to suggest names not less than three times and not more than four times the number of vacancies to be filled in the Board next June. The names of the ten candidates who receive the largest number of votes in the postal ballot of the alumni will be placed upon the official ballot for Commencement, and the names will be arranged in the order of the number of votes received by the candidates on the postal ballot; the name of the candidate who receives the largest number of votes on the postal ballot will be placed first on the ballot for Commencement Day, and so on. The five candidates who receive the largest number of votes on Commencement Day will be declared elected to the Board of Overseers.

Voters must mark only five names on the postal ballot, and only those ballots will be counted which are received not later than June 1 at the office of the General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston.

The following facts about the candidates suggested for the postal ballot are taken

from the statement submitted by the committee on nominations and mailed to all voters:

Professor Palmer has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.D. from Harvard. He graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1870, and has received in addition the following honorary degrees: LL.D., University of Michigan 1894, Union 1895, and Dartmouth 1909; Litt.D., Western Reserve, 1898; L.H.D., Princeton, 1912. He has taught continuously at Harvard College since 1870. From that year until 1872 he was tutor in Greek. In 1872-73 he was instructor in philosophy. From 1872 to 1876 he was curator of the Gray Collection of Engravings. From 1873 to 1883 he was assistant professor of philosophy and from 1883 to 1889 was professor in the same subject. From 1889 to 1913 he was Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, and has just been made Professor Emeritus. In the current academic year he was Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man, and he is now the Harvard Exchange Professor at Beloit, Grinnell, Knox, and Colorado Colleges. He is a trustee of Wellesley College, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His publications include: "A Translation of 'The Odyssey' into rhythmic English Prose", 1884; "The New Education", 1887; "The Glory of the Imperfect", 1898; "Self Cultivation in English", 1897; "The Antigone of Sophocles", (translation) 1899; "The Field of Ethics", 1901; "The Nature of Goodness", 1904; "The Life and Works of George Herbert", (3 vols.), 1905; "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer", 1908; "The Teacher", 1908; "The Problem of Freedom", 1910; "Intimations

of Immortality in the Sonnets of Shakespeare", 1912.

Charles H. Tweed has received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard. From 1868 to 1883 he was engaged in the general practice of law in New York, and from 1874 to 1883 was a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. From 1883 to 1900 he was general counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. From 1900 to 1903 he was second vice-president and chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Company. From 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the firm of Speyer & Company, bankers, of New York. He is a member of the Committee to Visit the Medical and Dental Schools.

Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., M.D., and S.D. (hon.) from Harvard and the LL.D. (1908) from the University of Cincinnati. He is consulting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Medical Association; he is associate fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, a corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, and consulting physician to various hospitals. From 1879 to 1884 he was clinical instructor in auscultation and percussion in the Harvard Medical School, from 1884 to 1888 instructor in theory and practice of physic, and from 1888 to 1912 Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine; in 1912 he was made Professor Emeritus. He has published many articles on medical subjects.

Frederick P. Fish has practised law continuously since 1878 with the exception of



W. R. Thayer, '81. C. P. Curtis, '83. T. K. Cummins, '84. G. D. Cushing, '85. C. A. de Gersdorff, '87.



F. G. Balch, '88.



R. L. Agassiz, '92.



F. Winsor, '93.



D. A. Ellis, '94.

the years from 1901 to 1907 when he was president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He has been a director of the General Electric Company, and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and is a director of the Old Colony Trust Company and the New England Trust Company. He was an Overseer of Harvard College from 1906 to 1912, and from 1891 to 1895 was a lecturer in the Harvard Law School. He has been and still is a member of several of the committees appointed by the Board of Overseers to visit different departments of the University. He is a member of the Corporation and Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an Associate and member of the Council of Radcliffe College, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and a trustee or director in many other semi-public and charitable organizations.

Harlan P. Amen has received the degrees of A.B. from Harvard, A.M. (hon.) from Williams in 1886, and Litt.D. (hon.) from Dartmouth in 1910. He is principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. From 1879 to 1895 he was at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as instructor and then as joint principal and proprietor. Since 1895 he has been principal at Exeter. In 1900 he was president of the New Hampshire Association of Academy Teachers, from 1906 to 1908 president of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, in 1910 president of the Headmasters' Association and in the year 1911-12 president of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club. He has been president of the Harvard Teachers' Association and of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire. He is a member of the American

Archæological Institute, the American Philological Society, the American Historical Association, and a trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

William Hooper was with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company from 1880 to 1883, with the Pacific Mills from 1883 to 1886, was treasurer of the Atlantic Cotton Mills from 1886 to 1892, auditor of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company from 1893 to 1898, and treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway Company from 1898 to 1908. In 1908 he retired from business. He was a member of the Harvard Athletic Committee from 1889 to 1896.

William R. Thayer has received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard. He has been editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* from its first issue in October, 1892, to the present time. From 1882 to 1885 he was assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. In 1903 he was the delegate of Harvard College and the American Historical Association to the International Historical Congress in Rome. He is corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and a corresponding member of the National Committee on the Risorgimento. He has been a director of the Harvard Alumni Association since 1910, and a trustee of the Harvard Union since 1900. He is librarian of the Harvard Club of Boston. He has been on various visiting committees appointed by the Overseers. He has published: "Confessions of Hermes", 1884; "Hesper", 1888; "The Best Elizabethan Plays", 1890; "The Dawn of Italian Independence", 1893; "Poems New and Old", 1894; "History and Customs of Harvard University", 1898; "Throne Mak-

ers", 1899; "A Short History of Venice", 1905; "Italia", 1908; "Life and Times of Cavour", 1911.

Charles P. Curtis is a lawyer and trustee. In 1894 he was a member of the Board of Metropolitan District Commissioners, and from 1895 to 1905 was a member of the Board of Police for the city of Boston. He is a member of the Finance Commission of the city of Boston.

Thomas K. Cummins is treasurer, a director and a member of the executive committee of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, a director and member of the executive committee of the New England Casualty Company, vice-president and director of the Bay State Trust Company, a trustee of the Milton Savings Bank, and secretary and trustee of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children. He is secretary of the class of 1884 of Harvard College, and a member of the building committee and of the board of Governors of the Harvard Club of Boston.

Grafton D. Cushing has been since 1906 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and is now serving his second term as Speaker of that body. He was for six years a member and for two years president of the Boston School Committee. He is president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and chairman of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee.

Carl A. de Gersdorff was formerly a member of the law firm of Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, of New York, and is now a member of the banking firm of William Salomon & Company, of New York. He is a director in various corporations, and a trustee of the New York Institution of the Education of the Blind.

Franklin G. Balch has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and M.D. from Harvard. He is a visiting surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, surgeon to the Faulkner Hospital, of Jamaica Plain, consulting surgeon to the Choate Memorial Hospital, of Woburn, Mass., and consulting physician to the Adams Nervine Hospital, of Jamaica Plain. From 1900 to 1903 he was assistant in clinical and operative surgery in the Harvard Medical School, and from 1903 to 1907 was assistant in surgery. He has written various articles on medical and surgical subjects.

Rodolphe L. Agassiz is vice-president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, president and director of the Tamarack Mining Company, Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, Isle Royale Copper Company, Ahmeek Mining Company, director of the American Trust Company, State Street Trust Company, and Walter Baker & Company, Ltd. He is a member of the Committee to Visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and on Geology, Mineralogy and Petrography.

Frederick Winsor is headmaster of the Middlesex School, at Concord, Mass. He was a teacher at Phillips Exeter Academy from 1895 to 1897. He organized the Country School for Boys, Baltimore, in 1897, and Middlesex School in 1901.

David A. Ellis received the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. from Harvard. He was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1903 to 1913, and from 1909 to 1913 was chairman of that board. He is a member of the executive committee and chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association, a member of the executive committee of the Boston City Club, a member of the com-



H. W. Foote, '97.



L. P. Marvin, '98.



J. F. Curtis, '99.



J. W. Hallowell, '01.

mittee on municipal affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Boston Newsboys' Club, and an officer of various educational and charitable organizations. He is a lecturer at Harvard College on municipal government, and a member of two committees to visit departments of the University. He has written various articles on school education and administration.

Henry W. Foote has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and S.T.B. from Harvard. From 1902 to 1906 he was minister of the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans, La., and from 1906 to 1910 minister of the First Unitarian Church of Ann Arbor, Mich. He is secretary of the department of church extension, and of the department of schools and college centres of the American Unitarian Association, Boston. He is chairman of the Committee to Visit the Harvard Divinity School, trustee of the Carolina Industrial School, North Carolina, the Penn School, South Carolina, and Snow Hill Institute, Alabama.

Langdon P. Marvin has received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.B. from Harvard. He is a member of the law firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, of New York. In the year 1901-02 he was secretary to Hon. Horace Gray, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1903 was secretary to Hon. Elihu Root, at the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. He has been since 1907 secretary of the Harvard Club of New York, from 1909 to 1912 was a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and has been a member of various committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He is a member of the committee on admissions of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

James E. Curtis has received the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. from Harvard. From 1906 to 1909 he was Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, and in 1909 was Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County. Since 1909 he has been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He was a member of the commission appointed to revise and codify the laws of Massachusetts relating to insanity. He has been since 1909 a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and is a

member of the committee to visit the Graduate School of Business Administration.

John W. Hallowell is a member of the firm of Stone & Webster, of Boston, a director in several of the public service corporations managed by the Stone & Webster Management Association, and a director of the First National Bank of Boston. He has been since 1909 treasurer and a director of the Harvard Alumni Association, and treasurer of the HARVARD BULLETIN, Incorporated. He is treasurer and chairman of the class committee of the class of 1901, Harvard College.

The following have been nominated for directors-at-large of the Harvard Alumni Association, three to be elected on Commencement Day:

Robert P. Perkins, '84, of New York.
Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia.
Minot O. Simons, '91, of Cleveland.
Bernard W. Trafford, '93, of Boston.
Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., '97, of Boston.
Henry James, Jr., '99, of New York.
William Phillips, '00, of North Beverly,

Mass.

Eugene V. R. Thayer, '04, of South Lancaster, Mass.

The members of the committee on nominations of the Harvard Alumni Association, which was also the committee to suggest nominations for the Board of Overseers, are: Amory G. Hodges, '74, chairman, Frederick W. Thayer, '78, John Woodbury, '80, Edward W. Atkinson, '81, John F. Moors, '83, Lawrence E. Sexton, '84, George Blagden, '90, David Cheever, '97, and Henry S. Thompson, '99, secretary.

DUDLEIAN LECTURE

The Trustees of the Dudleian Lectures have appointed Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D.D., pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, to give the Dudleian Lecture for the current academic year. The subject is the fourth of the series prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely, "Explanations of Ordination." The lecture will be given in Emerson J on Tuesday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock, and will be open to the public.

The Harvard Clubs



The Harvard Club of Boston.

There has been steady progress on the new house of the Harvard Club of Boston. As the accompanying cut shows, the walls are nearly completed and it will not be long before the building is roofed in. The next meeting of the club is an informal New England boiled dinner at the Hotel Somerset on April 30 at 7 o'clock. After dinner there will be an entertainment furnished by members of the Club. Tickets up to the limit of the capacity of the ballroom may be obtained from Augustus S. Cobb, Mutual National Bank, Boston.

THE PACIFIC BRANCH.

The Pacific Branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs was organized at a meeting at the University Club, San Francisco, on March 29, subject to later ratification of the various clubs on the Pacific Coast and the Associated Harvard Clubs. The charter members of the Pacific Branch are the

Harvard Clubs of Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Portland, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Seattle, Southern California, Spokane, and Tacoma. The object, as set forth in the constitution, is the promotion of all matters pertaining to the welfare of Harvard University and the establishment of closer relations between Harvard University and its alumni, and especially those living in the Pacific regions. Dr. T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, vice-president of the Pacific section of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presided at the meeting and Wilbur Bassett, '97, secretary of the Harvard Club of Southern California, was chosen secretary. They were later elected president and secretary respectively of the Pacific Branch, to hold office until their successors were elected.

The following committee was appointed to present the constitution of the Pacific Branch to the Associated Harvard Clubs at their meeting in St. Louis on May 23-24: A. L. Mills, '81, of Portland; V. Mott

Porter, '92, of Santa Barbara; William Thomas, '73, of San Francisco; with the following alternates: Roy Jones, '92, of Los Angeles; R. H. Bollard, '05, of Seattle.

The following were present at the organization meeting and later at the dinner given by the Harvard Club of San Francisco: J. S. Severance, '65, F. J. Symmes, '67, Henry Starbuck, '71, William Thomas, '73, T. W. Huntington, M.D. '76, Alfred Worcester, '78, Samuel Hill, '79, Vanderlynn Stow, '80, F. H. Wheelan, '80, H. H. Sherwood, '82, M. W. Haskell, '83, M. C. Sloss, '90, V. Mott Porter, '92, Wilbur Bassett, '97, Edgar H. Wells, '97, Philip Bancroft, '02, Benjamin F. Thomas, '03, Curtis Cate, '07.

HARVARD CLUB OF KEENE

The Harvard Club of Keene, N. H., has voted to establish a fund to aid boys from that section of the state who intend to enter Harvard. The committee in charge of the fund consists of Henry S. Mackintosh, '60, Josiah L. Seward, '68, Bertram Ellis, '84, and John C. Faulkner, '86, treasurer.

The club has also voted to join the Associated Harvard Clubs. All Harvard men who spend the whole or a part of the year in or near Keene and have been connected with the University for at least a year are eligible for membership in the club.

Hon. Bertram Ellis, '84, who has been secretary of the club for ten years, has resigned, and Richard M. Faulkner, '09, has been elected to his place. Henry S. Mackintosh, '60, is president.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HARVARD CLUB

The Harvard Club of New Hampshire had its sixth annual meeting and dinner on the evening of April 9 at the Eagle Hotel in Concord. At the business meeting, which preceded the dinner, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert P. Bass, '96, of Peterboro; first vice-president, Walter W. Simons, '86, of Manchester; second vice-president, Robert E. Faulkner, '90, of Keene; secretary-treasurer, Joseph S.

Ford, '94, of Exeter; member of the executive committee, Richard W. Sulloway, '98, of Franklin.

The club voted to establish and maintain an annual scholarship of \$200 which will be awarded to some New Hampshire boy entering the freshman class of Harvard College.

About 60 men, including a number of Dartmouth graduates, were at the dinner. Harlan P. Amen, principal of Exeter Academy and the retiring president of the club, was toastmaster. The speakers were: Gov. Felker, who is a Dartmouth man; Professor R. B. Merriman, '96; Henry M. Williams, '85, representing the Boston Harvard Club; E. A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; Leo H. Leary, '05, one of the football coaches of the past few years; and Charles T. Abeles, '13, captain of the university crew.

The others present were:

Charles E. Atwood, '80, F. W. Branch, '10, Oliver W. Branch, '01, Randolph W. Branch, '11, James W. Brehaut, '92, Dr. C. E. Burchsted, '97, John T. Busiel, '68, Thomas Chalmers, '91, Harry B. Cilley, L. '82, Maurice J. Connor, '97, S. S. Dearborn, '94, A. D. Estabrook, '04, Arthur W. Hall, '02, Henry G. Ives, S.T.B. '04, Robert Jackson, L. '02, Frederick Jones, L. '08, John F. Kent, '75, Henry W. Keyes, '87, P. C. Lockwood, '07, W. R. MacAusland, M.D. '03, John R. McLane, L. '12, Charles B. Manning, '98, Charles H. Manning, S.B. '62, Robert L. Manning, '95, Carleton R. Metcalf, '02, J. Franklin Robinson, M.D. '86, Clinton H. Scovell, '03, Frank J. Sulloway, '05, R. W. Sulloway, '98, David Taggart, '78, J. A. Tufts, '78, Thomas Varick, '87, A. G. Whittemore, L. '78, George C. Wilkins, M.D. '99, E. K. Woodworth, LL.B. '00, Louis E. Wyman, '00.

HARVARD CLUB OF LOUISIANA

The Harvard Club of Louisiana had its annual dinner on March 31 at the Louisiane Restaurant, in New Orleans. It was the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the club. About 30 men were present.

Professor George L. Kittredge was the special guest and speaker of the evening. His hearers and the newspapers united in saying that his address was one of the brightest heard in New Orleans in many a day: Dr. M. A. Aldrich, '95, William R. Dodson, '94, Monte M. Lemann, '03, Walter S. Lewis,

LL.B. '98, Edward C. Palmer, '87, Edgar B. Stern, '07, and others also spoke.

Others present were: Scott E. Beer, '98, Arthur L. Derby, '05, Carleton Hunt, '56, Dr. E. S. Hatch, '97, C. H. Hyams, Jr., L. '92, Silas I. Hyam, '99, Herbert W. Walker, '07, Eldon S. Lazarus, '03, Ferdinand B. Lemann, '92, Isaac I. Lemann, '96, Walter Lemann, '98, Richard B. Montgomery, '90, Joseph L. Onorato, L. '90, John C. Ransmeier, A.M. '98, Dr. Albert G. Rood, Ph.D. '07, Colgate Scudder, L. S. '00, David Sessler, '98, William Stauffer, C. '85-'86, S. W. Stern, '06, Frederick S. Weis, '09.

The officers of the club are: Carleton Hunt, '56, president; Edward C. Palmer, '87, vice-president; Richard B. Montgomery, '90, secretary-treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB

The Harvard Club of North Carolina held its annual dinner on March 27 at the Commonwealth Club in Durham. Twenty-five members and guests were present. Professor George Lyman Kittredge was the principal guest and the only speaker. He gave a very interesting talk about things at Harvard.

Roger A. Derby, '05, announced that a scholarship of \$300 in Harvard College had been established in North Carolina under the plan of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. N. Wilson, Gr. '06; first vice-president, Collier Cobb, '89; second vice-president, Benjamin W. Parham, L. '06-'08; secretary, A. S. Wheeler, A.M. '97; directors, William A. Blair, '82, Albert L. Cox, L. '05-'07, Carter Dalton, LL.B. '09, Roger A. Derby, '05, John W. Hutchinson, LL.B. '10, Walter S. Lockhart, L. '11-'12, Frank C. Page, '10.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Harvard Club of Southern California held its twelfth annual meeting on March 31. Mark S. Severance, '69, presided in the absence of the president, John M. Marshall, LL.B. '83. The club, of

which about 50 members were present, approved of the constitution of the Pacific Branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs and elected for the ensuing year the following officers: President, Roy Jones, '92; secretary, Wilbur Bassett, '97, 446 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. Among the speakers at the dinner were Roy Jones, Wilbur Bassett, Marshall Stimson, '00, formerly secretary of the club, William M. R. French, '64, of Chicago, the president of the Princeton Club of Los Angeles, and E. H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania had an informal dinner at the University Club of Pittsburgh on the evening of April 3. About 30 men were present. The speakers were: C. B. Stoner, M.B.A. '11, now a member of the Department of Business Administration of Carnegie Technical Schools; and C. K. Robinson, LL.B. '01, assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh.

Those present were:

Park J. Alexander, LL.B. '03, H. F. Baker, '01, Ward Bonsall, '98, C. E. Brown, '98, John D. Brown, L. '87, E. K. Davis, '03, Bradley Dewey, '08, C. R. Eastman, '90, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, Thomas Ewing, L. '92, W. L. Franklin, Jr., '06, W. C. Holmes, '06, E. E. Jenkins, '97, Ralph Kelly, '09, G. C. Kibb, '00, H. S. Knauer, '11, T. D. McCloskey, LL.B. '09, H. F. Miller, '08, D. E. Mitchell, '97, William L. Monro, '80, Walter Mortland, '00, H. D. Parkin, '04, A. W. Tarbell, '95, A. P. L. Turner, '05, Sidney J. Watts, '05, F. E. Westlake, '08.

THE GODKIN LECTURES

The Godkin Lectures for 1912-13 are being given by Mr. Herbert Croly, of Windsor, Vt., author of "The Promise of American Life." He will give five lectures at 8 P. M. in Emerson J. The dates and titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

- Apr. 23.—New Tendencies in Democracy.
- Apr. 25.—The Old Democracy and the Constitution.
- Apr. 28.—The New Democracy and the Constitution.
- Apr. 30.—Direct versus Representative Government.
- May 2.—The Mechanism of Popular Representation.

Admission Requirements

The requirements for admission to Harvard College (old plan) have been modified by the following votes of the Faculty:

"1. That the requirements for admission (old plan) be henceforth stated in terms of units instead of points.

"2. That the ratings in units of the subjects in which examinations are now offered shall be as follows, the prescription of studies and of the requirements in each study as stated on pages 470 to 494 of the current University Catalogue being in no way changed by this motion:

English (3)	Advanced Algebra (1-2)
Greek	Elementary Greek (2)
	Advanced Greek (1)
Latin	Elementary Latin (3)
	Advanced Latin (1)
German	Elementary German (2)
	Advanced German (1)
French	Elementary French (2)
	Advanced French (1)
History	Elementary History (1)
	Advanced History (1)
Mathematics	Elementary Algebra (1-2)
	Advanced Algebra (1-2)
	Plane Geometry (1)
	Solid Geometry (1-2)
	Logarithms and Trigonometry (1-2)
	Physics (1)
	Chemistry (1)
	Geography (1-2)
	Astronomy (1-2)
	Botany (1-2)
	Zoology (1-2)
	Drawing
	Freehand Drawing (1-2)
	Projection Drawing (1-2)
	Civil Government (1-2)

"The following subjects may also be offered, but only by those who are candidates for the degree of S.B.:

Woodworking (1-2)	Chipping, Filing and Fitting (1-2)
Blacksmithing (1-2)	Machine-tool Work (1-2)

"3. That the total quantity of work required for admission without conditions be fifteen and a half units for candidates presenting both elementary Latin and elementary Greek, and sixteen and a half units for all other candidates.

"4. That the requirements for admission include a prescription as to the quality of work offered, namely, that at least five units of work shall be passed with grades above D for admission without conditions.

"5. That in the case of a candidate admitted on a record deficient as to quality the number of satisfactory grades required of him for graduation be increased by one for every unit of such deficiency.

"6. That in connection with the statement of the requirements for admission, there shall be printed in the Catalogue a qualifying explanation to the following effect: As the ratings of the individual subjects in time units are approximate only, and as they make no distinction between the earlier and the later years of the school course, the weights given to the various subjects in determining the question of a candidate's fitness for admission with conditions on less than a complete record will not necessarily be strictly proportional to these ratings.

"7. That the changes in the old plan of admission be put into operation at once, with the understanding that during the year 1913, if any individual cases would receive more favorable consideration under former conditions, the committee will give them the benefit of such consideration."

LITERARY COMPETITION

The *Harvard Advocate*, the *Yale Courant*, the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and the *Nassau Literary Magazine* have arranged to hold a literary competition open to the undergraduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Three prizes of the value of \$50 each will be offered, one for the best short story, one for the best poem, and one for the best one-act play. Any undergraduate in each of the three colleges may compete for any one or all three of the prizes. The prize in each of the competitions will be a suitably engraved gold medal, or at the choice of the winner, \$50 in cash.

Manuscripts must be submitted between November 1, 1913, and February 1, 1914; each manuscript must be signed with an assumed name and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the real name of the writer. No limit will be placed on the length of the poem or play, but it is suggested that the short story should contain about 5000 words.

The winning contributions will be published as nearly simultaneously as possible in the literary magazines of the three universities.

Gifts for the Year 1911-1912

The total gifts to the University for the year 1911-12, as shown in the Treasurer's account, sum up to \$932,409.21 for the capital account, and \$771,772.20 for immediate use, a total of \$1,704,181.41. The gifts for the capital account include \$50,000 from George R. Agassiz, '84, for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, \$30,000 from an anonymous donor for the Harvard Foundation for exchanges with the Sorbonne and the Universities of France, the twenty-fifth anniversary gift of \$100,000 from the Class of '87, \$125,000 from Mr. Edmund Cogswell Converse of New York to establish a professorship of banking in the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$50,000 from the estate of Miss Harriet E. Goodnow of Sterling, Mass., to establish a fund for scholarships in Harvard College, nearly \$165,000 from the estate of Gordon McKay, nearly \$75,000 from the estate of Mrs. William O. Moseley of Newburyport, to establish two travelling fellowships in the Medical School, \$28,000 from Mrs. John Knowles Paine to establish two fellowships in music in memory of Professor Paine, \$34,000 from Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears as a fund to maintain the Sears prizes in the Law School in memory of her son, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., '00, \$35,000 from the estate of Mrs. Henry R. Shaw to establish travelling fellowships for graduates of the College without obligation of study or research.

The gifts for immediate use are very numerous, and some of them large in amount. The largest total for a single object is the \$341,870.10 given for the Freshman Dormitories, including \$25,000 from Augustus Hemenway, '75, \$25,000 from Messrs. Kidder, Peabody and Company, and \$225,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage. Other large gifts for buildings were \$100,000 from Mrs. Collis P. Huntington for the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for cancer cases, \$50,000 given by T. Jefferson Coolidge, '50, for a chemical laboratory in memory of his son, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., '84, and \$31,500 from George R. White for laboratories at the Gray Herbarium.

The Library received during the year

for the purchase of books a total of \$13,809.95 from 42 different givers; the largest single gift was \$5,500 from Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87. E. D. Brandegee, '81, and Mrs. Brandegee gave \$1250 for incunabula to be added to the Weld Memorial Library.

Other important or interesting gifts for immediate use include \$15,000 from an anonymous donor for rebuilding the library of the Gray Herbarium, the annual subscription for the Arnold Arboretum amounting this year to \$22,200, \$2,707.80 from a number of donors for the Course in Printing in the Graduate School of Business Administration, \$13,000 from five donors for changes in the Fogg Art Museum, \$1,850 from a number of subscribers for the investigation of infantile paralysis, and \$5,000 from F. G. Thomson, '97, for additional instruction in Municipal Government, with \$1,250 from him and the same sum from Clarke Thomson for the Bureau of Municipal Research.

The Report notes 56 distinct gifts for capital account, and 166 for immediate use. The number of givers is very much larger, since subscriptions for a single object appear under a single heading.

The total investments of the University at the end of the year amounted to \$25,868,867.02. The total income for the year from all sources, including \$670,890.88 from tuition fees, amounted to \$2,559,165.69. There was a deficit for the year of \$16,187.92.

FRESHMAN OFFICERS

The class of 1916 has elected the following officers: President, W. J. Bingham, of Lawrence; vice-president, W. Rollins, of West Roxbury; secretary-treasurer, W. Blanchard, of Concord, Mass.; members of the Student Council, D. P. Morgan, Jr., of New York, D. C. Watson, of Milton, and R. N. Williams, Jr., of Cambridge.

On March 12th Professor Hugo Münsterberg delivered a lecture at Johns Hopkins University on "The Psychology of Labor."

University Baseball Nine

The University baseball team played only three of the six games scheduled for the recent southern trip, rain preventing the matches arranged with the Orioles, Johns Hopkins and the Navy. Of the games played, that with Georgetown, on Thursday, April 17, resulted in a tie, 4 to 4. Harvard leaving at the end of the twelfth inning to catch a train for Philadelphia. Next day, Harvard, using a second-string battery, defeated Columbia, 6 to 4; and on Saturday, the University nine lost to West Point, at West Point, 9 to 7, in a loosely played game.

The line-ups and summaries of the three games follow:

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Frye, r.f.	2	1	0	1	2 0
Wingate, s.s.	4	1	1	3	5 0
Clark, 2b.	5	1	1	3	5 0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	1	1	0	1 0
Ayres, 1b.	5	0	1	13	0 0
Miltholland, l.f.	4	0	2	0	0 0
Halligan, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0 0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1 1
Phillips, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0 0
Young, c.	5	0	1	15	2 0
Felton, p.	4	0	0	0	2 1
**Gannett.	1	0	0	0	0 0
Totals,	40	4	7	36	18 2

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.						
Hollander, s.s.	5	0	1	2	3	0						
Connelly, 2b.	4	0	0	1	6	0						
Fury, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0						
McCarthy, p.	4	0	1	1	1	1						
Barron, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0						
Calnan, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Davis, 3b.	5	1	1	4	4	1						
M. Mulcahy, 1b.	2	2	0	17	1	1						
F. Mulcahy, c.f.	5	0	1	4	1	0						
Mullaney, c.	5	1	1	6	2	0						
*Lawler.	1	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals,	39	4	6	36	18	3						
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0-4
Georgetown,	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0-4

Earned runs—Harvard 3, Georgetown 1. Two-base hits—Hollander, Miltholland. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Wingate. Stolen bases—Miltholland, Fury, Davis, F. Mulcahy. Bases on balls—By Felton 5, by McCarthy 3. Left on bases—Harvard 4, Georgetown 3. Struck out—By Felton 14, by McCarthy 6. Double plays—Clark, Win-

gate, Ayres. Wild pitches—Felton. Umpire—Hughes. Time—2h., 30m.

*Batted for Barron in eleventh.

**Batted for Tomes in twelfth.

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Frye, r.f., p.	4	3	1	0	0 1
Miltholland, r.f.	1	0	1	0	0 0
Wingate, s.s.	4	2	2	6	1 1
Clark, 2b.	5	0	0	1	4 1
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	0	1	1 0
Alsop, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0 0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	4	6	0 1
Tomes, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0 2
Gannett, l.f.	3	1	1	4	0 0
Halligan, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0 0
Osborn, c.	4	0	0	9	2 0
Hardy, p.	3	0	0	0	2 1
Totals,	36	6	9	27	10 7

COLUMBIA.									
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.			
Moore, c.f.	4	0	0	1	1	0			
Watt, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5	1			
Kiendl, 1b.	5	1	1	9	1	1			
Lommel, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0			
Friedrichs, s.s.	4	1	1	3	4	2			
Meenan, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0			
Haaren, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	1			
Rosef, c.	3	0	1	12	1	0			
Smith, p.	4	0	0	1	1	0			
Totals,	35	4	5	27	14	5			
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	—6
Columbia,	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Frye, Ayres, Lommel. Three-base hit—Meenan. Sacrifice hits—Friedrichs, Gannett, Osborn. Stolen bases—Frye 3, Gannett 2, Wingate, Meenan, Moore. Bases on balls—By Hardy 4, Smith 3. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Columbia 8. Struck out—by Hardy 6, Frye 1, Smith 11. Double plays—Hardwick and Osborn. Wild pitches—Hardy 1, Smith 1. Passed ball—Osborn. Hit by pitcher—Frye.

HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a. e.
Gannett, r.f.	5	1	2	0	0 0
Wingate, s.s.	3	4	0	2	6 0
Clark, c.	5	1	4	8	3 1
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	1	0	2 0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0 0
Miltholland, l.f.	4	1	1	2	0 1
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1 1
Phillips, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0 1
Winter, 2b.	5	0	1	0	3 0
Frye, p.	0	0	0	0	0 0
Felton, p.	1	0	0	0	1 0
Hitchcock, p.	1	0	0	0	2 1
Totals,	36	7	10	27	18 5

WEST POINT.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Lyman, r.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Sadtler, 2b.	4	1	0	2	2	1
Neyland, p.	3	1	2	1	5	0
Marillat, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Mitchell, i.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Pritchard, c.f.	4	4	1	1	0	1
Patch, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1	2
Milliken, s.s.	2	3	0	4	0	1
Milburn, c.	4	2	2	9	2	2
Totals,	30	9	7	*26	11	7
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	1	0	2	0	0	2
West Point,	2	2	0	2	0	3

Home runs—Clark, Marillat. Three-base hit—Milburn. Two-base hits—Clark, Gannett, Mitchell, Pritchard. Base on balls—By Felton 4, Hitchcock 3, Neyland 5. Stolen bases—Gannett, Wingate, Clark 2, Hardwick, Milholland, Sadtler 2. Passed balls—Clark 3. Hit by pitcher—Hitchcock. Left on bases—Harvard 8, West Point 5. Struck out—By Frye 1, Felton 2, Hitchcock 2, Neyland 9. Sacrifice hit—Patch. Umpires—Cullem and Marshall. Time—2h.

*Clark out in first inning for not touching first base.

SOCCER TEAM BEATS YALE

The University soccer team defeated Yale at New Haven on Saturday, April 12, by the score of 2 to 1. Although the game was played in a driving rain, the University forwards showed good team-work, and would have scored more heavily, but for the strong Yale defence.

The line-ups follow:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Nichols, g.	g., Brantly
Rushmore, l.b.	r.b., Dickey
Barron, r.b.	l.b., Shepard
Weston, l.h.b.	r.h.b., Stock
Francke, c.h.b.	c.h.b., Gamble
McCall, r.h.b.	l.h.b., Ogden
Locke, l.o.f.	r.o.f., Tripp
Carnochan, l.i.f.	r.i.f., Burrows
Lowrey, c.f.	c.f., Holmes, Monvel
Steel, Hardwick, r.i.f.	l.i.f., Chamberlain
Needham, r.o.f.	l.o.f., Bickford

Goals—Carnochan 2, Holmes. Time—45-minute halves. Referee—Green of New Haven.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Harvard has won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League. The Harvard team was not defeated during the season. Massachusetts Agricultural College was sec-

ond, with but one defeat; and Princeton was third, with two defeats.

In the Western League there is a tie between West Virginia University and Iowa State University, each of which has lost but one match. These two teams will shoot off the tie, and the winner will shoot with Harvard for the intercollegiate championship.

LACROSSE SCHEDULE

The schedule of the university lacrosse team for the coming season is as follows:

April 26—Boston Lacrosse Club, at Cambridge.
May 3—Stevens (place undecided).
May 10—Hobart, at Geneva.
May 12—Cornell, at Ithaca.
May 17—Open.

The games with Stevens, Hobart, and Cornell will be in the series for the championship of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League.

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the freshman football eleven for next fall is here given:

Oct. 4—Open.
Oct. 8—Groton, at Groton.
Oct. 11—Dean Academy, at Cambridge.
Oct. 18—Andover, at Andover.
Oct. 25—Exeter, at Exeter.
Nov. 1—Hill School, at Pottstown.
Nov. 8—Cornell 1917, at Cambridge.
Nov. 15—Yale 1917, at Cambridge.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

Professor Clifford H. Moore gave a lecture on "Mithraism" at the University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, March 29.

Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey gave an illustrated lecture on "Italy" in the Burbeen Lecture Course at Woburn, Mass., on March 10.

F. S. Allen, of Harrison, N. Y., has been appointed assistant manager of the freshman musical clubs.

R. McIntosh, '14, of New York City, has been appointed leader of the university banjo club.

The Coöperative Society has opened a flower shop.

Alumni Notes

'63—Dr. J. Collins Warren has been elected president of the Massachusetts Humane Society, of which Charles P. Curtis, '83, is secretary.

LL.B. '70—Thomas B. Flint is clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. He graduated from Wesleyan University, New Brunswick in 1867.

'76—John Flach Winslow died at Cincinnati on April 14.

'80—Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, is president of the Southern Alumni Association of Phillips Exeter Academy.

'81—George Allen Staples died of apoplexy at his home in Dubuque, Iowa, on April 2.

'90—Dr. Joseph W. Courtney's book, "The Conquest of Nerves", published by the Macmillan Company, has gone to a third printing.

'91—Francis G. Caffey, A.M. (Howard University, Ala.) 1887, has been appointed by Secretary Houston solicitor for the Department of Agriculture. Caffey has been practising law for some years at 32 Nassau Street, New York.

'91—James M. Morton, Jr., United States judge for the district of Massachusetts, is president of the New England Association of the alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy.

'92—Guy Lowell has been selected as the architect for the new courthouse in New York City. Lowell's Boston office is at 12 West Street and his New York office is at 225 Fifth Avenue.

'93—Otis D. Fisk was married on April 10 to Miss Ethel Fiske, in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge.

'93—F. Herman Gade has been made a member of The Royal Commission, appointed by the Norwegian Storting for the reorganization of Norway's diplomatic and consular services.

'93—Albert W. Newlin is political editor of *The Daily Picayune* of New Orleans.

'94—Joseph S. Ford, assistant to Principal Harlan P. Amen, '79, of Phillips Exeter Academy, has resigned his position as editor of the *Bulletin* of the Academy. His successor is Frank W. Cushwa, A.M. '07. Ford has recently been elected secretary of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire.

'07—Rogers L. Barstow, Jr., is editor of *Sports* issued by the Sports Publishing Company of New York. The first number of this weekly paper appeared on April 5.

'08—Ellery C. Stowell has recently resigned as assistant professor of international law at the University of Pennsylvania to take charge temporarily of Professor John Bassett Moore's courses on international law and diplomacy at Columbia University. After June Stowell's address will be Columbia University.

'00—Alfred M. Tozzer was married in New York on April tenth to Miss Margaret Castle, of Honolulu. After May first Mr. and Mrs. Tozzer will live at 10 Charlesgate East, Boston.

'02—Frederick I. Emery, formerly with Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Company, Boston, has become treasurer of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen & Others, 1 Tremont Street, Boston.

'03—Herbert M. Boylston, formerly assistant and instructor in metallurgy and metallography at Harvard, is now associated with Professor Sauveur as consulting metallurgical engineer at the Abbot Building, Cambridge. Boylston has recently been appointed secretary of the executive committee of the iron and steel division of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which committee Professor Sauveur is vice-chairman.

'03—Everett R. Perry is librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. This library has over 200,000 volumes with a yearly growth of about 30,000. Before going to the Pacific Coast, Perry was in the New York Public Library.

'06—Joseph Lyman White, who has been in the Chicago offices of the Wabash Railroad, is now with the same railroad, care of the Fuel Department, St. Louis, Mo.

'07—Arthur B. Brooks was married on March 25 to Miss Ruth N. Faxon, at Brookline, Mass. They will live in Concord, Mass.

'07—The law firm of Estes & Fopiano has been dissolved. Bay E. Estes has taken a position with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, New York City. Albert B. Fopiano will continue the practice of law in the Tremont Building, Boston.

'07—Frederick W. McAvoy was married on March 15 to Miss Louise A. Wilson. McAvoy is now in charge of the New Orleans office of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, at 204 Carondelet Street.

'08—Wendell W. Faunce, who is with Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Company, New York City, was married on April 5 to Miss Margaret Brooks at Scranton, Pa.

'08—Berthold M. Nussbaum was married to Miss Edith Dunn at Marion, Ind., on March 26. They will live in Boston where Nussbaum represents the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York.

'09—James M. Rosenthal, LL.B. '11, has formed a partnership for the practice of law with William A. Burns, LL.B. '00, and J. B. Cummings, under the firm name of Burns, Cummings & Rosenthal. Their offices are in the Park Building, 8 Bank Row, Pittsfield, Mass.

'00—Orrin G. Wood was married to Miss Cecile L. Thomson on March 29 in Brookline, Mass. They will live at 1101 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

'10—Laurence L. Brown is teaching English at the Newton, Mass., Technical High School.

'10—John E. Dwyer is the Boston representative for the John C. Moore Corporation, makers of office and factory record-keeping systems. His office is at 294 Washington Street.

'11—Ormond E. Loomis, executive secretary of the greater Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America, was married on March 27, in Cambridge, to Miss Charlotte J. Balmer, Radcliffe. Their address is 14 Mt. Vernon Street, Arlington, Mass.

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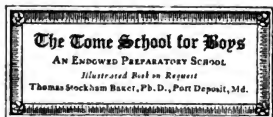
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

APRIL 30, 1913

NUMBER 30

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST
CANCER & CHANGES IN
THE UNIVERSITY CREW

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Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913.

NUMBER 30.

Opinion and Comment

A short reference to the new plan of admission, published in the *New York Times* of April 20, is another illustration of the difficulty of disseminating accurate information about the University. According to the account in the paper Professor H. N. Davis, for a number of years a member of the committee on admission, and Professor J. P. Hoskins, of Princeton University, announced that "Instead of examinations in sixteen or seventeen subjects, only four will be used hereafter to test the fitness of students for entrance to their universities."

As readers of the BULLETIN know, the statement of Professor Davis marks nothing especially new in the Harvard admission system. The new plan, first announced in January, 1911, was inaugurated in the June examinations of the same year. The BULLETIN has had frequent occasion to refer not only to the results of the new plan examinations, but also to the excellent work being done in College by the young men admitted by this plan. The classes of 1915 and 1916 have already afforded abundant evidence that the boys of first rate ability for whom this plan was intended are availing themselves of the new rather than of the old plan for admission; nor is this strange because the new plan does articulate with the pro-

gramme of every well organized public high school having a four year course.

The new plan, as some of our readers may not remember, "does not", in the words of the catalogue, "take the place of the old plan; it provides another method of admission for good scholars. To be admitted to Harvard College a candidate must present evidence of an approved school course, satisfactorily completed, and must show in four examinations that his scholarship is of a satisfactory quality." These four examinations consist of English, for all candidates; Latin, or, for candidates for the degree of S.B., French or German; mathematics, or physics, or chemistry; and any subject, not already selected, from the following list: Greek, French, German, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry. A candidate for admission must take his four examinations at one time, either in June or September.

Harvard clubs and individual graduates can do a great service to the College if they will see that the principals of high schools in their several localities understand the significance and terms of the new plan of admission.

* * *

All over the country the universities have in the last ten years given much ef-

fort to the development of summer schools and summer sessions. Ambitious school-teachers who wanted to keep their lamps trimmed and burning have pressed for these opportunities, and thousands of them flock every year to the great centres of summer study. There they find what university standards are, and gain entrance to new and inspiring horizons of thought and knowledge. And they, and the others not from the teaching profession who join them, acquire at the same time a very distinct impression of the general intellectual spirit and the tone of manners of the university where they study. For both through its strong points and its limitations a summer school reveals to the shrewd summer student more than might be supposed of the real character and aims of the university which supports it. Harvard can the less afford to neglect the Summer School because from the brief impression of a six weeks' stay many people—a large proportion of them influential teachers—will get their permanent opinion of us.

It is to be hoped that those who come will take back a report of careful attention to their wants—physical and intellectual; of good teaching and the exaction of hard work and credit given only for adequate performance; and especially of a cordial and friendly interest in them as human beings, and of high ideals and serious attitude toward the things of the spirit. Not all the intelligent people of this country are in the habit of attributing these qualities to Harvard. The Summer School ought to help in this respect. And we believe that it has done so.

But it is not for this reason, nor as an advertisement, that the School was founded or is maintained. It is only as a piece of public service that the burden of the Summer School is justified. Harvard is bound ever to be contriving new methods of meeting public needs of every kind, so far as this is not incom-

patible with her primary work. The Summer School has been one of these methods for more than forty years. New conditions will demand new forms of such public service. A reputation for active sympathy with the people combined with high standards and definite purpose can not be spread by advertising methods, but if the basis for it is present in fact, we may hope that the knowledge will extend itself in time.

* * *

Graduates will hear with satisfaction that President and Mrs. Lowell are soon to start on a round of visits to Harvard Clubs from Maryland to Colorado. Some of the places on his itinerary President Lowell has already visited, but there are others, including the four colleges with which Harvard has exchange relations, where we believe he has not been before. All the Harvard men President Lowell meets will now have an opportunity of hearing at first hand about the multiplicity of interests and activities in the University. Furthermore, some of the graduates will have the privilege for the first time of meeting President and Mrs. Lowell and thus establishing a new and more intimate point of contact with the University.

But such a trip has a far wider significance than meeting with Harvard Clubs and Harvard men, no matter how important these gatherings may be. President Lowell will meet many people outside of the Harvard circle. In many places the President of the University will have a chance to see men and women engaged in university, college, and school teaching and of conferring also with leaders of business and of the professions hitherto not informed and possibly not especially interested in Harvard, who in this way will receive new information and new points of view about the College. The advantage of such a trip and the trip recently carried through so successfully by Professor G. L. Kirtledge, details of which appear in another

page of this week's BULLETIN, can not be easily overstated. The travellers carry word of Harvard which is welcome; in turn they collect facts and impressions and extend their acquaintance to the advantage of their later work in Cambridge. The functions are dual, the advantage is mutual. President Lowell and his hosts are both to be congratulated for the interesting and profitable experiences which lie before them.

* * *

It is not a mere perfunctory statement to say that the whole body of Harvard graduates and undergraduates welcomes the news that P. D. Houghton has been persuaded to coach the football squad for another period of three years beginning next fall. The call for his services has been unanimous; the only question was whether he would be able to arrange his affairs so that he could devote a large part of his time to what must be after all an avocation. It is no secret that Houghton has made some personal sacrifice and that in reaching his determination he was influenced by his loyalty to the College.

We might speculate on what would have happened if Houghton had not been a successful coach—if the eleven had made a poor showing during the five seasons in which he has been responsible for it. Harvard men want to win their fair share of the athletic contests in which they take part, and that desire is a natural one. But the fact is that Houghton has turned out five first-class elevens. The record of these years, measured by the final contest of each season, is familiar to everybody; Harvard has beaten Yale twice, two games have been ties in which neither team scored, and one game has been lost to Yale. This brief bit of football history must be satisfactory to all Harvard men.

But other things besides victory enter into the account of what Houghton has done for Harvard football. We believe he has put it on a more sane footing than has hitherto existed anywhere. The wearing drud-

gery of practice has been to some extent transformed into real fun, and the athletes who used to look forward with dread to the work of the afternoon have come to anticipate it with pleasure. Common sense has cast aside the old methods which led to mental and physical exhaustion long before the end of the schedule.

In these days football has an important place in undergraduate life and the graduates are by no means unmindful of it. The man who puts the sport on a reasonable basis and influences for good the students who come in contact with him, does a real service to the University and to the community as a whole. We know that Houghton has done this service, and we expect to see him perform it in larger measure in the years that are to come.

* * *

We are glad to call the attention of graduates both lay and medical to the establishment of an appointment office at the Medical School. These are days of the multiplication of hospitals of many sorts and of steady improvement in the management of public institutions, and the demand for medical officers with specialized training has correspondingly increased. The new office will be a means of bringing the graduates who are trustees or managers of such institutions into communication with the young men going out from the Medical School or who are already at work.

* * *

The committee in charge of the new edition of the Harvard University Directory have recently sent out notices to the 35,000 odd names on the Directory list. An accurate record can only be made through the coöperation of the army of men who make up the "living Harvard force", nor can the second edition of the Directory be issued promptly unless there is a ready response from the graduates. The committee hope, therefore, that the postal cards will be returned to the Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, without delay so that the work can be pushed forward vigorously.

The Campaign Against Cancer

One of the important appointments recently made by the President and Fellows and consented to by the Board of Overseers was that of William Duane to be Research Fellow of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University from April 1, 1913. Mr. Duane received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He also took his A.B. and A.M. at Harvard in 1893 and 1895 respectively and the Ph.D. from Berlin in 1897. From 1893 to 1895 he was assistant in physics at Harvard, and from 1898 to 1907 was Professor of Physics at the University of Colorado. From 1907 until the present year he was Radium Research Assistant at the Curie Laboratory in Paris.

The appointment of Dr. Duane marks another step in the campaign against cancer which is being carried on by the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. The well-defined purpose of the Commission is to conduct from every possible side a systematic attack on cancer; it will be approached not only from the sides of pathology, biology, and chemistry, but also through physics. Dr. Duane will devote himself to the last-mentioned field of science. His work will supplement that now being done under the direction of the Commission and also in many clinics throughout the country.

It is proposed that he shall organize for the Commission a laboratory in which cancer may be studied from the point of view of the physicist. This building, it is suggested, should be placed in proximity to the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research, which has now been open for the treatment of patients a little more than a year. The sum of \$250,000 is needed to make a beginning of the new laboratory—\$100,000 for the building itself, \$100,000 for radium which will be an important element in the work of the laboratory, and \$50,000 for expenses for a period of five years. The hope of the Commission is that this sum may be obtained speedily; until the new laboratory is ready for use Dr. Duane will carry on his researches in the Collis P. Huntington Building (Building D) of the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Duane will devote much attention to radium, to the study of which he has already given several years. When radium was discovered it was hailed as a kind of cure-all, an elixir of life, but a few early applications of it to cancer were not particularly successful, and therefore the pendulum swung the other way. In 1905, however, a number of experts got together in Paris—M. Jaboin, a chemist; MM. Danne and Beaudoin, physicists; Dr. Dominici, a physiologist; and Drs. Wickham and Degrais, surgeons. These men have been devising scientific methods and treating cases in the *Laboratoire Biologique du Radium* for the last seven years. Their success was such as to induce certain gentlemen in London to found The Radium Institute, which through the munificence of Sir Ernest Cassel and Viscount Iveagh is provided with about a gramme of radium bromide. Some 619 cases of tumors have been treated there, of which 39 are reported cured, 53 apparently cured (by which is meant that the actual tumor treated has disappeared, and there has been no recurrence to date), 245 improved, 70 not improved, 88 abandoned treatment, and 55 died.

It is proposed to begin investigations along this line at Harvard, using the emanations and induced activity. The idea, however, is somewhat broader than that of a radium institute. The plan is to build a laboratory for the study of other physical agents as well as of radium and allied substances, for instance, X-rays and ultra-violet light, and to have chemical, physiological, and other sections. It is believed that this work can be carried on better at Harvard, where there is already a large plant in working order, than elsewhere.

Dr. F. E. Tyzzer, Director of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, writes:

"The cancer problem has been likened by Professor Ehrlich to a besieged fortress, the outer defenses of which have already fallen with the successful application of the experimental method to tumor investigation. The simile is good, but the fortress has proved unusually strong, and every possible method of attack must be employed

with the realization that each addition to the knowledge of the subject marks a definite advance. The fact that such an advance is continually going on is not to be denied. With regard to causation, various types of cancer are now definitely known to occur in association with certain chemical and physical agents. In fact, some of the most important contributions with regard to causation as well as treatment have been derived from the field of physics, for example, the discovery of X-ray and radium.

"With the founding of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, the Cancer Commission of Harvard University has provided means for the systematic clinical investigation of human tumor cases. An efficient modern X-ray apparatus especially adapted to quantitative work has been installed and is now being employed in the diagnosis and treatment of human cases. Now that sufficient funds are becoming available, a group of investigators is being assembled to attack the problem from various points of view—namely a physician trained in biological, pathological and clinical methods, a pathologist, a roentgenologist, a chemist, and an investigator who is especially fitted for the study of heredity and other experimental factors with reference to the incidence of tumors. The opportunities provided by the Hospital for clinical research are supplemented by those furnished by the Medical School for the study of the experimentally propagated animal tumors.

"While the facilities for tumor investigation provided by this Commission are unusual and probably unique, the organization for the work must be regarded as incomplete as long as we lack a co-worker who is an authority in the branch of physics. The importance of this branch of research will be recognized when it is considered that much remains to be done in the working out of better methods in the application of radium, and radio-active substances, as well as in the utilization of emanations and induced activity. This subject is by no means exhausted. The application of exact physical methods to biological problems furnishes a field as yet practically untouched.

"The Commission is now in a position to

take up this branch of the problem properly and to avail itself of the services of Dr. William Duane, a physicist, who has carried on investigations on radium and radioactive substances in the laboratory of Madame Curie.

"An undertaking such as this involves large expenditures not only for radium which is costly, but also for laboratory space and equipment. It is necessary for breadth of view and greatest efficiency that the various investigators working on tumor problems should be in the closest possible association with one another and this may best be accomplished by the establishment of a laboratory in close relation to the hospital."

Dr. J. Collins Warren, '63, is chairman of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. The members of the Commission are: Dr. Henry K. Oliver, '52, and Dr. J. Collins Warren, for the Caroline Brewer Croft Fund; Dr. Henry P. Walcott, '58, and Dr. Edward H. Bradford, '69, for the Corporation of Harvard College; Dr. William T. Councilman, A.M. (hon.) '99, and Dr. Theobald Smith, S.D. (hon.) '10, for the Medical School. Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, M.D. '02, is director, Dr. Robert B. Greenough, '92, is secretary, and Arthur Adams, '99, is treasurer.

The Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital for Cancer Research is administered by the Cancer Commission. The Hospital is designed for the study of the cancer problem by all available methods of modern scientific research; it also serves to provide modern hospital care for the inoperable or recurrent cases of cancer, for which other hospitals in this community have no place. The Hospital is close to the Harvard Medical School and the two institutions work in cordial cooperation.

SPEAKERS' CLUB

The Speakers' Club celebrated the opening of its new club house—the Agassiz House, on Quincy Street, with a dinner last Friday evening. More than 50 men were present. Among the speakers were, B. S. Van Rensselaer, '10, the first president of the club, Dean Hurlbut, Professor Winter, and R. S. Gorham, '85.

The Harvard Mutual Foundation

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The announcement of the creation of the Harvard Mutual Foundation has doubtless suggested to many graduates the possibilities of this trust, and the benefits that might accrue to the College from funds placed in the hands of its trustees. There are Harvard organizations which might avail themselves of the opportunities which this trust offers with equal advantage to the College and themselves. One of these is the class organization.

The possibility of the use of this foundation as a depository for the funds which are now in trust with the class treasurers is worthy of consideration. I believe that it can be shown that it is possible for a class, by investing its funds with these trustees, to secure all the objects for which the funds were intended. Let us see what these objects are.

In the first place, it is the desire of the class to have its fund invested where safety of principal is first and reasonable assurance of income is of second importance. Most class treasurers are young men of little experience when they have this duty to perform and would gladly be relieved of the responsibility; and the opportunity is rare to have it done by men so well fitted to do it.

In the second place what the class really wants is to feel assured that it will have enough money to pay its ordinary expenses from year to year, and its extraordinary expenses in those years when its celebrations occur.

In the third place, custom has decreed that ultimately class funds shall go to the College. This trusteeship is particularly well designed to carry out this object.

That all of these objects are feasible under this foundation can be shown. An analysis of the class treasurers' reports of the classes of the last ten or fifteen years, shows that the average amount of funds invested has been approximately \$5,427, and the average income from those investments has been approximately 4 1-2 per cent. annually. How wisely these funds have been invested, and with how much foresight and knowledge, it is difficult and inappropriate

to say; but it is safe to say they could have been as wisely invested with probably as much safety and as high an average of return by an experienced group of trustees. Among the advantages of this trust is that of having the experience of a continuous and perpetual body of trustees under the supervision of the Corporation of Harvard College with such a wide knowledge of securities. This lends a permanency of policy and security impossible with an individual trustee, such as a class treasurer; not to mention the less obvious advantage of having the opportunity of sharing in the advantageous purchases of large blocks of securities made possible by the pooling of funds.

A consideration of the second object leads us to inquire how much money the classes need for their ordinary expenses from year to year, and for their extraordinary expenses in those years in which they have celebrations.

There are certain expenses which every class has to incur immediately after graduation, the principal one of which is the publication of its first class report. Since 1897, the average cost to each class for these reports has been approximately \$900. On this item, therefore, we have more or less reliable data to guide the future class treasurer in determining just how much money he should reserve from his class fund to meet this expense.

Figures are also obtainable to give future class treasurers some idea of how much income they will need to pay the ordinary expenses of the class from year to year. Referring to the reports of present class treasurers and from interviews with them, I find that these expenses have averaged approximately \$200 a year. The costs of triennial, sexennial and decennial celebrations have varied a great deal with the classes of the last ten years, and an average cost is not of much value as a guide. It is rather difficult to tell just how much of the expenses of such celebrations have been paid from the income and principal since the classes, either through necessity or policy, have differed very much in this matter; but it has in most cases not been a

great proportion of the expense. It has been the general policy for classes to collect from their members most of the money necessary for these celebrations.

If the average investment of classes is upward of \$5,000 and the annual expenses approximately \$200 it can be shown that the expected income from investments made by this trust would meet these expenses, and leave somewhat of a surplus to take care of whatever deficit there might be from the class celebrations. In a word, it can be shown that with the experience of existing classes as a guide, every future class treasurer has data available to determine in advance just how much of his fund he ought to reserve in the start to meet the expenses of the first class report, and how much income he would need to take care of the current expenses from year to year.

The provisions of this trust are such as to allow the trustees to accept funds under special arrangements whereby a part of the principal may be paid to the beneficiaries at stated times. Any anticipated drawing on the principal, therefore, could be arranged in advance; and provisions for meeting the extraordinary expenses of any celebration thus made possible. Furthermore any remainder of principal or interest could at the discretion of the trustees go back into the general fund. This admirably meets the requirements of those classes which might think it unwise to put their funds into the general trust where it would be impossible at any time to withdraw any part of the principal.

I think future classes could most easily adapt themselves to this plan, because of the advantage of the experience of former classes; but I do not see why existing classes could not also take advantage of it. At any rate, it certainly would meet the most conservative point of view to argue that every class after its tenth year might put its funds in this trust; for at that time its principal expenses, excepting its twenty-fifth anniversary fund, (a special matter) are past; and its members are generally better able to pay as they go. Incidentally there would be no necessity for liquidation of any securities the class might own at the time, for under the terms of the trust, any security would probably be received "at

such agreed valuation and with such provisions relating to income therefrom, by special agreement with the contributors thereof, as shall in the opinion of the trustees be fair and equitable to the original and all preceding contributors."

The last point for our consideration is the ultimate destination of class funds. It has been the custom for classes on their fiftieth anniversary to turn over to the College whatever remains of the class fund at that time. That this object could be admirably accomplished by this trusteeship, I leave to the words of the indenture itself to prove. "Upon the expiration of the period of this trust, the trustees shall continue to act in their capacity as trustees for the winding up of the affairs of the trust and shall have power to sell the trust property, and after discharging all outstanding obligations and upon receipt of due security to them against any possible or contingent liabilities that may arise against them hereunder, shall pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the trust fund with all additions thereto hereunder, and less any deductions therefrom due to losses suffered in the course of investment, the same to be held by said President and Fellows of Harvard College in their general funds, in the names of the contributors in proportion to their contributions; the income from these funds to be used by said President and Fellows for the benefit of the College without restriction."

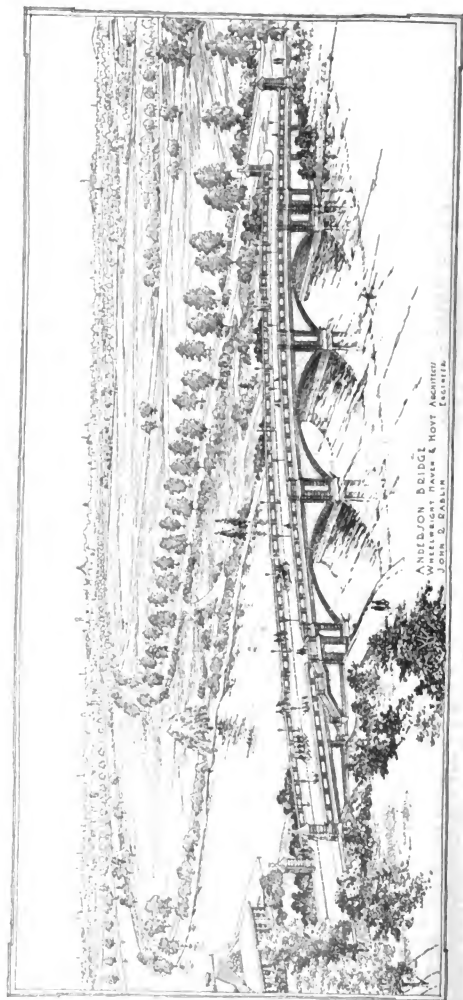
The object of this letter is to bring out through the pages of the BULLETIN a discussion of the feasibility of such a financial alliance between the College and the classes, an alliance which would, it seems to me, give great promise of the realization of the well chosen title of this trust, "Harvard Mutual Foundation."

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. THOMPSON, '99.

Boston, April 26, 1913.

The Yale Courant and the Harvard Illustrated Magazine have made a tentative arrangement for an exchange of matter which will be of interest to the undergraduates of both colleges. The Illustrated will soon publish an article on the Yale senior societies.



ANDERSON BRIDGE
WHEELWRIGHT, HAYES & HOYT ARCHITECTS
JOHN S. EARLIN
COLUMBIA

The Anderson Bridge



Making Ready for the Bridge.

Steady progress is being made towards the construction of the Anderson Bridge, which, extending across the Charles River and connecting Boylston Street in Cambridge with North Harvard Street in Boston, will give adequate accommodation for the traffic between Harvard Square and the Stadium even on the days when important athletic contests attract large crowds of people to Soldiers Field. The old wooden bridge, which has been much too small for the demands made upon it, has been demolished, and a temporary structure for foot passengers has been thrown across the river. The contractors for the new bridge, the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, have built coffer dams and are now giving their attention to the piers which will carry the new construction. This part of the work seems to go ahead slowly but progress will soon be much more rapid.

As is generally known, the new bridge is the gift of Larz Anderson, '88. It will be a memorial of his father, Nicholas Longworth Anderson, '58. One of the conditions of the gift was that the following inscription shall be placed upon the bridge and shall be maintained in perpetuity by the

city within whose boundary the inscription shall occur:

In Memory of

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ANDERSON
a graduate of Harvard College in the
Class of 1858, Adjutant, Colonel,
Brevet Brigadier and Major General,
U. S. V., 1865

Erected by his son, a graduate of
Harvard College in the Class of 1888,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General
and Adjutant-General of Division U. S. V.
in the Spanish American War, 1898.

The plans for the bridge were prepared by the firm of Wheelwright, Haven & Hoyt. The general designs were made by the late E. M. Wheelwright, '76, a member of that firm, and have been developed and carried out by the firm of Wheelwright & Haven, which, after the death of Mr. Wheelwright, succeeded to the practice of the former partnership. The statute providing for the construction of the bridge required the co-operation of the Metropolitan Park Commission. W. B. de las Casas, '79, a member of that Commission, has been active in the project and the engineers of that body have passed upon the plans and provided for the approaches.

The bridge will be built of brick and con-

crete; thus the construction will correspond with that of the fence around Soldiers Field and also with that of the Weld Boat House, which latter was the gift of the late George W. Weld, '60, the uncle of Mrs. Larz Anderson. The use of brick in the bridge will also permit the carrying out of the Georgian spirit of the University buildings. These two considerations have been incorporated in the design of that part of the bridge which will be exposed to view, except that a limited amount of cut-stone will be placed at the points which will receive the greatest wear. The foundation will be for the most part of concrete, but granite, owing to its enduring qualities, has been chosen for the base course where the structure will come in contact with the water and the ground. The concrete construction above the foundation will be reinforced with steel.

The bridge itself will consist of three

arches. The centre one will be 76 feet wide and 16 feet high at the centre. Each of the two flanking arches will have a span of 65 feet and will be 14 feet high at the centre. The arches, piers, abutments and balustrade will have carefully-designed embellishment of brick-work. The side-walks will probably be built of granolithic separated by strips of granite, and the road-bed will be made of wooden-block paving. The side-walks will be raised but a little above the level of the roadbed so that the whole width of the bridge may be used by foot passengers whenever occasion requires. Including the approaches, the bridge will be 440 feet long, and at the extreme end, including the ten-foot sidewalk, it will be 60 feet wide. Suitable features on which will be the inscriptions will be placed at each of the four corners. A monumental staircase on the Cambridge side will give access to the parkway.

Trips by Members of the Faculty

President Lowell and Mrs. Lowell leave Cambridge on Friday, May 2, to be gone until May 26. During this period of over three weeks President Lowell will visit many Harvard Clubs and will also have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the four colleges with which Harvard has exchange relations, Beloit, Knox, Grinnell, and Colorado, and a number of other colleges such as Western Reserve University, Butler College, Northwestern University, Iowa University, Drake University, and others. The full itinerary of the trip is as follows:

Friday, May 2.—Leave Boston.

Saturday, May 3.—Dinner with the united Harvard Clubs of Maryland, Washington, and Delaware, at Baltimore.

Sunday, May 4.—Leave Baltimore arriving in Pittsburgh.

Monday, May 5.—Dinner with the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania in the evening.

Tuesday, May 6.—Leave Pittsburgh arriving in Cleveland. Lunch with Chamber of Commerce. Dinner with Harvard Club of Cleveland.

Wednesday, May 7.—Leave Cleveland

for Indianapolis. Dinner with the Indiana Harvard Club at the University Club, Indianapolis.

Thursday, May 8.—Leave Indianapolis arriving in Chicago. Dinner with the Harvard Club of Chicago.

Friday, May 9.—Visit to Northwestern University. Leave Chicago arriving in Beloit.

Saturday, May 10.—Leave Beloit at noon arriving in Milwaukee. Dinner with the Harvard Club of Milwaukee.

Sunday, May 11.—Leave Milwaukee arriving at Galesburg, Ill., after two hours' stop in Chicago.

Monday, May 12.—Address before Knox College and townspeople of Galesburg.

Tuesday, May 13.—Leave Galesburg arriving in Iowa City in afternoon. Visit to State University of Iowa.

Wednesday, May 14.—Leave Iowa City arriving at Grinnell in the afternoon.

Thursday, May 15.—Leave Grinnell arriving at Des Moines in the morning. Dinner with the Harvard Club of Iowa.

Friday, May 16.—Leave Des Moines. Dinner with Harvard Club of Nebraska at

Omaha. Leave Omaha in evening for Colorado Springs.

Saturday, May 17.—Visit to Colorado College. Dinner with Harvard Club.

Sunday, May 18.—Spend the day at Colorado Springs. Address student body of the college.

Monday, May 19.—Leave Colorado Springs arriving in Denver in the afternoon. Public address in evening and smoker at the University Club. Meet Harvard Club of Colorado.

Tuesday, May 20.—Leave Denver at noon for Kansas City.

Wednesday, May 21.—Arrive at Kansas City in morning. Dinner with Harvard Club of Kansas City.

Thursday, May 22.—Dinner with Knife and Fork Club. Leave Kansas City at 11.30 P. M.

Friday, May 23.—Arrive in St. Louis in the morning. Associated Harvard Clubs meeting.

Saturday, May 24.—Associated Harvard Clubs meeting.

Monday, May 26.—Arrive at Boston.

PROFESSOR KITTREDGE'S TRIP

Professor G. L. Kittredge, '82, has recently returned to Cambridge from a trip in the South and Southwest which lasted from March 26 until April 15. During that period he made many addresses before a variety of audiences. On March 27 he lectured at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., and spoke at the dinner of the Harvard Club of North Carolina on the same evening. The next day he visited the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and proceeded on March 29 to Columbia, S. C., where he delivered a lecture at the University of South Carolina. At Columbia Professor Kittredge also met the members of the Press Club and the members of the University Faculty at a "smoker." March 31 he spent at New Orleans where he had an opportunity to deliver an address to the students of Tulane University, and in the evening spoke at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Louisiana.

From April 1 until April 9 Professor Kittredge was in Texas. At Houston he

lectured in the City Auditorium under the auspices of the public schools and the Rice Institute, and later visited the Institute. At Galveston he delivered a public lecture in the Rosenberg Library. At San Antonio he made an address at the West Texas Military Institute and at the City High School, and in the evening lectured before the Scientific Society and attended the supper of the Harvard Club of San Antonio which was organized to greet him. At Austin he spoke before the Texas Folk Lore Society and the Ladies Shakespere Club, and delivered a lecture at the University of Texas; at Waco he lectured at Baylor University and, then he proceeded to Dallas where he spoke before the Shakespere Society and at an informal dinner of the Harvard men in Dallas. At Norman, Okla., he lectured before the University on April 9 and the next day had a chance to see the Harvard men in Oklahoma City. At St. Louis he spoke to the Folk Lore Society and was a guest at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of St. Louis on the same evening.

DR. BARBOUR'S TRIP IN CUBA

Thomas Barbour, '06, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, curator of Oceanica in the College Library, has recently returned from a trip to Cuba where he has been collecting specimens for the Museum. He was accompanied during part of the time by Professor W. M. Wheeler, of the Bussey Institution, and Louis A. Shaw, '09. After a short stay in Havana, where they were guests at the first dinner of the Harvard Club of Cuba, they went to Bolondrón to visit Edwin L. Sanborn, '98, on his sugar plantation. Here they were fortunate enough to secure specimens of the Cuban cliff swallow. This bird is rare in collections and the Museum did not have a single example. From Bolondrón the party went to Aguada de Pasajeros, where Professor de la Torre, S.D. (hon.) '12, and his assistant Mr. Rodriguez joined them. Their special object in this district was to explore the great Zapata swamp, an enormous morass which has long been known as a difficult region to collect in on account of

the pestiferous insects. Professor Torre's influence with the plantation owners in this district made it at once possible for the party to secure a house near the very edge of the Cienaga and in about a week they had specimens of all the species they most needed, including a crocodile which exists nowhere else. After finishing the work in the swamp the party divided. Professor Wheeler and Shaw returning to the United States, while the others went on to the province of Oriente where they made Bayamo their headquarters. They covered a considerable portion of the Sierra Maestra, finally reaching Cape Cruz, the extreme southerly point of the island. Their last excursion was into the mountains near Guantanamo, whence they returned to Havana.

The collections have been studied in Cambridge and found to contain many interesting novelties, including four new birds described by Outram Bangs, '84.

STUDIES OF TREES AND SHRUBS

Assistant Professor J. G. Jack will conduct a field class at the Arnold Arboretum on Saturdays during the spring and early summer, to assist those who wish to gain a more intimate knowledge of the native and foreign trees and foreign shrubs which grow in New England.

The instruction will be given in informal outdoor talks and examination of the plants. Different botanical groups will be examined at each meeting, although any trees or shrubs found may form subjects for study. No technical knowledge or special preparation is required in order to join the class, as the instruction is intended to be simple in character, affording opportunities for questions and answers relating to the specimens under observation. The aim is to assist in showing the differences and the means of identification of the trees and shrubs, and to give information regarding their ornamental and useful properties, habits of growth, and other features which members of the class may desire to know.

The class will open Saturday, April

26, and close Saturday, June 28. Unless otherwise notified the class will meet promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, on Saturdays, in the Arboretum, at the Forest Hills entrance.

Two hours will be devoted to each meeting. During the season the class may meet once or twice outside of the Arboretum at some favorable place for the study of trees. These meetings may each take up a half day.

The course is open to both men and women. The fee for the course is \$5.00, payable in advance. Admission fees to single courses cannot be accepted.

The Arnold Arboretum is reached from Boston by elevated trains or subway and surface cars to Forest Hills in twenty to thirty minutes (fare 5 cents); or by train from the South station (9.35) or Back Bay Station (9.30) to the Forest Hills Station in ten to fifteen minutes (fare 6 cents). The Forest Hills entrance to the Arboretum is within five minutes' walk of the station.

Applications or further inquiries may be addressed to Professor J. G. Jack, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FRESHMAN DEBATES

The freshman teams of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard will debate on Friday, May 2, the question: "Resolved, that the members of the President's cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions of both Houses of Congress." Yale and Harvard will speak at New Haven, and Princeton and Harvard at Cambridge.

The members of the Harvard team which will debate with Yale will be: J. W. Cooke, of Newton Centre; P. L. Sayre, of Chicago, Ill.; and H. Epstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The speakers against Princeton will be: C. A. Trafford, Jr., of Worcester; B. E. Carter, of Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.; and P. P. Cohen, of Buffalo, N. Y. The alternates are M. Friedman, of Detroit, Mich., and E. Adlow, of Roxbury.

Arthur Beane, '11, has been appointed treasurer of the Harvard Union to succeed Henry S. Thompson, '09, who has resigned on account of pressure of private business.

The Baseball Nine

The baseball nine played three games last week, all on Soldiers Field. On Tuesday, in the first home game of the season, Harvard defeated Bowdoin, 6 to 4; on Thursday, the University of Maine was beaten, 7 to 3; and on Saturday Colby beat Harvard, 5 to 2. The nine showed lack of practice in the field and in the game with Colby was weak at the bat. The Harvard fielders had an average of five errors in the three games. Only one hit was made off James, the Colby pitcher, and if his team had supported him properly Harvard would not have scored. The summaries of the three games follow:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Wingate, s.s.	4	2	1	1	2	1
Winter, 3b.	3	1	0	0	0	1
Clark, 2b.	3	1	1	5	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	2	4	1	0
Gannett, r.f.	3	1	0	2	0	1
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	0	3	0	1
Milholland, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Felton, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Osborn, c.	4	1	2	9	4	0
Frye, p., l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Totals,	31	6	7	27	9	4
	BOWDOIN.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Stetson, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
*Tilton, s.s.	5	0	0	0	2	1
Lacasse, c.	5	0	1	0	1	0
McElwell, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	1
Tupper, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Skolfield, c.c.	3	1	1	6	0	1
Eaton, 1b.	5	1	2	15	1	0
Daniels, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2	1
Dodge, p.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Totals,	37	4	9	24	14	4
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	1	0	2	0	1	0
Bowdoin,	0	2	1	0	0	1

Home run—Skolfield. Three-base hit—Clark. Sacrifice hits—Daniels, McElwell, Hardwick, Winter. Stolen bases—Daniels, McElwell, Tupper, Stetson, Ayres 2, Frye, Osborn, Wingate.

*Ran for Tupper in the seventh.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	0	0	1	1	3
Clark, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5	1
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	1	9	4	2
Gannett, l.f.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0	1

Winter, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	1	3	2	1	0
Osborn, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Hitchcock, p.	4	1	1	2	3	1

Totals,	32	7	10	27	17	8
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	MAINE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Lawry, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2	1
Cobb, s.s.	3	1	0	1	3	0
Abbott, c.	2	0	1	6	2	0
York, c.f., l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	2
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Gilman, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Baker, r.f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Cooper, l.f., c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Driscoll, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0

Totals,	31	3	2	24	12	3
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Earned runs—Harvard 4. Home run—Clark. Double play—Clark to Ayres. Base on balls—off Driscoll 2, off Hitchcock 4. Left on bases—Harvard 4, Maine 4. First base on errors—Harvard 2, Maine 7. Passed balls—Osborn 2. Struck out—by Hitchcock 5, by Driscoll 4.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Wingate, s.s.	1	1	0	0	4	1
Curtis, r.f.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	1	1	7	0
Clark, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	16	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Osborn, c.	3	0	1	5	2	1
Frye, p.	3	0	0	1	2	1

Totals,	28	2	1	*26	17	3
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	COLBY.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Simpson, l.f.	5	0	1	1	0	1
Moones, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Nutting, r.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Reed, 1b.	4	2	1	10	1	0
Cummings, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	2
James, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
LaFleur, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Campbell, s.s.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Lowney, c.	4	0	1	7	1	0

Totals,	34	5	7	27	12	3
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Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Colby,	0	3	0	0	2	0
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Earned runs—Colby 2. Base on balls—off James 4, off Hitchcock 1. Struck out—by Frye 3, by Hitchcock 2, by James 6. Passed ball—Lowney. Left on bases—Colby 5, Harvard 4. Double play—Campbell to Reed. Time—1h, 50m. Umpire—O'Reilly.

*Lowney out in fifth for not touching second.

The University Crew

The university crew has not been making satisfactory progress in the past weeks. Coach Wray has made frequent changes in the order of the eight and it is not at all certain that others will not occur although the first intercollegiate race of the year will be rowed a week from Saturday, when Princeton and Pennsylvania will race Harvard over the course on the Charles River.

The first convincing evidence that the crew was not going well was the defeat it suffered at the hands of the freshman eight a couple of weeks ago; the crews rowed about a mile and a half, and, in spite of the fact that the university men did their best, the freshmen increased the lead which had been given to them at the start. The university boat did not ride well and slowed down between strokes, the men seemed to have neither catch nor finish, and their showing as a whole was distinctly disappointing. Radical changes in the arrangement of the eight were quickly made.

During most of the fall and spring rowing Pirnie, who stroked the winning freshman eight at New London last June, has stroked the university eight, but he has had a keen competitor in Chanler, who stroked the four-oar last year. The coach and the graduates who have seen the eight this spring found it hard to decide which of these two oarsmen was the better stroke, but after the defeat by the freshmen Chanler, who had been stroking the second eight, was substituted for Pirnie in the first eight, and Pirnie was moved to 2. This new arrangement did not make much improvement, however, and a few days ago Pirnie again went back to stroke and Chanler took his old place in the second eight.

The difficulties in finding a satisfactory seven have been great. Reynolds, who was 3 in the university eight last year, has been at 7 most of the spring, but, when Pirnie was moved, Reynolds also was placed in his old position. H. Meyer, who rowed in the freshman eight last year, was tried for a while at 7 in the university, but a week or so ago he gave way to E. D. Morgan, Jr., who rowed 3 in the four-oar last June. Morgan is one of the best oarsmen in the Harvard squad and in many ways he

makes an ideal 7, but there is some doubt whether he is strong enough and robust enough for the trying work demanded of the man in that seat.

Harwood, another of last year's freshman crew, has rowed 6 in the University eight most of the time this spring, but the other day he changed places with Goodale who for two years has been number 4 in the university eight. Mills, who rowed 5 in the university eight last year, has been kept in his old place; he is the only man in the boat who has not been moved. Several men have rowed at 3—Reynolds, who had that place last year, Stratton, who rowed in the eight two years ago and in the four-oar last year, and MacVicar, who was in the freshman eight last June. MacVicar is now at 3. Trumbull, who was in the four-oar last year, is now rowing 2, and Reynolds has been moved again, this time to bow. Captain Abeles is, of course, steering the shell.

These changes in the eight have been somewhat disturbing although it is generally believed that they have been made because there is so much good material rather than lack of it. Only three men who rowed against Yale last year are now in the crew, but there are about ten promising candidates who are having a hard fight for the other five places, and as soon as the coach has decided on the most effective arrangement of the eight it should make rapid progress.

The preliminary races of the season are not far away. On May 10, as has been said, the Pennsylvania and Princeton university crews will row on the Charles against Harvard, and on May 24 Harvard will race Cornell at Ithaca. The Yale race will take place seven weeks from Friday.

HAUGHTON WILL COACH AGAIN

Percy D. Haughton, '99, has signed a contract to coach the Harvard football eleven for the seasons of 1913, 1914, and 1915. This announcement was made last week.

Mr. Haughton hesitated a long time before consenting to take charge of football

at Harvard for another term of years. Various personal reasons led him to believe he ought to decline a reappointment, but the pressure from graduates and under-



P. D. Houghton, '99.

graduates was so great that he was finally induced to change his mind.

Houghton has coached the Harvard eleven for five years. In that period Harvard has beaten Yale twice, two games have resulted in ties, and Yale has won one game.

ANOTHER SOCCER VICTORY

Harvard defeated the University of Pennsylvania at "soccer" football last Monday, 1 goal to 0. Harvard will play Columbia next Saturday; a victory in that game will give Harvard the intercollegiate championship.

CLASS OF 1893

The New York members of the class of 1893 gave at the New York Harvard Club on the evening of April 5 a dinner to the members of the class who live outside greater New York. Sixty-seven members of the class attended, and the dinner was a great success in every way.

F. R. Martin was toastmaster. The speakers were G. R. Fearing, Jr., Learned Hand, L. A. Frothingham, R. G. Dodge, G. K. Hall, D. S. Muzzey, C.

K. Cummings, and F. W. Dallinger. S. F. Batchelder and Henry Ware read original poems. Walter Cary was chorister, and P. L. Atherton played a march composed especially for the occasion.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner:

Gilman Collamore, W. O. Taylor, J. F. Currier, J. H. Harwood, W. H. Allison, E. O. Hiler, W. F. Baker, E. H. Wood, E. C. Cullinan, L. B. Thacher, C. T. Dole, S. E. Marvin, Jr., Charles Merriam, R. P. Bowler, C. L. Barlow, C. C. Goodrich, C. W. Keyes, E. M. Weld, H. Hathaway, Jr., Dexter Blagden, Tracy Dowes, W. M. Townsend, Samuel Chew, H. S. Gans, C. R. Nutter, Calvert Brewer, P. T. Jackson, Jr., C. M. Gay, F. C. Douglas, Jr., C. H. Pierce, F. M. Spaulding, F. P. Gulliver, H. H. Cook, C. H. Lincoln, T. A. Gifford, Lovat Fraser, J. J. Dolan, C. G. Hubbell, A. C. Dearborn, H. C. Smith, R. J. Mulford, C. A. Gould, Joseph Wiggins, R. M. Binder, H. B. Spaulding, W. H. Robey, Jr., W. A. Clark, B. W. Vogel, C. E. Moody, C. E. Cook, J. H. Hickey, and O. G. Villard.

CLASS OF 1890

The members of the Class of 1890 living in Boston and vicinity will entertain the non-resident members of the class at dinner at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on Saturday, May 10, at 7 P. M. This is the day on which the Harvard-Pennsylvania-Princeton races are held on the Charles and it is expected that a large number of out of town guests will be present.

DRAMATIC CLUB

The program for the spring production by the Dramatic Club has been changed somewhat. The three plays will be: "The Wedding Dress", by Katherine McDowell Rice, of Radcliffe; "The Good News", by J. F. Ballard, uC., the author of "Believe Me, Xantippe"; and "Ygrame of the Hill-folk", by R. E. Rogers, '09.

The Cambridge performances will be given at the theatre of the Hasty Pudding Club on the evenings of Tuesday, May 6, and Wednesday, May 7. The final performance will be a matinee at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, at 2.15 o'clock, on Friday, May 9.

Professor Bliss Perry has been appointed Bromley Lecturer on Journalism at Yale University next year.

Alumni Notes

'52—Addison Brown, who was from 1881 to 1901 judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, died at his home in New York City on April 9.

'66—William Austin Goodman died in Cincinnati on October 31, 1912.

'89—Charles Warren had in a recent issue of the *Columbia Law Review* an article on "The Progressiveness of the United States Supreme Court." The article has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

'96—Robert G. Valentine, formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, has opened an office at 27 State Street, Boston, for the expert consideration of labor problems of employers or employees.

'02—Samuel T. Farquhar, formerly in the financial department of the *Boston Herald*, is assistant advertising manager of the B. H. Gladings Dry Goods Company, 295 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

'02—Roy C. Southworth, formerly with the W. H. McElwain Company, is assistant to the general manager, Philip M. Reynolds, '89, of Scott & Williams, builders of knitting machinery, 88 Pearl Street, Boston.

'03—Sumner W. Cushing, head of the geography department at the State Normal School, Salem, Mass., and lecturer in geography at Wellesley College, has in a recent bulletin of the American Geographical Society an article entitled, "The East Coast of India." This monograph is a portion of Cushing's report as a Sheldon Travelling Fellow of the University for research in geography in India.

'04—John F. Gadsby, who is practising law at 73 Tremont Street, Boston, has been elected president of the school committee of the City of Cambridge.

'05—Roger D. Lapham is the manager for Southern California of the Hawaiian Steamship Company. His office is 501 California Building, Los Angeles.

'05—Remington Olmsted is in the real estate business in Los Angeles. His home address is San Rafael Heights, Los Angeles, Cal.

'05—Raymond H. Oveson of the law firm of Hale, Oveson & Kendall, Boston, has been elected a director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston. He is also a director of the Charles River Coöperative Society.

'05—Henry R. Patterson, formerly with the Trenton Iron Company, is now with the American Steel & Wire Company, Trenton, N. J. His home address is 717 Monmouth Street, Trenton.

'06—R. Langdon Mackay, formerly with Wiggin & Elwell, brokers, is now with the Eclipse Tanning Company, leather manufacturers, 97 South Street, Boston.

'06—Robert Lawrence Smith was married to Miss Theresa C. Brooks on April 2 at Brooklyn. They will live at 1280 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'07—A daughter, Ruth Harmony Green, was

born to Arthur B. Green and Mrs. Green on March 4, at Portland, Me. Green is in charge of the standard time department of the Cumberland Mills plant of S. D. Warren & Company, paper manufacturers, of Boston.

'08—Russell W. Fisher, who has been in the St. Louis office of the A. J. Tower Company for the past year, has been made a sales agent of that company in San Francisco. His address there is 612 Howard Street.

'08—Gorton James, who has been in Boston since 1910 as secretary to Mr. T. E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been transferred to New York City to take charge of Mr. Byrnes' office at the Grand Central Terminal, Room 5054. His home address is Rye, N. Y.

'08—M. Joseph Lane, M.B.A. '10, is in charge of the order department at the Pacific Mills Print Works, South Lawrence, Mass. His permanent address remains 29 Sargent Street, Dorchester, Mass.

'08—Lyford Rome is president of The Rome Corporation Builders, 105 West 40th Street, New York City. He has specialized in building since leaving College and has worked on about forty buildings, ranging from suburban residences to the new Woolworth building.

'08—Benjamin T. Stephenson, Jr., formerly with the Loomis-Manning Filter Company, New York City, is now with Bertron, Griscom & Company, investment securities, 60 State Street, Boston.

LL.B. '08—Lyon Weyburn, A.B. (Yale) '05, of the law firm of Weyburn & Bottomly, 53 State Street, Boston, has been elected a director of the new Industrial National Bank of Boston.

'09—Allen S. Olmsted, LL.B. '12, has left the law department of the Boston & Maine Railroad and associated himself with Walker D. Hines of Cravath & Henderson, 52 William Street, New York City.

'09—William M. Rand, formerly with the Mutual National Bank of Boston, has become treasurer of the City Fuel Company, 532 John Hancock Building, Boston.

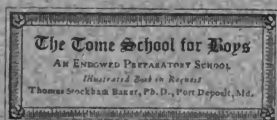
'10—Henry L. Wilder, formerly in the auditor's office of the Harvard dining halls, is now with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in Philadelphia. His address there is 1421 Arch Street.

'11—George S. Squibb, who has been with Stone & Webster, Boston, since his graduation, has resigned to enter the firm of the Andrew G. Paul Company, heating and drying specialists, 131 State Street, Boston.

A.M. '11—Frank D. Slutz, A.B. (Mount Union College) '04, is superintendent of public schools, District 1, Pueblo, Colo.

S.B. '12—Edward J. B. Palmer, died at Meadville, Pa., on April 3.

'13—Robert H. Burrage is in the engineering office of the Chino Copper Company, Santa Rita, New Mexico.



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VOLUME XV

MAY 7, 1913

NUMBER 31

THE FOUNDATION OF CLASS
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OF THE UNIVERSITY NINE

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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$5; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913.

NUMBER 31.

Opinion and Comment

Under the auspices of leading educational and civic organizations of New York City, a dinner was given there on April 30th in honor of Professor Paul H. Hanus and as a special recognition of his valuable services to that city in conducting the recent investigation of its public schools. Mr. Charles P. Howland, Yale, '94, president of the Public Education Association of New York City, presided and paid a warm tribute to Professor Hanus's report—its scholarly quality, its suggestiveness and the indefatigable patience and industry with which he attacked the gigantic problems placed before him. President J. P. Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, chairman of the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, acknowledged, on behalf of the city government, its obligations to Professor Hanus for the work he had done. Professor Hanus, whose conduct of the investigation was embarrassed from beginning to end by attempts in certain quarters to prejudice the results of the investigation and, for personal or political reasons, to make it a means for discrediting the present management of the schools, made an excellent statement of the purposes, methods and results of

the investigation and impressed all his hearers by the modesty, intelligence, persuasiveness, and magnanimity of his remarks.

The dinner was attended by over four hundred persons, admirably representative not only of that part of the community which was directly interested in education, but also of citizens prominent in business and civic affairs. It was a testimonial of which Professor Hanus may well be proud and in which the University which lent his services to the city of New York, may take the utmost satisfaction.

* * *

Mr. Thompson's letter on the Harvard Mutual Foundation which was published in last week's issue of the BULLETIN calls attention to another way in which this trust may be useful to the University and those who want to be among the number of its benefactors. A letter from Mr. Lyman in this issue makes further suggestions along the same line. What these two correspondents say in regard to the investment of class funds should receive careful consideration. As Mr. Lyman points out, it is much more difficult to invest small amounts than it is to invest large ones; therefore, if the comparatively small

amounts in the treasuries of the different classes can be united in the funds which will be cared for by the trustees of the Harvard Mutual Foundation, the chances are that these funds will be at least as safe as they would be if they were handled independently.

If anything hitherto printed in these columns has given the impression that the trustees of the Foundation guaranteed an annual return of at least five per cent. on the funds entrusted to them, correction should be made here. It is, of course, impossible for any trustee in the state of Massachusetts to promise that his investment will earn as much as that. What the trustees do promise is that when the return on their funds is more than five per cent., the additional amount shall be divided between the beneficiary and the College. And it is not unreasonable to assume that the experience of the trustees of the Foundation and the rather unusual powers granted by the deed of trust will enable them to invest their money where it will give the largest possible income that is compatible with safety. The project is one which ought to appeal to the friends of the University.

* * *

Much has been written and spoken lately about the relations of the Harvard Clubs to the University. In this connection the BULLETIN would like to point out again the importance of the careful selection of club secretaries. It used to be said in the Civil War that a poor colonel would spoil the best regiment, and although we do not mean to go as far as to say that an indifferent secretary will entirely neutralize the value of a vigorous Harvard club, yet it is evident that the club activities are centered around its secretary. The president is generally an older man with little time for the detailed work of club affairs, with the result that these all-important functions fall to the secretary. Experience has abundantly shown that if a secretary is keen about the work, taking pains to look out for the details of his office and

to keep in touch with headquarters in Cambridge, and especially the group of undergraduates from his city or state, his club will prosper. The graduates have heard much of recent years in regard to committees on relations with the University, relations with secondary schools, etc., and yet there has not been sufficient emphasis placed on the local work to be done by each club under the guidance of the secretary, assisted, possibly, by an executive committee. Fortunately the average of club secretaries is high, but only by maintaining this average can the clubs contribute their important share to the welfare of the University.

* * *

The *Crimson* urges the undergraduates to give the baseball nine more support and encouragement when it is playing on Soldiers Field. It must be admitted that Harvard, in its desire to see that visiting athletic teams have fair treatment when they come to Cambridge, has leaned backward; the result is that now a days it is almost bad form to cheer a three-base hit by a Harvard player, and the games are as staid and solemn as the literary exercises on Commencement Day. The BULLETIN did not hesitate to say in years gone by that organized cheering developed and used for the purpose of "rattling" an opposing pitcher was a disgrace to intercollegiate baseball, but we did not suppose that in the attempt to do away with this abuse it was necessary to maintain silence on the bleachers; there is a reasonable mean which should be found without much trouble.

The normal, healthy college student wants to cheer or at least to make a noise when he sees his side sending a runner down to second base or across the plate, and, as far as we can see, there is no reason for stifling that natural desire. We can even forgive an involuntary shout when an opposing player makes a fielding error. But these demonstrations are quite different from the studied attempts to con-

fuse and worry the visiting nines. We hope the *Crimson* will succeed in its efforts to make the baseball games in Cambridge a little more cheerful than they have been for the past year or two.

* * *

We feel sure that Harvard graduates and other public-spirited citizens as well will do what they can to help the Cancer Commission of Harvard University in its efforts to establish and maintain a laboratory in which cancer may be studied from the viewpoint of the physicist. Whatever the medical profession may think about cancer, there is nothing that is more terrible to the layman, and his peace of mind is not increased when he hears on what seems to be good authority that about one of every ten persons who live to be thirty-five years old may expect to die from this awful disease.

It is beyond belief that science does not somewhere hold the key which will solve this problem, perhaps the most important which medicine now has to face. And yet progress has been slow. Pathology, biology, chemistry and physics must be made to work together towards the desired goal. The Harvard Cancer Commission is already engaged in a systematic attack on the mystery. There is no place in this country where the search for the cause of cancer can be carried on to better advantage than in the hospital and laboratories of the Commission. If the cause of the disease can be found, the cure should not be far away. It is to be hoped that the sum needed by the Commission for its proposed physical laboratory—\$250,000—will be raised without delay, so that the real work of studying cancer may be expedited as much as possible.

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt, '80, has recently been publishing in the *Outlook*, of which he is contributing editor, some interesting autobiographical matter, and a few weeks ago he wrote about the four years he passed at Harvard. This narrative is a typical Harvard composition, although Col. Roosevelt himself in many ways is not a typical Harvard graduate; some people wish he

were more like other Harvard men, and other people wish more Harvard men were like him. But his brief account of his undergraduate career in Cambridge is characteristic of Harvard because it is critical of the things he saw and heard there. One topic which Col. Roosevelt touches is worthy of consideration. He expresses regret that while he was in College he did not pay more attention to elocution and public speaking, but he adds that he has no sympathy with the debating contests in which each side is arbitrarily assigned a given proposition and told to maintain it without the least reference to whether those maintaining it believe in it or not. "What we need", he says, "is to turn out of our colleges young men with ardent convictions on the side of the right; not young men who can make a good argument for either right or wrong as their interest bids them."

The procedure which Col. Roosevelt criticises is precisely that followed in inter-collegiate debating. In the last debate between Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, for instance, Harvard won from both opponents, although in one debate Harvard had the negative and in the other the affirmative side of the question. We have been disposed to regard that feat as one that deserved the highest praise from every point of view. But is there something in Col. Roosevelt's contention that men should be taught to argue their convictions rather than to talk glibly on the particular side to which they happen to be assigned?

* * *

The BULLETIN takes satisfaction in the receipt of the first number of *The Alcade*, being a magazine to be published eight times a year by the former students of the University of Texas. The more good alumni publications there are the better it is for the colleges principally interested and for each other. The relations between Harvard and the University of Texas have been cordial and intimate and the exchange of alumni publications will be one more link in the long chain binding the two institutions together.

The Foundation of Class Day

This account of the foundation of Class Day as told by my father, Patrick Tracy Jackson, '38, should, I think, be recorded, because few are still alive, who heard it from his lips, and the number is rapidly diminishing.

Before his time Class Day was a wild orgy around buckets of punch in the Yard. A long buried story tells that on one occasion, when for the third time his friends put a certain man to bed, and by way of precaution took away his clothes beside locking him into his room they had hardly got back to the punch, before he was seen joining them by the Holworthy lightning-rod. In 1838 the faculty determining to put an end to the scandal sent word to the Class Day Committee that their degrees would be taken away, if there was dancing, singing, or other disorder in the Yard on Class Day. Rufus King, chairman of the committee and a high scholar, at once said he should resign, as he could not afford to lose his degree; but my father (Patrick Tracy Jackson) pointed out that, if ladies were invited to Class Day, there could be no trouble. This suggestion was accepted by his fellow committee-men, and adopted by the class. The faculty also approved it, and to help the plan, allowed them to have a band of music.

On Class Day morning the band played, and the assembled students looked at the young ladies, and wondered what was to be done next. During this awkward pause Professor Webster happened to come by, and asked why they were not dancing. The committee explained they were to lose their degrees, if there was any dancing in the Yard. Professor Webster said, "I am sure President Quincy does not understand the situation. I will go and get him." In a few minutes he appeared again with Old Quin, who, as soon as he saw the state of affairs, exclaimed, "Music! Young men! Young women! No dancing! Take partners for a cotillion!" and Class Day was started.

May I add some memories of my own? The dancing on the green lasted until my year, 1867, when there was a single set, but I am certain this was the last. It was brought to an end principally by the rise

of round dancing. As a boy I heard it said of a young lady with bated breath "She waltzes," as if it were something brave and a little singular, but by the time I reached College, square dances had begun to fall into disfavor. I think the first waltzing at Class Day was a little before my time, at the fashionable Lyceum Hall spread, but soon Harvard Hall was opened for round dances, and tickets distributed to the class. The most important decoration of the hall was the six-oar Harvard shell hung from the ceiling.

Another cause of the decay of dancing on the green was that it had become unpleasantly conspicuous, since Class Day had grown into so large an occasion, not however, either large, or public compared with what we have now. For instance our Class Day Committee in 1867 tried to add an illumination to the attractions of the day. This had been done by '64, and consisted of a single row of Chinese lanterns hung along the trees in front of Stoughton and Hollis; but when we asked the faculty for permission to make a similar display, we were refused on the ground of unwarrantable extravagance, and for many years to come the '64 illumination flamed in solitary magnificence.

We also tried to find a gas-fitter adventurous enough to put our class number in gas on the front of Holworthy, but in vain, and it was reserved for the Class of '69 to bring to light this Columbus of gas-fitters; so we were forced to be content with the usual large black wooden frame, on which the class number was spelt out in little glass cups of various colors, each with a modest supply of oil and a floating wick, which gave a winking glow-worm effect not without an old-fashioned charm.

Amid our many attempts to improve Class Day one was of real value. Before our day the public was kept away from the tree by a single circle of rope, so that the omnipresent small boy had the best view of the exercises, and the friends of the seniors, who were too busy to stand and wait, were crowded into the back rows. John Lindsley, the chairman of our Class Day Committee, had the happy thought of es-

tablishing an outer enclosure, and issuing tickets to the class for the space between the ropes, an arrangement which blossomed a few years later into the "extravagance" of reserved seats. When this inspiration was translated into action, the police cleared the small boys out of the reserved space, and I removed the ladies, who were without tickets. My job was certainly the harder of the two.

Another marked improvement introduced in 1867 was due to my aunt Mrs. Asa Gray, who suggested that I should give a tea instead of the usual midday spread in this way filling the dreary gap between the Tree and the President's Reception. The wisdom of this advice was proved by the swarms, which descended on what I meant should be a modest little tea. This may not have been the first tea given on Class Day, but it was certainly the first which took the place of a spread, and it started the procession of teas, which has since gone on without a break and with ever increasing brilliancy.

C. L. JACKSON, '67.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

A new experiment in education is to be undertaken by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration when its sessions open in the fall of 1913. A line of special training has been prepared designed to fit young men for the work of secretaries of chambers of commerce and similar voluntary trade bodies.

In all parts of the country, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and similar bodies are being filled with a new spirit of activity. In one city after another such organizations, long dormant, have sprung into new and useful life; and the recent formation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has given these organizations another forward impulse.

Two or three years ago Secretary McKibben of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Dean Gay of the Graduate School of Business Administration had a conference on the subject of training men to meet this new condition in chamber of commerce work; but it was then decided that the time was not yet ripe

for the establishment of such work at the Harvard School. Recently the matter was again brought up by Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, and after a re-examination of the situation and conference with Elliot H. Goodwin, '95, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, it was decided to lay out courses for this work and to inaugurate them in September, 1913.

The courses as they have been planned will give to college graduates a well-rounded training in preparation for almost any type of business activity and to that will add special training in practical experience of chamber of commerce operation. This last feature of the work, practice in committee management and furthering the activities of chamber of commerce work, will be conducted in connection with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and similar bodies in the immediate vicinity. The Boston Chamber has pledged its support, and work is now in progress in securing the coöperation of other bodies and in finding openings in which the young men taking the course can have actual practice under working conditions.

HARVARD MUTUAL FOUNDATION

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

Mr. Thompson's communication in the last number of the BULLETIN brings out with admirable clearness the advantages of the care and management of class funds, and his suggestion will doubtless be carefully considered by class committees and class treasurers who find the investment of comparatively small sums a rather trying matter. It is a fact that it is much more difficult to invest a fund of \$10,000 safely and satisfactorily than a fund of \$100,000 or more. The fundamental reason is that no single investment is absolutely safe, and the risk of loss in any single investment can only be satisfactorily allowed for by holding twenty or more safe investments. This sub-division balances the chances of loss and gain and by an average permits the intelligence and care of the trustee to prove its value.

Mr. Thompson developed his sugges-

tion on the assumption of an investment of class funds in the so-called general fund of the Harvard Mutual Foundation. The scheme of the trust is, however, a very flexible one and is intended to provide for a variety of special funds if desired. A class might prefer to receive during its period of active existence the whole income from either its own fund invested by itself, or from the capital value of its own fund as a part of a larger special fund deposited on the same terms by a number of Harvard classes. Some classes might prefer to have the fund turned over to the College on their fiftieth anniversary; others might prefer a later period in the life of the class, or a period determined by a percentage of survivors. Any variation of terms which seems reasonable to the trustees and is satisfactory to the donor can be arranged under the provisions of the trust agreement. I see no reason why the withdrawal of principal could not be arranged.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR LYMAN, '83.

Boston, May 2, 1913.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I was very much interested in your editorial in regard to boys entering college younger. The reasons you give are all true, and in addition there are two points to be considered: That under the present system, a young man entering the professions or engineering has passed the age of adaptability before he is able to enter on his life work, and that he can hardly marry and make a home before thirty. I believe that this is neither healthy physically or morally, and is one of the contributing causes to the commercialized vice of today.

I have for the past twelve years been experimenting, and find that there is no difficulty whatever in having the average boy (not merely a bright boy) ready for college at sixteen, or even fifteen. I can see no reason why three years should be wasted in our educational system in order to have a boy "old enough to enter college."

But you do not seem to realize how serious a difficulty lies in the present system of college teaching, and I am afraid Harvard is one of the worst offenders in this respect. Putting aside any question of superior moral maturity to meet college conditions, the college requires a mental maturity which the average boy does not have at sixteen. The boy of sixteen is at a disadvantage in his college course on this account. There are two remedies possible,—one, that the university colleges should modify their methods of freshman teaching so as to meet this immaturity. The other is that a closer correlation should be built up between the small college and the university, so as to encourage the boy to take his first few years in a small college and then transfer to the university for its larger opportunities when he is ready to begin to specialize. At present Harvard, whatever its theory, practically discourages this transfer, by not allowing the student to enter class for class. I believe that Harvard might strengthen itself as the leading university by a more cordial acknowledgment of the work done in small colleges, which are a unique and valuable feature of American educational life. They might then become direct and valuable feeders to the university, and supply the boys of maturity and training, which the university desires.

This would be unquestionably better for the boy in every way, than extending the school course like the German gymnasium. We ought to be very careful not to repeat the German mistake of a dislocation between the secondary school and the university. It is universally acknowledged in Germany that the student wastes his first year in the university, because of the complete difference in system between it and the gymnasium. This is why our American college is decidedly superior in its correlation with the school.

Very truly yours,

F. GARDINER, '80.

The Yates School,
Lancaster, Pa.,

April 28, 1913.

Extension Courses for 1913-14

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences has accepted for the degree of A.A. the following courses for 1913-14, given by the Commission on Extension Courses, representing Harvard University, Tufts College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Museum of Fine Arts, Wellesley College, and Simmons College.

EVENING COURSES.

Elementary English Composition. Lectures, reading, and theme work. Mr. F. W. C. Hersey, Harvard University. One hour a week, and a section meeting every two weeks. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

History of English Literature. Lectures, reading, and written work. Professor E. Charlton Black, Boston University. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary French. Reading, grammar, and composition. Professor James Geddes, Jr., Boston University. Two hours a week. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary Economics. Professor H. Metcalf, Tufts College. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

Money, Banking, and Crises. Lectures and reading. Assistant Professor Edmund E. Day, Harvard University. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

Governments and Politics of Today. Lectures and reading. Associate Professor Frederic A. Ogg, Simmons College. Two hours a week, and a section meeting. Full course. Fee, \$5.00.

AFTERNOON COURSES.

Advanced English Composition. Professor Dallas L. Sharp, Boston University. One hour a week. Half-course. Fee, \$15.00.

Nineteenth Century English Literature. Assistant Professor Charles T. Copeland, Harvard University. One hour a week, and a section meeting. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

Elementary German. Professor M. L. Perrin, Boston University. Two hours a week. Two-thirds course. Fee, \$5.00.

Appreciation of Music. Assistant Professor J. P. Marshall, Boston University. One hour a week, and a section meeting. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

History of Greek Art. Dr. L. D. Caskey, Museum of Fine Arts. Two hours a week. Half-course. Fee, \$5.00.

Statistics. Lectures and individual investigation of problems. Associate Professor Roxana H. Vivian, Wellesley College. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

SATURDAY COURSES.

Petrology. Professor G. H. Barton, Teachers' School of Science. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Historical Geology. Professor G. H. Barton, Teachers' School of Science. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Geography. Professor Elizabeth F. Fisher, Wellesley College. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Botany. Assistant Professor W. J. V. Osterhout, Harvard University. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

Zoölogy. Professor G. H. Parker, Harvard University. Two hours a week, for a half-year. Quarter-course. Fee, \$2.50.

"LEXIQUE DE MONTAIGNE"

Miss Grace Norton has presented to the University Library an important original "Lexique de Montaigne", the result of many years of labor. It is in five large volumes of carefully mounted type-written pages, available for constant and ready consultation.

The work was begun at the suggestion of the late Professor Ferdinand Böcher, to whom it is dedicated, and is intended to help students of Montaigne and to furnish material for a much desired new translation. It consists of a concordance to the writings of Montaigne with numerous parallel passages from sixteenth and seventeenth century writers, with many illustrative English readings.



The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital

The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, the great institution which is just across the street from the Harvard Medical School and will be conducted in close coöperation with the School, is now treating some patients although the plant is by no means completed. The 16 buildings which are included in the Hospital seem from the outside to be ready for occupancy but not one of the many rooms has yet been completely finished and furnished. Nevertheless, as rapidly as the condition of the wards would allow, they have been opened for the accommodation of the sick, and 65 patients were last week treated in beds.

If it had not been for a prolonged labor strike last spring, the buildings of the hospital would probably have been finished by this time. Work is being pushed and the various wards and departments will be opened as soon as possible if there is demand for them.

The relations between the Brigham Hospital and the Harvard Medical School assure coöperative effort in the study and practice of medicine and surgery. The higher places on the staff of the hospital are filled by agreement between the trustees of the hospital and the administrative officers of the Medical School, and these higher officers on the hospital staff are also teachers in the Medical School. The senior officers on the hospital staff are appointed permanently. The method which has hitherto been followed in hospitals in this country, except at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, has been to have members of the staff serve in rotation, generally for periods of a few months only.

Dr. H. A. Christian, the physician-in-chief of the Brigham Hospital, is also Herscy professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, in the Medical School. Dr. Harvey W. Cushing, the surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, is Moseley Professor of Surgery in the Medical School. Dr. William T. Councilman, the consulting pathologist of the hospital, is Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School. Dr. W. B. Cannon, the consulting physiologist of the hospital, is George Higginson Professor of Physiology in the Medical

School. Dr. Otto Folin, the consulting chemist of the hospital, is Hamilton Kuhn Professor of Biological Chemistry in the Medical School. Dr. Channing Frothingham, Jr., the resident physician of the hospital, is Assistant in the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Medical School and Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine. And Dr. David Cheever and Dr. John Homans, the visiting surgeons to the hospital, are respectively Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant in the Medical School. These appointments show how closely the new hospital and the Medical School will be associated; it is believed that the connection will be of great value to both institutions.

The organization of the hospital has not been completed but most of the important posts have been filled. Dr. Herbert B. Howard, '81, who has been for many years superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has now become superintendent of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. His assistant is Dr. Louis H. Burlingham. The names of the members of the consulting staff have already been given. Dr. L. J. Rhea is resident pathologist.

The physician-in-chief will have under him a visiting physician, a resident physician, and three assistant-resident physicians. On the surgical side there will be besides the surgeon-in-chief, two visiting surgeons, a resident surgeon, and two assistant-resident surgeons. Dr. F. W. Peabody is one of the assistant-resident physicians; the other one already appointed is Dr. Chandler Walker, who will have charge of the outpatient department of the hospital. The resident surgeon is Dr. Emil Goetsch, and the assistant-resident surgeons are Dr. Charles Bagley, Jr., and Dr. Conrad Jacobson.

The outpatient department of the hospital will be open for the entire day, and there is a possibility that it may be kept open in the evening also so that working people who can not visit the hospital in the day may have the benefit of the service offered by the hospital. The outpatient building is not yet occupied and that part of the work of the hospital is being done by the Harvard Clinic, which was estab-

lished four years ago by the Medical School; this clinic has not been taken over by the hospital but is maintained for the present in Building D of the Medical School. Ultimately this work will be transferred to the hospital.

The regulations governing the admission of patients to the hospital provide that any indigent sick resident of Suffolk County, Mass., whose disease is not infectious or chronic, may be admitted as a free patient to the wards. Patients so admitted may pay according to their financial ability, at the rate of five, seven, ten or fourteen dollars a week for beds in the open wards.

The buildings of the hospital are of brick and concrete. The hospital trustees decided to erect buildings which would be in every way adequate for the purposes for which they would be used but not to spend money for decoration and adornment. The different structures are fire-proof and admirably designed, but they are useful rather than ornamental. Consequently the cost of the buildings will be not much more than half what would have been spent if the plans originally suggested had been carried out. The funds thus saved will increase the endowment for the operation and maintenance of the hospital. The only buildings which are at all effective as examples of architecture are those grouped about the main entrance of the hospital. The administration building has a dignified facade, and on each side there is another building which is treated in a similar style.

The peculiar arrangement of the buildings was made necessary by the oddly-shaped site along Huntington Avenue on which the hospital fronts. This lot is a slightly curved, wedge-shaped tract about 1300 feet long and 400 feet wide. Its longest side extends in a northeast-southwest direction. The main axis of the buildings is a two-story tunnel, topped by an open arcade. At the northerly end is the nurses' home, the clinical amphitheatre and the outpatient building, taking up the entire width of the plot. Next southerly on the axis is the administration building, where patients are received, examined and assigned to places in the medical or surgical wards.

The wards lie at right angles to the

axis, projecting to the southeast. This position gives each ward sun-light on three sides. The first story of each ward has an outdoor platform just above the ground level, with space for all the beds on that floor. The second and third stories are stepped back or shortened toward the gallery axis, so that they do not shut off the early morning sunlight from the neighboring ward. The second story of each ward also is narrower than the first story, so that there is provided a flat roof on which all the beds of the second story can be accommodated in the open air. The third story provides for two beds in the open air, and its stepping back prevents its shutting off any of the morning sunlight from the ward next to the southeast of it.

The first ward to the south of the entrance is Ward A. Then comes a gap where Ward B will later be constructed. Next come Wards C and D, the surgical wards, with the surgical building, containing the etherizing and operating rooms, just opposite them on the west side of the axis galleries. Wards E and F are the medical wards, backed on the west side of the axis by the medical building. Southwest of Ward F there is a vacant space where two or three additional wards can later be built. The present wards are planned to accommodate 200 patients, each patient having at least 2200 cubic feet of space in which the ventilating system gives five complete changes of air per hour. At present patients are installed in one floor of Ward A and in Wards C and F.

The domestic building is the first one to the south of the administration building on the west side of the gallery axis. The basement, or first floor, on the level of Van Dyke Street, is taken up by the general food store of the hospital. On the main floor, level with the open gallery, are separate dining-rooms for the staff, for the nurses and for the male and female help—all of them attractive and well lighted rooms.

Above the women's dormitory, which occupies the second floor of the domestic building, is the kitchen, which occupies the top story. It contains the most modern equipment — motor-driven potato-parers, apple peelers and corers, bread crumbers, dish washing machines and bottle cleaners.

Adjoining the kitchen is a cold room, chilled by brine in pipes, and a small milk room, where the cans of milk will set in water kept cool by brine. Nearby is a motor-driven ice cream freezer.

All the food for the patients, staff, and nurses will be prepared in this kitchen, with the exception of some special diets, which may when necessary be handled in the diet kitchens of the wards. All the dishes used in serving food to the patients will be heated and placed under covers on trucks which will carry the food for each ward. The trucks are loaded by elevator from the kitchen to the lowest floor and are then wheeled through the galleries to each ward. Here the food and dishes are sent up one story on elevators to the separate diet kitchens, where the hot foods, each kind in a cylindrical holder, are set at once into a steam-heated hot table.

The utmost pains have been taken in planning the details of the Hospital, and every kind of regular use and of emergency, as far as could be foreseen, has been provided for. It is believed that the plant from the standpoint of efficiency is not excelled in this country or in Europe.

TROPICAL MEDICINE

Dr. R. P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, Assistant Professor of Pathology and Director of the Harvard Cancer Commission, and Mr. C. T. Brues, Instructor in Economic Entomology, are now on their way to Guayaquil, Ecuador, where they will carry on investigation and study in behalf of the Department of Tropical Medicine at Harvard. The party sailed from New York on April 30 and will return to this country about the middle of September.

This expedition has been organized for two purposes. First to obtain material and specimens for the Department of Tropical Medicine. Guayaquil was selected as the objective point because that city is known as a flourishing garden of tropical diseases. It is notorious for the prevalence of physical disorders to which the new department of the Harvard Medical School will be devoted.

Yellow fever exists at Guayaquil at all times, and malaria and leprosy are common; there has recently been also an outbreak of the plague.

The second and the especial object of the expedition is to study *verruca peruviana*, a very contagious and infectious disease, which derives its name from the manifestations on the skin of those who are ill. *Verruca peruviana* is a very serious disease and has an extremely high rate of mortality. Neither its cause nor the methods in which it is transmitted are known. It is particularly prevalent in and about Guayaquil. The members of the Harvard expedition hope they may be able to make progress in the investigation and knowledge of this disease.

Mr. Brues will also make a study and special collections of tropical insects; and will obtain fresh material on the plague, yellow fever and other tropical diseases; and the members of the party on their way to and from Guayaquil will inspect the important hospitals on the Isthmus of Panama and other places. It is believed that the trip will be of immense value to the Department of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Strong, it will be remembered, has been appointed Professor of Tropical Medicine to organize and have charge of that department. He has had wide and varied experience in the observation and study of tropical diseases in different parts of the world and also, with a colleague, Dr. Teague, made remarkable and useful investigations of the pneumonic plague at Mukden in 1911.

Dr. Tyzzer was associated with Dr. Councilman in his investigation about ten years ago of the cause of small pox. More recently, as Director of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University, Dr. Tyzzer has studied the problem of the transmission of tumors among humans. He is a specialist in proto-zoology.

Mr. Brues worked with Dr. Rosenau in his investigation of the causes and spread of infantile paralysis. Their experiments with monkeys showed that the disease was spread by the stable fly.

The plans for the new Department of Tropical Medicine at the Harvard Medi-

cal School are now definitely established. The department will be under the administration of the Graduate School of Medicine of which Dr. H. D. Arnold, '85, is dean. A thorough, systematic course, beginning November 1 and lasting for six months, will be given under the direction of Dr. Strong. It is intended to provide adequate preparation to those physicians who expect to practise where tropical diseases may be prevalent. The course will be open to graduates of recognized medical schools, the tuition fee will be \$100, and laboratory material will be charged at cost.

Professors Harold C. Ernst, Theobald Smith, Milton J. Rosenau, and Henry A. Christian will constitute an advisory board for the department, and they and other teachers, both from the Medical School and from other departments of the University, will participate in the instruction. The course will include the following subjects:

- I. Medical Zoology.
- II. Protozoology.
- III. Helminthology.
- IV. Venomous Animals.
- V. Poisonous Plants of the Tropics.
- VI. Tropical Entomology.
- VII. Bacteriology of Tropical Diseases.
- VIII. Pathology of Tropical Diseases.
- IX. Clinical Laboratory Work.
- X. Comparative Pathology.
- XI. General Course in Tropical Diseases (Didactic and Clinical).
- XII. Tropical Dermatology.
- XIII. Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in the Tropics.
- XIV. Tropical Climatology.
- XV. Tropical Sunlight.

CUTTER LECTURES

The second series of Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine and Hygiene for 1912-13 will be given by Dr. Mark W. Richardson, '89, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts. The title of the lectures will be "Health Administration." The subject will be considered from the standpoint of conditions obtaining in the nation, state, city, and town. Especial attention will be devoted to a discussion of the opportunities for a life career in public health work.

The lectures will be given in the

amphitheatre of Building E, Harvard Medical School, at 3 P. M., on Monday, May 12, and Wednesday, May 14. The members of all classes in the Medical School, the medical profession, the press, and others interested, are invited to attend.

These lectures are given annually under the terms of a bequest from John Clarence Cutter, whose will provided that the lectures so given should be styled the "Cutter Lectures on Preventive Medicine," and that they should be delivered in Boston, and be free to the medical profession and the press.

The first series of Cutter Lectures for 1912-13 was given by George C. Whipple, Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering, who delivered three lectures on "The Use of Vital Statistics."

FOGG ART MUSEUM

There has been placed on exhibition in the Fogg Museum a large and important Italian painting which was withdrawn from the Museum for restoration about eleven years ago.

The picture was bought in Italy in 1899 and sent to a restorer in London and in the summer of 1900 was put on exhibition in the Fogg Museum, but after only a short time it began to fall to pieces again and had to be taken down. It has now been skilfully transferred to a new panel, and although the severe damages which it has suffered in the past are still apparent in parts, it is one of the most brilliant and distinguished pictures in the Museum. It was painted by Benvenuto di Giovanni (1436—circa 1517), one of the Siennese masters, and represents the Madonna and Child surrounded by angels and saints. It is about 6 by 7 1-2 feet.

The Fogg Museum has received as a temporary loan from Messrs. Böhler & Steinmeyer, of New York, a *desco à parte*, a fifteenth century Italian panel.

Gen. Hazard Stevens, '64, will be the orator at the Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre. Gen. Stevens entered College in the fall of 1860 but left at the end of his freshman year and entered the Federal army.

The Harvard Clubs

On April 12 thirty Harvard men of Madison, Wis., held a dinner at which Professor George H. Palmer, '64, was the guest of honor. At this dinner the question of organization of a Harvard Club of Madison was discussed. A smoker was held on April 25 at which definite action was taken, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Albert S. Flint, '75; secretary-treasurer, Norman Foerster, '10; executive committee, A. S. Flint, '75, Walter Eyer, '93, C. R. Bardeen, '93, F. O. Reed, A.M. '05, and Norman Foerster, '10.

HARVARD CLUB IN MICHIGAN

The Harvard Club in Michigan held its annual meeting on April 11 at the University Club, Detroit. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. R. Shippen, '87; vice-president, J. R. Bishop, '82; secretary and treasurer, A. D. Wilt, Jr., '03.

On April 16 the club entertained Professor George P. Baker, '87, who spoke on the recent activities at the University.

The club is anxious to have every Harvard man in Michigan enroll as a member. The secretary asks that all such men will send their names and addresses and that Harvard visitors to Detroit will also inform him of their presence in that city.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY CLUB

The Connecticut Valley Harvard Club held its annual meeting and dinner at the Nayasset Club, Springfield, Mass., on April 17. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James R. Miller, '01; first vice-president, Sidney Stevens, '00; second vice-president, George M. Leonard, '03; secretary, Donald M. Baker, '10; treasurer, W. Meredith Wharfield, '05.

In addition to those already mentioned the following were present at the dinner:

W. Gibson Field, '63, Edward N. Jenckes, Jr., '06, Frederic M. Jones, '96, Frank Holyoke, M.D. '83, Bradlee Williams, '02, Robert F. Duncan, '12, S. H. Bowles, '12, Arthur Sweetser, '11, Theodore

W. Ellis, '10, W. R. Buxton, '10, S. R. Maxwell, '99, J. H. G. Williams, '02, Philip W. Thayer, '14, Roy A. Wheeler, '12, Allen H. Knapp, '97, Philip W. Simons, '16, Morgan G. Day, '14, Cornelius H. Mack, D.M.D. '06, Roland E. Desoe, D.M.D. '06, Raymond A. Bidwell, '99, John H. Lathrop, '05, George D. Cummings, L., '05-'06, Frank H. Wesson, B.A.S. '04, John W. Mason, '82, John MacDuffie, '84, Robert T. Lee, '09, Harold Wesson, '01, John W. Simons, '09, R. H. Leonard, '10, Henry F. Dewing, '04, H. I. Dillenback, '82, C. R. Rogers, '02, F. G. Hudskins, '01, J. M. Strong, '11, T. H. Bliss, '11, Donald Greene, '11, Guy E. Boynton, '08, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., '92, and H. G. Chapin, '82.

HARVARD CLUB OF LYNN

The Harvard Club of Lynn held its annual meeting on Thursday, April 24, at the residence of Dr. Carolus M. Cobb. The various reports showed that the club was in a prosperous condition. Dr. Cobb presented an interesting paper, illustrated by the stereopticon, on the witchcraft delusion.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, '70; vice-presidents, Henry Cabot Lodge, '71, Elihu Thomson, S.D. (hon.) '09; secretary and treasurer, Luther Atwood, '83; executive committee, Walter A. Hall, '96, George H. Breed, '98, Paul M. Keene, '99.

ATHLETICS NEXT SATURDAY

Next Saturday the Princeton, Pennsylvania and Harvard university crews will race over the regular course on the Charles River. The race will be rowed early in the afternoon.

On the same afternoon the Cornell and Harvard track teams will have a dual meet in the Stadium.

The baseball nine will play Holy Cross at Worcester on Saturday.

FRESHMAN DEBATE

The Princeton freshmen won the triangular debate with the Yale and Harvard freshmen last Friday evening. Harvard won from Yale. The subject was "Resolved, That the members of the President's Cabinet should have a seat and a voice in all discussions in both Houses of Congress."



Top Row—B. Harwood, J. J. Storrow, E. Curtis, G. F. Stratton, E. D. Morgan, L. Curtis, G. MacVicar, G. C. Cutler, A. M. Goodale, G. C. Sumner, Q. Reynolds, H. A. Murray, H. Gallaher. Second Row—L. Saltonstall, L. H. Mills, E. Reynolds, Captain C. T. Abeles, J. S. Morgan, F. H. Trumbull, W. B. Pirnie, A. D. Taylor. Bottom Row—T. J. D. Fuller, Asst. Manager R. C. Cobb, G. von L. Meyer, W. T. Gardiner, E. Carver, D. C. Parmenter, A. T. Abeles, H. H. Meyer, L. S. Chanler.

HARVARD ROWING SQUAD.

The Base Ball Nine

The university baseball nine played and won three games last week. The scores were: On Tuesday, Harvard 11, Bates 3; on Thursday, Harvard 4, Vermont 1; on Saturday, Harvard 5, Amherst 0. These games showed that the Harvard team has improved both in fielding and batting but that it is still crude. Felton and Hitchcock are pitching fairly well. Young, whose nose was broken in practice a short time ago, has returned to the squad and will hereafter do most of the playing behind the bat.

The summaries of the three games follow:

HARVARD.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	2	4	4	2
Clark, 2b.	5	2	2	1	3
Ayres, 1b.	5	2	2	12	0
Gannett, l.f.	4	1	1	2	0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Osborn, c.	4	1	0	8	4
Felton, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Hardy, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Hitchcock, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Totals,	38	11	11	27	16

BATES.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Coady, 3b.	3	1	1	2	1
Goodwin, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Talbot, s.s.	3	0	1	0	1
Griffin, c.	4	1	1	5	1
Joyce, c.f.	4	0	0	2	1
Cobb, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0
Hubbard, r.f.	4	0	0	3	0
Stinson, p.	0	0	0	0	4
Anderson, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Bates, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0
Totals,	31	3	5	24	11
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5
Harvard,	0	0	0	1	0
Bates,	1	0	0	0	2

HARVARD.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	1	2	1	3
Clark, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1
Ayres, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Gannett, l.f.	3	1	1	2	0
Hardwick, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	2	2	4
Osborn, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Hitchcock, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Totals,	34	4	9	27	10

VERMONT.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
J. Berry, c.f.	4	1	1	1	0
Flaherty, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1
Fredjick, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Dutton, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0
Mayforth, c.	4	0	0	7	1
S. Berry, r.f.	3	0	0	3	0
Johnson, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Gallagher, l.f.	3	0	0	3	0
Smith, s.s.	3	0	0	0	1
Malcomb, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Totals,	30	1	3	24	7
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5
Harvard,	1	0	1	2	0
Vermont,	1	0	0	0	0

HARVARD.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	2	2	0	0	0
*Alsop, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	2	2	2	4	2
Clark, 2b.	5	0	2	1	2
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
Gannett, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0
Hardwick, c.f.	2	0	0	1	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Young, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Osborn, c.	0	0	0	2	1
Felton, p.	3	1	1	0	3
Totals,	20	5	10	27	11

AMHERST.					
a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Kimball, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0
Partenheimer, 3b.	3	0	0	4	2
Williams, s.s.	2	0	0	1	1
Swasey, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0
Goodridge, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Washburn, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
De Castro, r.f.	2	0	0	3	0
Douglas, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Robinson, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Totals,	26	0	1	24	10
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5
Harvard,	1	0	1	1	0
Amherst,	0	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Young in fifth.

SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP WON

The Harvard soccer team defeated Columbia on Soldiers Field last Saturday, 4 goals to 3. This victory gave Harvard the championship of the intercollegiate league. The team has not lost a game this season. Saturday's game was hard fought and the deciding goal was won in the last few minutes of play.

Alumni Notes

'43—Rev. Leonard Cox, of Charlotte Court House, Va., publisher of the *Charlotte Gazette*, died on January 31.

'75—Harold Williams has resigned as dean of the Tufts Medical School, a position he has held since 1898.

L.L.B. '77—William A. Keener, A.B. (Emory College, Ga.) '74, who had been a justice of the New York Supreme Court, Story Professor of Law at Harvard, and dean of the Columbia Law School, died at his home in New York City on April 22.

'81—Thomas P. Ivy, of South Conway, N. H., has in the continental edition of the London *Daily Mail* for March 30 a letter on the "Causes of Floods" with particular reference to the recent floods in Ohio and Indiana.

'82—James Jay Greenough, one of the founders of the Noble & Greenough School, Boston, died at his home in Cambridge on April 25.

'85—Clarence W. Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, died at his home in Cambridge on April 12.

'90—Francis G. Curtis was married on April 4 in Boston to Miss Mary Barnard.

'90—H. Townsend Davis died in New York City on April 15.

'90—John D. Gorham died at Marshall, Mich., on September 1, 1912.

'91—Robert J. Burkitt has been sent by the museum of the University of Pennsylvania to Central America where he will spend the rest of the year collecting ethnological specimens.

'94—A daughter, Margaret Erwin Brooks, was born to Walter Brooks and Mrs. Brooks of Detroit on April 14.

'94—Albert H. Chamberlain, L.L.B. '99, was married in Cambridge on April 11 to Miss Annie R. Hooper. They will live in Cambridge.

'95—John T. Whicher was married on April 5 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Helen L. Stearns. After June 1 they will live at 50 Sterling Road, Brookline.

'01—Charles D. Daly, now first lieutenant of field artillery in the United States army, will soon join his battery at Fort Sill, Okla.

'01—Walter B. Swift, M.D. '07, has in a recent number of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* an article entitled "Studies in Speech Disorder." His address is now 110 Bay State Road, Boston.

'04—Kingman Nott Robins was married on April 22 to Miss Elizabeth Adams Sibley at Rochester, N. Y.

'06—Franklin S. Whitney, formerly with the McElwain Company, is with the R. P. Hazzard Company, manufacturers of shoes, Gardiner, Me., and Boston.

'07—Francis A. Bonner, railroad editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*, was married on March 25 to Miss Celestine Louise Horine at Chicago. Bonner's address is 1529 Rosemont Avenue, Chicago.

'07—Chester Morrow Clark was married on

April 3 in Gloucester, Mass., to Miss Helen Fisher. They will live in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'07—Arthur C. Comey, landscape architect, was awarded on March 19 the second prize in the Chicago City Club competition for the development of a quarter-section within the city limits.

'07—Chauncey C. Nash was married on April 3 in Brookline, Mass., to Miss Susan H. Long. After their return from abroad they will live at 31 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

'07—George A. Rivinius was married to Miss Bertha L. Russell on April 22 at Winchester, Mass.

'08—A daughter, Evelyn, was born to William T. Bostwick and Mrs. Bostwick on March 1.

'10—J. Elmer Cates has been appointed pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, N. Y. He was ordained by Bishop Wilton in New York City on April 6.

'10—Bernard S. Van Rensselaer is sales manager of the United States Wholesale Printing Company, 627 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

'11—Calvin D. Crawford was recently married in Cotuit, Mass., to Miss Mita Morse.

'11—John Shillito is assistant secretary of the John Shillito Company, Cincinnati, of which his father, Stewart Shillito, '79, is president.

'12—Gardner Boyd was married in Uxbridge, Mass., on April 10 to Miss Lucile Blanchard. They will live in East Corinth, Vt.

'12—Lewis J. Catheron, who has been with Stone & Webster since his graduation, has been transferred from the Boston office to the accounting department of the Northern Texas Traction Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

'12—Norman Davenport is with the Turners Falls Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

'12—Howard Eager has received his commission as a second lieutenant in the field artillery corps of the United States army. His brother, John M. Eager, Jr., '12, who was recently appointed a second lieutenant in the army, has been ordered to report to Fort Meyer, Va.

'12—Arthur J. Kelly, who has been with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company since 1911, has been transferred from the Syracuse office to Worcester. His address is 88 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.

'12—Joseph H. Perry, Jr., is with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is at present a member of the engineer corps of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Pittsburgh Division, 1013 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. His residence is 3014 Bergman Street, Sheridanville, Pa.

'12—Wheeler Sammons, formerly assistant secretary to E. A. Filene, of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, is in the editorial department of *System*, Chicago. His address is 5714 Washington Avenue, Chicago.

'13—Charles J. Pollard is with Churchill & Alden, shoe manufacturers, Campello, Mass.

'13—Bayard Warren was married on April 8 in Boston to Miss Elizabeth Sears, the daughter of Herbert M. Sears, '89.

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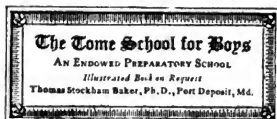
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Surplus and Profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,800,000
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000,000



HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

MAY 14, 1913

NUMBER 32

THE HARVARD LEGAL AID
BUREAU MEETING OF THE
ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS
AT ST. LOUIS NEXT WEEK

PUBLISHED FOR
THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
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Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 50 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Copies, 10 Cents, foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

NUMBER 34.

Opinion and Comment

Judging from the rather extended press comment it is receiving, as well as from correspondence it is reported as having provoked, the first Bulletin of the Bureau of Business Research, recently issued, is attracting more than passing notice. In the light of this comment, which on the whole has been favorable but not always germane, it is well to state once more the broad purpose actuating the establishment of the Bureau and controlling its policy.

The Bureau of Business Research was established by the Graduate School of Business Administration nearly two years ago, to gather, classify, and describe facts about business. The main object of this work was the obtaining of reliable information about business for purposes of instruction in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. The spirit of reform was not the chief incentive to this investigation, but rather a matter-of-fact feeling that as the business of the School was to teach business, so the business of the Bureau was to assist in obtaining information about business for the School to teach. It was clear, furthermore, that because of its impartial, impersonal and non-competitive posi-

tion as well as its general spirit of research, a university of standing seems peculiarly fitted for this kind of work.

In addition to this main object, it did appear, however, as if it were possible to accomplish certain incidental objects—incidental and subordinate, but important. One of these incidental but important objects was felt to be the publication of such information as might be of use to the business world.

The comprehensive field of business includes the three great functional divisions of production, market distribution, and administration, and that of distribution appeared most inviting upon which to begin. It is least explored and it is of timely importance. The getting of goods from the producer to the consumer is a subject that in one form or another directly or indirectly is much in the public mind today. Work was begun, therefore, in the study of market distribution. It is not to be understood, however, that the activities of the Bureau will be confined solely to that field in the future.

One commodity was selected upon which to begin an intensive study, much as a scientist selects a certain substance

individual necessities. By the "new plan", the College practically says to the schools, "plan the course of instruction for your boys that seems to you best, with due regard to local conditions, and teach your subjects in ways which experience shows you will produce the best results. On our side, we will so administer admission as to select our boys by methods which have regard solely to mental capacity and such maturity of mind as is necessary for college work."

That the "new plan" is thus based upon fundamentally different conceptions of the relations between school and college does not seem yet to be appreciated. Other institutions which have done Harvard the honor to copy its provisions have seized upon certain mechanical features which ease the transition from school to college, but have disregarded the truly educational features of the plan. The difference between it and the "old plan" is not, for example, merely a difference in the number of examinations that a boy must take. It is obviously easier for a boy who decides late to come to College to meet tests in four subjects than in double that number; but the plan was not devised and is not administered merely to make it easier for such a boy to enter College by such means unless he produces evidence that he has that maturity of mind which fits him to undertake college work. Admission is not secured under the "new plan" by merely passing four examinations. In fact, there is under the plan no such thing as "passing." The examinations are merely one way of several of securing evidence of capacity and sufficient maturity to undertake College work.

* * *

The writer of the letter before referred to, besides suggesting that Harvard should modify its method of freshman teaching so as to meet immaturity, also suggests that Harvard should encourage boys to go to small colleges for their first few years and then transfer to Harvard. He thinks that "Harvard might strengthen itself as the

leading university by a more cordial acknowledgment of the work done in small colleges" by recognizing their courses of instruction as the equivalents of her own, and admitting boys from their classes *ad eundem*. He does not say what elements of strength Harvard would thus acquire; and one may be permitted to think that on the face of it his suggestion looks more like an abnegation of leadership than anything else. Certainly Harvard would not strengthen any regard small colleges may have for her by tempting their students away from them.

Such a course of action ought to be followed only where the theory coincides with the facts; and if anything is certain about the colleges of the United States it is that their standards are very various. For students to pass from one institution to another upon terms which assume that the certificates they carry with them represent exactly the same things which similar certificates represent elsewhere is not desirable unless there is a community of standard, such as exists, for example, in Germany, but which certainly does not exist in the United States. Harvard can acquire leadership only by maintaining high ideals; and certainly acquiescence in assumptions which are obviously untrue is not compatible with high ideals.

In admitting from other colleges, Harvard has squarely faced the confusion of standards that exists among American colleges, and has adopted a plan the underlying principle of which is the same as that of the new plan of admission from school to college—that is, it tries to test the students who come to it not by matters external to them, such as the schools they have attended or the peculiar programmes of instruction they have followed, or the mere number of items in their records, but by their individual capacity. In the majority of cases, men who come to Harvard from other colleges are required to register for a year as unclassified students. This means that their standing is left an open question until the Harvard Committee on

Admission have an opportunity to judge the record which they present for admission by their actual performance as students under Harvard instruction. By this method, any man who ought to be admitted *ad eundem* is admitted *ad eundem*.

* * *

Graduates are reminded that the postal ballot for the nomination of Overseers will close on June 1. So far about 4000 ballots have been received and the votes are still coming in by every mail, although, as is to be expected, the first rush is over. The BULLETIN ventures to point out once more, even at the risk of tiresome repetition, that the active participation of the majority of graduates is necessary to make the postal ballot entirely successful. Some of the alumni still seem to feel that they lack sufficient information about the candidates; and not infrequently a signed ballot is returned to the Alumni Office with none of the names on the ballot marked. This is a matter, of course, of individual opinion; we desire here only to express a hope that the facts given about the candidates on the circular will be scrutinized with care and judged accordingly.

As long as we are on this subject we might refer to another objection which has been raised by more than one graduate. As one of the objectors puts it: "My grief is so great in the realization of the fact that there are no longer any graduates of Harvard living west of New York City fit in mind and character to be placed on the ballot for Overseers that I haven't the heart to vote at all." This point of view is not an isolated one. Graduates apparently have forgotten, however, that after all the Board of Overseers is a working body whose duties cannot be performed effectively unless there is at least a strong minority of members living not far from Cambridge. Nor do these graduates remember, possibly, that the Board of Overseers, as at present constituted, has sixteen out of

its twenty-nine members (Bishop Lawrence's place not being filled) living outside of New England, and that eight of the ten Overseers elected in the last two years also have to do some travelling to attend meetings of the Board. The BULLETIN is always in favor of anything that can spread the influence of the University throughout the country, and of establishing as many points of contact as possible with graduates at a distance. That the Associated Harvard Clubs have felt satisfied with the present geographical distribution on the Board is shown by the fact that no candidates were nominated by the Clubs this year. In fact we are told on good authority that they thought at one time of nominating an Eastern man to show their appreciation of what had been done to give the Middle West and Far West its present welcome representation on the Board of Overseers.

* * *

The BULLETIN desires to call the attention of the graduates to the Harvard University Register, a volume which contains much useful information not easily accessible elsewhere. As is perhaps not generally known, the Register is published under the auspices of the Student Council of Harvard College and is, therefore, partly official. Besides the usual information in regard to College boards, committees, clubs, and other undergraduate organizations of every kind it contains a complete list of all students in the University arranged alphabetically, geographically, and by dormitories. It is obviously, therefore, a volume which includes *multum in parvo*, and one which we take pleasure in recommending to the officers of Harvard Clubs and to graduates generally. Although the academic year is nearly finished, the book is by no means out of date. It may be obtained for seventy-five cents a copy by writing to K. W. Snyder, '14, 31 Dana Chambers, Cambridge.

The Associated Harvard Clubs

The annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday of next week, May 23 and 24. The Harvard Club of St. Louis will be the host of the occasion and will welcome all Harvard men. The headquarters of the Associated Clubs will be at the Jefferson Hotel. If there are not enough sleeping rooms in that house to accommodate the visitors, they will find quarters at the Planters Hotel. The program for the meeting has been carefully arranged so as to provide both pleasure and profit.

Although the regular exercises do not begin until Friday, several informal class dinners have been set for Thursday evening, May 22, and it is believed that a large number of delegates will be in St. Louis on that evening. The Harvard Club of Boston has moved ahead its time of starting so that those who go on the trip will arrive at St. Louis in time for these informal gatherings.

The business meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held at the Jefferson Hotel on Friday, May 23. The meeting will open in the morning and will be interrupted by luncheon. At 4 o'clock all the guests of the St. Louis Harvard Club will go from the Jefferson in private automobiles to the Sunset Inn, which is beautifully situated in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains overlooking the Meramec River. The ride to this hotel is a pleasant drive over fine roads. Dinner will be served at 7 P. M. on a porch out of doors at the Sunset Inn.

At 8.30 the curtain will rise on a musical play which has been written and composed for the occasion. The words are by Eugene H. Angert, LL.B. '99. The composer is Max Zach, who for so many years was a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and conductor of the "Pop" Concerts, and is now conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The title of the play is "The Perpetual Student." The first act is laid in Harvard Square at 5 A. M., and the second act is in the Yard on Class Day. The play tells the experiences of a young man to

whom is bequeathed the income of \$10,000,000 as long as he remains at Harvard College. He stays there indefinitely.

At 10 A. M. on Saturday, May 24, the party, headed by a band, will march from the Jefferson Hotel to the Mississippi River and board a boat which will go down river to a quiet spot where luncheon will be served and athletic games held. The boat will tie up at the wharf on the return trip not later than 5.30 P. M. so that there will be ample time to dress for the banquet of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which will be at the Jefferson Hotel at 7 o'clock.

The list of speakers at this dinner includes President Lowell, '77; Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, M.D., '84; Hon. David F. Houston, A.M. '92, Secretary of Agriculture; H. A. Leekley, '96, President of the Harvard Club of Oklahoma; and Percy D. Haughton, '99, coach of the football eleven, who will talk about the Yale game of last fall and show with the stereopticon several photographs of that match.

BOSTON CLUB AT ST. LOUIS

A committee of the Harvard Club of Boston has arranged for a special car for members of the club who are going to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in St. Louis. All Harvard graduates in New England, whether members of the Harvard Club of Boston or not, who intend to go to the St. Louis meeting are invited to join the party from the Boston Club.

The party will take the train which leaves the South Station, Boston, at 10.30 A. M. on Wednesday, May 21. The original plan was to go on the train which leaves at 2 P. M. but the hour has been changed so that the party can arrive in St. Louis in time for the class dinners on Thursday evening. The train which leaves Boston at 10.30 A. M. on Wednesday arrives in St. Louis at 5 P. M. on Thursday. On the return trip the party will leave St. Louis at noon.



The House of the Boston Harvard Club.

Sunday, May 25, and arrive in Boston at 8 P. M., on Monday, May 26.

The railroad fare to and from St. Louis will be \$26.25 each way, but if ten or more men are in the party the fare will be \$23.70 each way. The charge for a lower berth in the sleeping car will be \$6.50 each way, and for an upper berth \$5.20 each way.

The members of the committee of the Boston Club, A. J. Garceau, '91, James J. Storrow, '85, and James Duncan Phillips, '97, report that the response to the circular they have sent out has been gratifying. It is hoped that the Harvard Club of Buffalo and other Harvard Clubs will join the Boston contingent on the way to St. Louis.

All communications, checks for transportation and berths should be sent as soon as possible to D. H. Howie, secretary, 44 State Street, Boston; his telephone number is Main 5400.

The Harvard Club of Boston had a meeting at the Hotel Somerset on Wednesday evening, April 30. About 700 members

were present. An old-fashioned "New England Boiled Dinner" was served.

William S. Hall, '69, the senior member of the board of directors of the club, presided at the dinner. He struck the key-note of the occasion when he said:

"This is probably the last meeting of the Harvard Club outside its own home, so you will pardon me for one or two serious words. There have come to the board of governors two criticisms of the new Harvard Club in Boston. One is that it is an attempt to segregate Harvard men. I believe it is an attempt to bring Harvard men together, that they may know each other more intimately and keep in closer touch with the University across the river. The governors hope that the new clubhouse will give us an opportunity to extend Harvard hospitality to all friends of Harvard, whether graduates or not, and thereby increase the influence of Harvard in this community.

"There is another objection, which I believe was first voiced by a clergyman, which goes to the fundamental idea of any club-

house at all. To that we answer that we do not expect the new clubhouse will be a church, but we do expect that there will always be found there men of the best Harvard type—Harvard gentlemen, men who deal gently, walk uprightly and speak truthfully, the Veritas of our Harvard shield. I care not what the profession or creed of such men may be; if they do those three things, they can not wander far from the pathway of the Master."

P. D. Haughton, '99, the coach of the football team, received a rousing reception when he rose to speak. He said he hoped the eleven would beat Yale again next year.

R. Fulton Blake, '00, R. C. Benchley, '11, John M. Glidden, '00, and Reginald Bolles, '00, gave the lighter part of the entertainment.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania held its annual dinner at the University Club of Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, May 5. The guests were President Lowell, '77, who addressed the club on matters of current interest at the University, and T. R. Paxton, LL.B., '74, vice-president of the central division of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who spoke about the coming meeting of that organization at St. Louis.

The scholarship committee of the club reported that for the coming year seventy members had to date subscribed \$1500; but the committee did not announce how many scholarships would be awarded or the amounts of the scholarships.

The athletic committee reported on the baseball series which will be played this season under the auspices of the Inter-scholastic Athletic League. The prizes have been contributed by the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania—a large cup for the winning team, silver medals for the men on the winning team, and a gold medal for the best player on the winning team. In this series all the high and secondary schools in the locality will compete and the series will be called the "Harvard Cup Series."

Those present at the dinner of the club were:

William E. Allen, '12, F. L. Bishop, William H. Black, '87, Templeton Briggs, '00, H. F. Baker, '01, Henry Chalfant, '00, C. E. E. Childers, Edward E. K. Davis, '03, Allan Davis, '07, Bradley Dewey, '08, O. M. Eakins, '07, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, W. S. Franklin, Jr., '06, W. H. R. Hilliard, '85, H. P. Hoffstot, '09, W. C. Holmes, '06, Samuel J. Horvitz, '08, T. C. Jenkins, '92, E. E. Jenkins, '07, G. C. Kimball, '00, Edward B. Lee, '99, Albert C. Lehman, '01, Chester H. Lehman, '00, Lawrence Litchfield, '85, D. A. Lyon, '02, D. E. Mitchell, '07, G. N. Monro, Jr., '09, William L. Monro, '89, Alvin A. Morris, '92, Albert D. Neal, '12, H. D. Parkin, '04, George Pearson, '70, Horace C. Porter, Ph.D., '03, C. P. Robinson, '85, H. G. Schleiter, '00, A. M. Scully, '05, L. F. Snow, '80, R. H. Watson, '00, Charles E. Andrews, Jr., '04, Park J. Alexander, LL.B., '03, Dr. R. E. Brenneman, M.D., '00, Albert G. Burke, '03, Thomas Ewing, L.S., '92, Tilston Chickering, '02, A. Fielder Clarke, '07, Walter C. Carroll, G.S., '01-'02, S. K. Fenollosa, '95, Gordon E. Marble, '01, Lyman Mevis, Dv., '94-'95, C. J. Mundo, '07, George Nicola, Walter G. Mortland, '00, Dr. I. J. Phelps, J. H. Ricketson, Jr., '07, Edward F. Rankin, '86, C. K. Robinson, LL.B., '01, E. B. Strassburger, '08, G. Studley, Jr., '00, S. T. Stackpole, '07, A. P. L. Turner, '05, Sidney J. Watts, '05, J. M. Wilson, LL.B., '00.

President Lowell spent the day of May 5th in Pittsburgh; in the morning he visited various schools of the city, and at lunch he met the principals and headmasters of the schools.

HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI

The Harvard Club of Cincinnati held its annual dinner on April 15. Professor Hugo Münsterberg was the principal guest and speaker. Dr. Frederick Forchheimer, S.D. (hon.), '12, one of the leading physicians in Cincinnati, was also a guest. Professor Münsterberg made several public addresses during his stay in Cincinnati, including a lecture on "Psychology and Modern Business", at which one of the large auditoriums of the city was filled to overflowing. He also spoke at a meeting of the Business Men's Club, to the public school teachers of the city, and to the students of the University of Cincinnati.

The following officers of the Harvard Club have been elected for the ensuing year: President, George A. Thayer, graduate of the Divinity School, '70; vice-president, John W. Peck, '96; secretary, Gilbert Bettman, '03, 1222 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati.

The Harvard Club of St. Louis

Nobody can tell when or just where the St. Louis Harvard Club began any sort of organized life. Like Topsy, "it just grewed." Tradition has it, however, that sometime, probably in the sixties, the senior resident Harvard graduate, Samuel Treat, '37, Judge of the United States District Court, gave a dinner at his house to such of the Harvard men as he could gather in; and it seems that an understanding was had at that meeting that a dinner should be given annually, the host to be the next in seniority of graduation each year. Judge Treat's dinner was followed duly the next year by one given by Nathaniel Holmes, also '37. As Judge Holmes was a bachelor, this dinner was had at a hotel.

Waterhouse, '53, was next in seniority, but no dinner came, and none is heard of again until the winter of 1873, when Soule, '62, Snow, '65, and Garland, '66, concluded that it was time for the Harvard men to wake up, and a dinner was held in the first home of the University Club on Olive Street, near Ninth. The University Club had then been in existence only a year, and this was the first college dinner in the club. The writer of this sketch was present, but if any formal organization took place then, his memory fails to recall it. The only certain fact is that some 20 or 30 men were on hand, and that the dinner was a "howling success", as one said on the way home. No trace can be found, however, of any further activity of this sort for some years. Now and then a dinner was arranged and officers chosen, but this seems to have been spasmodic and not an annual affair. Dillon, '64, served as president several years until his removal to New York to be editor of the *World*. Chapman, '70, also was president for a few years.

In 1880, when the annual meeting had become a fixed custom, Dr. John Green, '55, was elected and served most effectively for 16 years, when he insisted upon retiring. At the meeting of May 4, 1906, he was made honorary president

and a loving-cup was presented to him as a token of the appreciation of the club for his long and brilliant service. Markham, '81, was chosen as his successor and was reelected for a second term. Custom seems now to have decreed that a year or two is the normal presidential term.

A leaflet has been unearthed in which is found the first and only constitution of the club, adopted in 1883. This document reads thus:

Art. I. This Club shall be perpetual.

Art. II. This Constitution may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members present at two succeeding meetings; provided, that this Article shall not apply to, or authorize any amendment or repeal of Article I.

And that is all. Some by-laws are added stating the officers, etc. That constitution may be said to be iron-clad.

Meetings have been held yearly for more than 30 years past without a break, with a smother between times now and then as the spirit moved.

President Eliot was our guest more than once. President Lowell was to have been with us the winter after his inauguration, but was unable to reach us in time, held up by a heavy snow storm. His place was ably filled by the witty Angert, who unfolded many new and strange policies of the new administration. Some member of the governing boards or of the Faculty has always met with us to tell us the news from Harvard.

About 20 years ago a scholarship was established by the club, at first for the aid of a student in the Harvard Graduate School, later for some undergraduate named by a committee of the club. The value of this scholarship is \$300.

At a meeting of the club held March 6, 1897, a standing committee of three was appointed to "confer with like committees from other Harvard Clubs in the Central and Middle States for the purpose of making suggestions to the Nominating Committee of the Board of Overseers, with a view of electing a representative from these states." This committee was composed of Snow, '65,

Markham, '81, and Leighton, '88, chairman. A circular was sent in the fall to 15 clubs in the section named, and hearty responses were received from nearly all. December 18 was fixed upon as the date when the delegates from these clubs should meet to suggest a candidate for the Board of Overseers, and Indianapolis as the place of meeting.

While the prime object of the meeting was to bring about united action in some nomination, it was also suggested that subjects affecting the general welfare of Harvard might be discussed. Thus in the Harvard Club of St. Louis, in this simple fashion, the first steps were taken which were to lead to the large and powerful Associated Harvard Clubs, which now concerns itself with many things besides the nomination of a member of the Board of Overseers. The Indianapolis meeting, as we all know, provided for a permanent organization, and proposed a constitution which was voted upon and accepted by the St. Louis Harvard Club, April 7, 1898, and the first regular meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in St. Louis on December 3 following. President Eliot came to St. Louis expressly to attend this meeting, and delegates were present from nine or ten clubs.

The St. Louis Harvard Club was again the host at a meeting of the Associated Clubs on December 5, 1903, when President Eliot again honored us with his presence, together with a large number of representatives of the clubs in the Association.

This year the Harvard Club of St. Louis is to have the honor for the third time of entertaining this body of men, now grown large and strong; and preparations now on foot promise unique entertainment and profitable discussion of matters pertaining to the welfare of Fair Harvard.

MARSHALL S. SNOW, '65.

HARVARD CLUB OF MILWAUKEE

The 23d annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee was held on Saturday, April 26. Professor George H.

Palmer, '64, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker. Dr. William D. Van Dyke, representing the Princeton Alumni of Milwaukee, also was a guest. Professor A. S. Flint, '75, of Madison, gave an account of the organization of the Harvard Club of Madison, which is made up chiefly of members of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin.

Besides those already mentioned there were at the dinner: F. T. Boesel, LL.B. '99, Professor G. A. Chamberlain, '91, Dean S. P. Delaney, '96, P. E. Dutcher, '08, Dr. S. W. French, '73, Charles Friend, '88, Rev. W. F. Greenman, '85, C. E. Hansen, '12, O. R. Hansen, '85, Rev. S. Hirshberg, A.M. '02, S. A. Holyoke, '02, J. K. Ilsley, L. '77, Frederic W. La-Croix, '12, G. Manierre, 2d, '00, Joseph Marshutz, LL.B. '02, G. A. Morison, '00, Nathan Perelles, Jr., '04, E. C. Stern, '01, Edgar Tapping, '11-'12, Dr. William Thorndike, '92, Bradlee Van Brunt, '08, H. B. Wells, '03, Mackey Wells, '08, and Rev. Holmes Whitmore, '95.

The officers of the Club are: President, Holmes Whitmore, '95; vice-president, G. A. Chamberlain, '91; secretary and treasurer, N. Perelles, Jr. '04; executive committee, G. A. Morison, '00, E. C. Stern, '01.

On Sunday, April 27, Professor Palmer preached at the Unitarian Church in Milwaukee, of which Rev. W. J. Greenman, '85, is the minister. On Sunday afternoon Professor Palmer gave an address before Milwaukee Downer College.

HARVARD CLUB OF HAWAII

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Hawaii was held in Honolulu, on March 18, at the residence of the retiring president, James A. Wilder, '93. Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69, who was passing through Honolulu, on his way to Japan, was present as the guest of honor and spoke to the great pleasure of those present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Perley L. Horne, '92; secretary-treasurer, Ralph S. Hosmer, B.A.S. '94; executive committee, the president and secretary-treas-

urer, and E. A. Knudsen, '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, and F. F. Hedemann, '03.

The following men were present at the dinner: A. F. Afong, '03, R. B. Anderson, L. '03, H. M. Ballou, '92, J. H. Barnes, '02, Dr. W. T. Brigham, '62, A. L. Castle, '06, W. R. Castle, L. '72, F. T. Dillingham, H. G. Dillingham, '04, J. D. Dole, '99, Dr. N. B. Emerson, M. '62, A. F. Griffiths, '99, F. F. Hedemann, '03, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, A. '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, F. D. Lowrey, '08, E. A. Knudsen, '94, J. P. Morgan, '11, S. S. Myrick, G.S. '96, A. M. Nowell, '99, Dr. H. P. Nottage, M. '86, A. G. Smith, '05, D. L. Withington, '74, J. A. Wilder, '93, H. O. Wood, '02, and John W. Eddy, '95, of Seattle, Wash., and Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK

On Friday evening of this week the Harvard Club of New York City will give a reception to Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner Choate, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hodges Choate.

On Saturday evening, May 17, the club will have its annual election of officers, and will also vote on the following resolution suggested by the nominating committee:

"Resolved: That Joseph Hodges Choate be elected President-Emeritus of the Harvard Club of New York City, and that he perform, from time to time, such functions as may be agreeable to him upon the suggestion of the President or of the Board of Managers of the Club."

After the business meeting, Ernest A. Reed, '96, will give a talk on "The Dangers of Professional Field Photography." The speaker will show colored lantern slides of scenes taken in many different countries.

INVITATION TO GRADUATES

EDITOR, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

The members of the Harvard Club of Boston take pleasure in extending to all graduates who are visitors in Cambridge at Commencement, an invitation to a meeting in their honor, at Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of Commencement Day.

The club has engaged Symphony Hall

entire, with the restaurant service for that evening. The Symphony Orchestra and the Harvard Alumni Chorus will entertain us by a concert now being arranged by the officers of the Alumni Chorus and a committee from the club.

Visitors may obtain tickets of admission to this meeting in the Yard on Commencement Day at a time and place to be announced later through these columns.

For the Board of Governors of the Club,

P. W. THOMSON, Secretary.

CITY PLANNING

Some time ago, at the fourth annual Conference of City Planning, a committee was appointed to prepare an outline for a study in city planning. The committee decided to suggest a scheme by which the contributions would be not competitive but coöperative. Members of the National Conference on City Planning were invited to prepare plans, estimates, etc., for a project in city planning which was definitely set forth by the committee.

Fifteen men handed in complete plans and specifications according to the schedule, and others did part of the work. Of these fifteen, eight are or have been connected with the Harvard Department of Landscape Architecture. The Harvard men who carried the scheme through were:

Professor F. L. Olmsted, '94, E. C. Whiting, '03, and W. L. Phillips, '07, who collaborated on one set of plans; John Nolen, A.M. '05, and A. C. Comey, '07, who collaborated with Messrs. Halde-man and Bourne on a set of plans; Stephen Child, '04; and F. A. C. Smith and I. J. McCrary, who are now students in the department.

MANDOLIN CLUB.

The University Mandolin Club has elected the following officers for next year: President, J. L. Handy, '14, of Barnstable, Mass.; secretary, W. Smith, '14, of Worcester, Mass.; leader, S. P. Clark, '14, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Cornell Beaten in Track and Field Games



Koch Winning the Half-Mile; Huling Second.

Harvard defeated Cornell in the track and field games in the Stadium last Saturday afternoon, 63 points to 34. Harvard took seven first places and a lot of seconds and thirds. Cornell had six firsts. Harvard won the half-mile, both hurdles, the hammer, the high jump, the broad jump, and the pole vault. Cornell won both the sprints, the quarter, the mile, the two-mile, and the shot-put. As will be seen from this brief summary, Harvard did its best work in the field events. But the deciding contests of the afternoon were the hurdle races; Harvard had been very doubtful about each of these races, but when Jackson, Cummings, and Freeman took all but one of the 18 points in these two events, victory was assured.

The weather was anything but favorable or even pleasant for out-door games. It was very cold, and a sharp northerly breeze blew down the Stadium track, chilling both spectators and competitors, and making good performances out of the

question except in the sprints and hurdle races; in these events the wind helped the runners.

Jones, the Cornell runner who has done such wonderful work in the distance runs, did not exert himself on Saturday. Without trying very hard he won the mile run in 4 minutes and 32 seconds, and finished second in the two-mile race. It looked as though he might have won that race also if he had wanted to win it, but he apparently permitted his team-mate Speiden to finish first. Reller, of Cornell, won both the dashes in good time. Jackson, of Harvard, won both the hurdle races; and Cable, of Harvard, won the hammer throw and the broad jump. These three were the only men who won more than one first place.

Koch and Huling, of Harvard, took respectively first and second places in the half-mile, although it had been generally expected that Cornell would win this event. On the other hand, Cozzens, of

Cornell, won the quarter, defeating Barron, of Harvard, by about two yards; this was one of the best races of the afternoon. Harvard was able to win only third place in each of the sprints.

The summary of the various events follows:

100-yards dash.—Won by Reller (C.); second, Ingersoll (C.); third, Adams (H.). Time, 10s.

220-yards dash.—Won by Reller (C.); second, Cozzens (C.); third, Tower (H.). Time, 21 4-5s.

440-yards run.—Won by Cozzens (C.); second, Barron (H.); third, Rock (H.). Time, 51s.

880-yards run.—Won by Koch (H.); second, Huling (H.); third, Snyder (C.). Time, 2m., 3 2-5s.

1 mile run.—Won by Jones (C.); second, MacLure (H.); third, Warren (H.). Time, 4m., 32s.

Two-mile run.—Won by Speiden (C.); second, Jones (C.); third, Boyd (H.). Time, 9m., 54s.

High hurdles.—Won by Jackson (H.); second,

Freeman (H.); third, Cummings (H.). Time, 19 1-5s.

Low hurdles.—Won by Jackson (H.); second, Cummings (H.); third, Phillippi (C.). Time, 24 2-5s.

High jump.—Won by Moffat (H.); height, 5 ft., 10 in.; Camp (H.) and Hanrahan (C.) tied for second place at 5 ft., 8 in. Hanrahan won the medal on the toss.

Pole-vault.—Won by Camp (H.), height, 11 ft., 6 in.; Greeley (H.), Halsted (C.), Milton (C.), and Van Kennen (C.) tied for second place at 11 ft.

Broad jump.—Won by Cable (H.), distance, 21 ft., 2 1-2 in.; second, Garvey (H.), distance, 21 ft., 1 7-8 in.; third, Park (H.), distance, 21 ft., 1 1-4 in.

Hammer throw.—Won by Cable (H.), distance, 147 ft., 5 1-2 in.; second, Bannister (C.), distance, 142 ft., 3 1-2 in.; third, McCutcheon (C.), distance, 140 ft., 2 1-2 in.

Shot-put.—Won by Kanzler (C.), distance, 44 ft.; second, McCutcheon (C.), distance, 42 ft., 6in.; third, Coffey (C.), distance, 41 ft., 5 1-2 in.

Princeton Won the Boat Race



The Harvard University Crew.

Princeton defeated Pennsylvania and Harvard in the boat race which was rowed on the Charles last Monday afternoon. Harvard was about a length behind Princeton, and Pennsylvania was more than two lengths behind Harvard. The times of the three crews were: Princeton, 10 minutes, 18 seconds; Harvard, 10 minutes, 22 seconds; Pennsylvania, 10 minutes, 32 seconds.

The race was to have been rowed Saturday afternoon, but a sharp northwest wind made the Charles River so rough that it would have been impossible to launch the shells, and so the race was postponed until

Monday. The Princeton and Pennsylvania oarsmen had some difficulty in obtaining permission to stay over Sunday, but after communication by telegraph and telephone they were allowed to remain. The Princeton men arrived in Cambridge on Wednesday evening of last week and were assigned to rooms in Holworthy which had been given up by the occupants. The Pennsylvania squad came Thursday morning and roomed in Thayer. Both the crews rowed from the Weld boathouse. The Harvard rowing men made every effort to entertain the visitors.

The conditions were excellent for the

race when it was rowed Monday afternoon at about 4.30. Princeton had the course next to the Boston side of the river, Pennsylvania was on the Cambridge side, and Harvard was in the middle. Both Harvard and Pennsylvania got a better start than Princeton, and Harvard quickly began to draw away but Princeton had little trouble in catching up with Pennsylvania. As soon as the crews settled down Harvard rowed 36 strokes to the minute, Princeton 34, and Pennsylvania 36. For a little while Harvard gained, but before long Princeton, although rowing a slower stroke, began to draw up and the two leading crews were on even terms before they reached the Harvard Bridge.

Then it was Princeton's turn to go ahead. The New Jersey crew rowed beautifully and in the next half-mile gained more than a length on Harvard. Captain Abeles called for a spurt a quarter of a mile from the finish, and the Harvard oarsmen did their

best, but Princeton was too far ahead. Pennsylvania had been dropping steadily behind.

The three crews were made up as follows:

Princeton—E. E. Bunzel, bow; R. Pyne, 2; W. J. Curtis, 3; W. M. Bashinsky, 4; W. M. Chester, 5; J. S. North, 6; R. Rauch, 7 and captain; O. S. Putnam, stroke; E. Congleton, coxswain. Average weight of eight, 170 3-4 pounds.

Pennsylvania—H. Shoemaker, bow; H. Butler, 2; P. Blatz, 3; S. B. Crane, 4; G. Garvin, 5; J. V. Merrick, 6; E. W. Mardiera, 7; J. Alexander, stroke and captain; R. W. Preston, coxswain. Average weight of eight, 169 pounds.

Harvard—Q. Reynolds, bow; F. H. Trumbull, 2; G. M. MacVicar, 3; B. Harwood, 4; L. H. Mills, 5; A. M. Goodale, 6; E. D. Morgan, Jr., 7; W. B. Pirnie, stroke; C. T. Abeles, coxswain and captain. Average weight of eight, 172 1-4 pounds.

The Baseball Nine

The baseball nine lost two of the games it played last week. The scores were: Tuesday, Lafayette 4, Harvard 2; Thursday, Harvard 11, Catholic University 7; Saturday, Holy Cross 7, Harvard 5. The Holy Cross game was at Worcester but the other two were played in Cambridge.

Coach Sexton made some radical changes in the arrangement of the men last week. One trouble with the team has been that the catchers have not been throwing well, and, hoping to remedy this weakness, Dr. Sexton decided to try Clark behind the bat. The change did not work very well, however, and in Saturday's game Clark and Young resumed their old positions.

The summaries of last week's games follow:

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Wingate, s.s.	4	0	2	0	2	0
Clark, c.	5	1	2	9	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	0
Gannett, c.f.	4	0	1	5	0	1
Hardwick, 2b.	5	0	0	3	1	1
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Miltholland, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hardy, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0

Felton, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Young,	1	0	0	0	0	0
**Halligan,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	36	2	7	27	8	3

	LAFAYETTE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Edwards, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dannehower, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Helfrich, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	2
Scheeren, c.	4	1	2	6	1	1
Meyers, 1b.	3	1	2	14	0	1
Altschuler, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brown, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Troxell, s.s.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Fager, p.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals,	34	4	7	27	11	5
Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Harvard,	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lafayette,	0	1	0	0	0	1

Home runs—Meyers, Clark, Scheeren. Sacrifice hits—Ayres, Halligan. Stolen bases—Dannehower, Brown 2, Wingate. First base on balls—Off Hardy 2, off Hitchcock 1, off Fager 3. Struck out—by Hardy 5, by Felton 2, by Hitchcock 1, by Fager 7. Left on bases—Harvard 13, Lafayette 6. Time—1h., 55m. Umpire—O'Rourke.

*Batted for Hardy in fifth.

**Batted for Felton in sixth.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f., p.	4	2	1	0	2	0
Wingate, s.s.	4	2	2	3	1	1
Clark, c.	5	2	3	8	1	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Winter, 2b.	5	1	0	1	1	2
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Tomes, c.f.	3	2	2	3	2	0
Hitchcock, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardy, p.	2	0	0	2	1	1
Milholland, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	0
*Young.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals,	36	11	12	27	8	4

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Zachary, 2b.	5	1	2	0	1	0
Horan, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Donnelly, c.f.	5	0	2	1	0	0
MacDonald, c.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	5	3	3	11	1	0
Hayes, s.s.	2	1	1	3	2	1
Lynch, l.f.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Smith, r.f.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Green, p.	3	1	0	1	4	1
Trayers, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	36	7	11	24	12	3

Innings,

Harvard,	2	0	1	0	0	3	5	x—11
Cath. University,	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0—7

Earned runs—Harvard 4. Catholic University 3. Sacrifice hits—Hayes 2, Smith, Hardwick. Stolen bases—Donnelly. Two-base hits—Pipp, Zachary 2, Donnelly, Wingate, Ayres. Three-base hits—Clark. Frye. Home run—Clark. Bases on balls—Off Hardy 1, off Frye 1, off Green 4. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Catholic University 6. Struck out—By Hardy 6, by Frye 1, by Green 1, by Trayers 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ayres. Double plays—Frye to Wingate to Ayres. Wild pitches—Hardy 2. Passed balls—Clark 2. Time—2h., 10 m. Umpire—O'Reilly.

*Batted for Hardy in seventh.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Frye, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	1	0	0	5	2
Clark, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0	0
Gannett, c.f.	4	1	3	0	0	0
Harvey, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Alsop, l.f.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Young, c.	4	0	1	12	0	0
Felton, p.	4	0	1	0	2	0
Totals,	35	5	10	24	10	3

HOLY CROSS.

	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
J. Murray, r.f.	5	0	2	2	0	0
Cawley, 3b.	3	1	0	2	6	1

Ostergren, 1b.	3	1	0	15	0	0
O'Brien, c.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Metivier, l.f.	2	1	0	3	0	0
O'Dwyer, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Saunders, s.s.	4	2	2	1	3	0
Murphy, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0
R. Murray, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
McManus, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals,

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0—5
Holy Cross,	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	x—7

Sacrifice hit—Wingate. Stolen bases—Wingate, Clark, Alsop 2, Metivier, R. Murray. Two-base hits—Gannett, Alsop. Three-base hit—Gannett. Bases on balls—Off R. Murray 1, off McManus 1, off Felton 8. Left on bases—Harvard 7, Holy Cross 8. Struck out—By R. Murray 3, by Felton 12. Double plays—Cawley to O'Dwyer to Ostergren. Passed balls—Young. Wild pitches—Felton 3, Murray. Time—rh., 55m. Umpires—Stafford and Murphy.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The schedule of the baseball nine for the rest of the season is given below. Unless otherwise stated the games will be played on Soldiers Field:

May 17.	University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
May 21.	Pilgrims.
May 24.	Princeton, at Princeton.
May 28.	Dartmouth.
May 30.	Brown, at Providence.
May 31.	Andover, at Andover.
June 4.	Williams.
June 7.	Brown.
June 11.	Holy Cross.
June 14.	University of Pennsylvania.
June 17.	Yale, at New Haven.
June 18.	Yale.
June 21.	Yale at New York (in case of tie).

RIFLE TEAM BEATEN

In the match with the University of West Virginia, champions of the Western Rifle League, to decide the intercollegiate championship of the United States, Harvard was defeated by the score of 988 to 975. By making 988 of a possible 1000 points, the University of West Virginia also made a new high record. Harvard had previously held the record with a score of 978.

John Himes Arnold, who has been librarian of the Law School since 1872, has resigned. Mr. Arnold received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1902.

Professor Palmer at Beloit College

Professor G. H. Palmer has completed his term of service as Harvard Exchange Professor at Beloit College and has gone on to Carleton College and Knox College. The *Round Table*, the weekly publication of the students and alumni of Beloit, devotes considerable space in its issue of May 2 to comment on Professor Palmer and his work at that college. The first page of the *Round Table* has the following article signed by K. T. Waugh, now Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Beloit, who took the degree of A.M. in 1906, and the Ph.D. in 1907, both at Harvard:

"Dr. George Herbert Palmer, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard, and Beloit's second Harvard Exchange Professor has completed his month of instruction at Beloit and leaves Beloit enriched by his presence here. Dr. Palmer is no ordinary man. His quiet, unassuming presence on the campus connoted that steady, patient study that probes intellectual problems to their essence, that weighs these problems during years of contemplation, and that publishes the results of this work only with the conviction that the book may be a step toward the truth. He impressed us as a scholar of wide interests and achievements, and a gentleman possessed of the culture and refinement of noble thoughts and high ideals. Dr. Palmer came to Beloit after a period of forty-three years of service at Harvard. Dignified and seventy-one years young, with mental alertness and vigor, he stood before us an example of the successful and great teacher of men. We are proud that he is now part of us; we regret only that his stay was so short and that each one of us did not have the privilege of closer touch with his personality. Our hope is that the Harvard Exchange Professorship may bring us more men like Dr. Palmer.

"In the brief course in Ethics given by Professor Palmer during the past month, the students of the senior and junior classes have been given an opportunity to observe the chief method of instruction in vogue at Harvard University. It is the 'lecture method,' as contrasted with the 'recitation

method.' The method may be called an importation from Germany where it is used in practically all university classes. We are fortunate in having had in Professor Palmer one of the best exemplifications of the method from the students' point of view—that is, his lectures are 'easy to take.' There are not many lecturers at Harvard whose lectures are so clear, so full of simple illustrations, and so thoroughly systematized. Even the novice in note-taking goes away from the lecture feeling that the outline of the subject has become his own."

The leading editorial in the *Round Table* says of Professor Palmer:

"Simplicity, as indicated by Dr. Waugh, is clearly one of the chief characteristics of Dr. Palmer's manner of lecturing. Especially in the class-room was this noticeable. Before the class in Ethics, lecturing on 'The Problem of Duty', he simplified abstract thoughts and vague conceptions by a wealth of concrete illustrations, giving them an understandable relation to our daily conduct. From the student view-point, the instructor who presents, as did Dr. Palmer, views of many upon a subject and then deduces from them conclusions which he amplifies, as well as simplifies in terms of his own observation and experience, has given interest and appeal to the driest course. As we observed the characteristics of Dr. Palmer in the class-room, we were able to recognize more fully that one of the distinctive values of the training in a college like Beloit is the touch with the personality of the instructor and the influence upon our lives which comes from the qualities and ideals which we recognize in him.

"Someone has remarked that the interest in Dr. Palmer and his teaching was confined largely to the upper-classes, but this seems due to the fact that only upperclassmen were permitted to elect the course in Ethics. A better indication, perhaps, of the interest may be found in the attendance at his course of public lectures on 'Types of English Poetry.' The average attendance of students included more than one-fifth of the student body or a total of 78. Among

these were the following: Seniors—7 men and 12 women; juniors—8 men and 14 women; sophomores—6 men and 10 women; freshmen—9 men and 12 women. (Originally, 81 elected the course. Although the number from each class was practically constant, the figures represent about one-sixth of the freshman class; one-fifth of the sophomores; one-fourth of the juniors and one-third of the seniors. It is interesting to note the patronage these lectures received from all classes and at the same time, we are impressed with the fact that no other class, in an elective course, is much more than half as large as the class which elected the lectures on English Poetry. The faculty and public brought the attendance up to more than 100 at every lecture. These are other indications of the value of the Harvard Exchange Professorship.

"With the announcement that Professor Erastus G. Smith is to represent Beloit on the Harvard Faculty in the Department of Chemistry next year, we see the full realization of the Harvard Exchange plan. Beloit's Department of Chemistry is efficiently conducted under Professor Smith and the frequent calls he has received to many parts of the United States where the services of an expert in chemical analysis were demanded are recognition of his knowledge and skill. We congratulate him upon his appointment to the Harvard Faculty."

In another column the *Round Table* says:

"With Dr. Palmer goes the recollection of him as an authority in the field of ethics, as a litterateur, and as a man of letters.

"The section of Philosophy 4, which constituted his series of lectures on Ethics, dealt specifically with The Problem of Duty. Dr. Palmer did not touch on those fields on which he has already written in 'The Field of Ethics', 'The Problem of Freedom' and 'The Nature of Goodness.' He dwelt considerably on the idea of the conjunct self in its relations with society. Dr. Palmer showed his method of explanation in giving first one side of a point in glowing terms, and then, asking, 'But is this entirely true?', stating arguments which disparaged the other side. The lectures were a revelation in the accumulation of

moral necessities and details. In his simple, lucid, interesting style, Dr. Palmer made the problem of duty seem very real and very close to the undergraduate life.

"In his lectures on 'Types of English Poetry', Dr. Palmer lingered on by-paths apart from his regular walks. In these eight lectures, which, like the ethics lectures, were given without notes, Dr. Palmer exhibited a professional knowledge of the details of the lives and styles of the great poets. His verbal account of Wordsworth's life in the Lake Country was as careful as that of Legouis. His contrasting of Tennyson with Browning was as finished as a scholarly study of years. Dr. Palmer contributed but little to the great mass of literature on these poets. However, he brought to his audiences a fine appreciation of the place each poet holds in the evolution of English thought and of the special service each poet gave as a link in that development."

HARVARD LEGAL AID BUREAU

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau will on May 24 close its office for the current college year. At that time the Bureau will have been in operation just two months, for it first opened its doors on March 24; since then the office has been open four hours every day except Sunday for the purpose of giving free legal advice to people who needed the services of a lawyer.

The Harvard Legal Aid Bureau is an organization of members of the Law School Society of Phillips Brooks House. This project to give free legal advice to the people of Cambridge did not at first have the support of the officers of the Law School; they thought there was no need of it, but the experience of the past few weeks has apparently demonstrated that the Bureau is doing a real service to the community. There have been on the average two clients every day since the office was opened.

When the step of establishing the Bureau was taken, an organization was formed of 25 men in the third and second-year classes of the Law School, and the hours of these men were arranged so that some one was regularly and constantly in attendance during the four hours when the office was

open. Quarters were established in the Prospect Union and have been maintained there with complete satisfaction to everybody concerned.

The members of the Bureau for the current year are:

Third-year men: Campbell Bosson, of Boston, chairman; J. E. Dorsey, of Minneapolis; R. S. Fillius, of Denver; J. H. McChord, of Springfield, Ky.; H. H. Gilman, of Winchester; G. Gleason of Cambridge; R. S. Holmes, of Buffalo; W. H. Hoover, of Fort Benton, Mont.; F. B. Ober, of Lutherville, Md.; R. M. Page, of New York City; S. M. Rinaker, of Cambridge; H. M. Stephens, of Salt Lake City; and F. S. Wyner, of Dorchester. Second-year men: L. Brewer, of Mayfield, Ky.; J. A. Daly, of Cambridge; G. K. Gardner, of Worcester; R. P. Goldman, of Cincinnati; W. H. Greenleaf, of Grand Forks, No. Dak.; R. H. Holt, of Gardiner, Me.; R. S. Keebler, of Bristol, Tenn.; P. McCollister, of Medford; W. F. Merrill, of Skowhegan, Me.; H. E. Riddell, of Atlanta, Ga.; C. B. Rugg, of Worcester; and K. T. Siddall, of Ravenna, O.

In addition to the men whose names are given above, one of the most active workers in the cause has been Malcolm M. McDermott, 3L., of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is secretary of both the Law School Association and the Graduate School Association of Phillips Brooks House. His efforts have had much to do with the success of the plan.

It has not been the policy of the Bureau to have its members appear in court in behalf of clients. But free advice has been given to poor people, many legal papers of one kind or another have been drawn, careless or neglectful counsel previously engaged have been stirred up to do their duty or compelled to withdraw, overcharges by lawyers and other people have been rectified, and when appearance in court has been necessary the visitor has been referred to a good lawyer who would charge a moderate fee or perhaps to the Boston Legal Aid Society which gives its services free. It is possible that next year the members of the Bureau will themselves appear in court.

As has been said, when the Bureau was

first suggested the officers of the Law School were doubtful about its usefulness, but most of them have apparently changed their minds and are now giving the movement their support. The Bureau had a business meeting and smoker at Lincoln's Inn, on Monday, May 5, and Dean Thayer of the Law School was one of the speakers; the others were: City-Solicitor James, of Chelsea; Mr. Wiswell, attorney for the Boston Legal Aid Society; and M. M. McDermott, 3L. C. Bosson, 3L., the chairman of the Bureau, presided.

Arrangements have been made to open the office of the Bureau next October when the new academic year begins, and the arrangements which have been so satisfactory will be continued. C. B. Rugg, 2L., of Worcester, the son of Chief-Justice Rugg, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has been elected chairman of the Bureau for next year.

BOYLSTON PRIZE SPEAKING

At the speaking for the Boylston Prizes for Elocution in Sanders Theatre, on Thursday evening, May 8, prizes were awarded as follows:

First prizes of \$60 each to James Herman Klein, '13, of New York, N. Y.; and Jacob Coles, '14, of Boston.

Second prizes of \$40 each to George Benjamin Roberts, '13, of Brookline; Herbert Augustus Horgan, '14, of Revere; and Irving Pichel, '14, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The judges were Hon. J. Edward Barry, Mayor of Cambridge; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71; Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, '93; Henry S. Grew, '96; Matthew Hale, '03; and Joseph Warren, '97.

E. H. WELLS, '97, RESIGNS

E. H. Wells, '97, general secretary of The Harvard Alumni Association since 1907, has resigned to accept a position in the office of Mr. John D. Rockefeller as a member of the staff which assists him in the management of his philanthropic and business interests. Mr. Wells will enter on his new duties sometime next September.

Alumni Notes

'68—Francis Parker Kinnicut, M.D. (Columbia) '71, professor of clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died in New York City on May 3.

M.D. '68—David Coggin, for many years in charge of the eye and ear department of the Salem, Mass., Hospital, died on May 7 at his home in that city.

'79—Francis A. Houston, who has been for several years general manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, was elected treasurer of the company at its recent annual meeting.

'80—Robert R. Bishop, Jr., died in Detroit, Mich., on May 5.

'81—George D. Markham and Frederic A. Delano, '85, both members of the Board of Overseers, represented Harvard at the Peace Conference in St. Louis, May 1-3.

'84—Rome G. Brown has in the May number of the *Harvard Law Review* an article entitled "The Conservation of Water Powers." Brown's treatise has been reproduced for public distribution as Senate Document No. 14 of the first session of the present Congress.

'87—Edward E. Blodgett, Addison C. Burnham, '90, and Stephen R. Jones of the firm of Blodgett, Jones & Burnham, together with Norman W. Bingham, '95, and Donald M. Hill, '98, formerly of the firm of Bingham, Smith & Hill, Frederick W. Eaton, '99, and Foye M. Murphy, '03, have formed a partnership for the general practice of the law under the firm name of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham, with offices at 60 Federal Street, Boston.

A.M. '88—Adolph C. Miller, A.B. (California) '87, professor of economics and commerce at the University of California and advisory editor of the *Journal of Political Economy*, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

M.D. '90—Edgar Garceau died at his home in Boston on April 29.

'92—Samuel Adams, lately First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mitchell D. Follansbee, '02, M. M. Hawley and C. E. Shorey have formed the law firm of Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey, with offices at 137 South La Salle Street, Chicago. George A. Follansbee, LL.B. '67, will be associated with the new firm as counsel.

'92—Carl F. A. Siedhof, who has been assistant secretary of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been appointed secretary of the company in place of E. W. Longley.

'94—William R. Driver, Jr., who has been general superintendent of traffic of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, has been elected general manager of the New England Telephone Company.

'96—William B. Buck, A.M. '98, is superintendent of the Seybert Institution and secretary of the Philadelphia Public Charities Association. The Seybert Institution has recently moved from 419 South 15th Street to 402 Empire Building, Philadelphia.

'96—Professor Bruce Wyman of the Harvard Law School has been appointed consulting counsel for the New England Railroad Lines in matters affecting interstate commerce.

'98—Melville Breed is with the Tabulating Machine Company, 49 Federal Street, Boston. His permanent address remains 62 Burrill Street, Swampscott, Mass.

'99—Roger Noble Burnham, the sculptor, has some of his work in two foreign spring exhibitions: The Paris Salon, Société des Artistes Français; and the Exposition Internationale de Gand at Brussels, where he has been especially invited to exhibit.

'01—Richard M. Walsh, LL.B. '03, was married to Miss Margaret G. Gormley on April 30 at Roxbury, Mass.

'02—Killburn E. Adams, formerly engineer in charge of mechanical and electrical installations, etc., of the Boston & Albany Railroad, is with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston as head of the incandescent lamp division. His home address is 1019 Washington Street, Newtonville, Mass.

'02—Joseph B. Hardon was married to Miss Ena B. Helms on April 30 in Cambridge, Mass.

Ph.D. '02—Robert S. Breed, who has been since 1902 professor of biology at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., has resigned, and will become bacteriologist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. He will take up his new duties on August 1.

'03—A son, Henry Wyman Holmes, Jr., was born to Professor Henry W. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes on May 1 in Cambridge.

'03—Wheaton Kittredge, LL.B. '07, Samuel S. Dennis, Jr., LL.B. '04, Irving L. Rich, LL.B. '05, and Francis W. Kittredge, L. '66-'67, have removed their law offices to 512 Barristers Hall, Boston.

'04—Charles B. Bradley of Morristown, N. J., was married on April 5 at Mattapan, Mass., to Miss Constance Zerrahn.

'04—Abbot T. Thayer, who has been for several years the Berlin representative of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, is now head of the company's newly organized department of advertising at Oakley, Cincinnati. His home address is 9 Linton Street, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati.

'05—Henry J. Kellogg of the International Paper Company, Palmer, N. Y., was recently married to Miss Caroline D. Jewett, at Winchester, Mass.

'05—The engagement of William Swift Lord to Miss Katharine L. Bigelow of Evanston, Ill., has been announced.

'05—Harrison B. Webster, M.D. '09, was married on May 1 to Miss Margaret I. Gleason at Holyoke, Mass. They will live at Castine, Me., where Webster is practising medicine.

'06—Thomas Barbour, of the University Museum of Comparative Zoology, has been elected Académico de Merito of the Havana Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences. This

distinction is the highest honor which the Academy can bestow. General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, and Professor Blanchard of Paris are among the few other foreigners who have received it.

'06—Norman B. French is with Thompson, Towle & Company, bankers and brokers, 50 Congress Street, Boston. His home address remains Canton, Mass.

'06—Forrest F. Harbour is with Keuffel & Esser Company, manufacturers of drawing materials and surveying instruments, Hoboken, N. J.

'06—Roger Merrill was married on April 5 in Boston to Miss Elizabeth Shaw Bramhall. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are living at 1056 Beacon Street, Brookline.

L.S. '06-'07—Charles R. Nasmith is vice and deputy consul general of the United States at Brussels. He was formerly in the consulate at Limoges, France.

Ph.D. '06—Herman J. Weber, instructor in German at Harvard, has been appointed assistant professor of German at the University of California for next year.

'07—Robert L. Bacon was married to Miss Virginia Murray on April 14 in New York City.

'07—Louis C. Brosseau was married to Miss Helen E. Geraghty on April 26, at Chicago. After October 1 they will live at 154 East Superior Street, Chicago.

'07—William W. Colton, superintendent of parks and city forester at Fitchburg, Mass., has an article on city forestry in the Massachusetts State Foresters' Report for 1912.

'07—Henry H. Perry, LL.B. '10, of Boston, was recently married to Miss Edith Nicholson at Moorestown, N. J.

A.M. '07—John A. Lomax is secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association of the University of Texas.

'08—Carlisle W. Burton, formerly with Benjamin N. Moore & Sons Company, Boston, is an accountant with Willett, Sears & Company, 60 Federal Street, Boston.

'08—Ernest W. Carmen, LL.B. '10, is practising law at 244 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. His home address is 76 Temple Street, Springfield.

'08—Hayden Channing was married on April 26 at Lenox, Mass., to Miss Alcide Schenck. They will live at Charleotte Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

'08—Hervey Wellman King was married on May 3 in Milton, Mass., to Miss Mary Rogerson.

'08—William L. Phillips, M.L.A. '10, has been appointed landscape architect and first assistant in the municipal department for the Panama Canal Zone. His work will consist of laying out and building the new town of Balboa at the Pacific end of the canal and rebuilding and improving the existing towns in the zone. Phillips has been with Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, and is now on four months' leave of absence studying in Europe.

'09—Arthur Chester Frost was married on April 12 at Baltimore to Miss Clara May Hooper.

Ph.D. '09—Reed Smith, professor of English

at the University of South Carolina, has in the April number of the *Swansea Review* an essay entitled "Down Hill Words." The article has also been republished in pamphlet form by the University Press of the University of the South.

'10—Gardner L. Harding is Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, the new English labor newspaper. His present address is 195 Ladbroke Grove, London, W., England.

'10—Lonis W. Hickey is with the Foundation Company of New York, and is at present at Little Hocking, O.

'10—Paul A. Merriam, M.M.E. '12, formerly with the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company of Carteret, N. J., has joined the engineering staff of the Griscom Russell Company, of New York City.

L.S. '10-'12—Harold O. Danckwerts, B.A. (Oxford) '09, has been admitted to the bar in London. Of the 165 men who took the law examinations last winter he was one of four to receive a certificate of honor. Danckwerts was the only one from Lincoln's Inn; the other three represented the Middle Temple and the Inner Temple. Danckwerts is the son of William Otto Danckwerts, K. C., one of the most eminent English barristers.

'11—Calvin D. Crawford was married on April 9 to Miss Anita Converse Morse at Watertown, Mass.

'11—Richard C. Floyd has in the name of the Brookline High School Club at Harvard presented to the Brookline (Mass.) High School a silver loving cup which will be awarded to the member of the present senior class of that school who has the highest record in scholarship and athletics.

'11—Earle R. Kimball, formerly with the Packard Motor Car Company of Philadelphia, is with the Boston Envelope Company, 185 Franklin Street, Boston. His home address is 296 Boston Avenue, Tufts College, Mass.

'11—Charles R. Park, formerly with the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, Minneapolis, has become manager of the loan department of Smith-Eastman Company, real estate, insurance, and loans, 227 Plymouth Building Minneapolis.

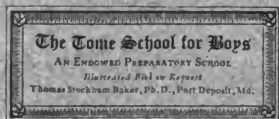
'12—Edwin S. Blodgett was married to Miss Marion Loring at Newton Centre, Mass., on April 16. They will live in Lincoln, Mass.

'12—Frederick S. Boyd is with William L. Mowll, '09, architect, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston.

'12—Holger W. Clausen, formerly civil engineer with the United States Reclamation Service in Montana, is with the Turners Falls Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

'12—Samuel T. Farquhar is assistant advertising manager of the B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company, 295 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., of which Frederic W. Aldred, '00, is secretary and advertising manager. Farquhar's address is 12 George Street, Providence.

A.M. '12—L. Williamson is superintendent of schools at Eureka, Utah.



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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

VOLUME XV

JUNE 4, 1913

NUMBER 35

THE MEETING OF THE
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PUBLISHED FOR
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BY THE HARVARD BULLETIN, INCORPORATED
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HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN

Published weekly during the College year (from October to July) by the Harvard Bulletin, Inc., for the Harvard Alumni Association.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 60 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Entered as Second Class Matter, October 7, 1910, at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Single Copies, 10 Cents; foreign postage, 40 cents a year. Remittance should be made by registered letter, or by check or postal order to the order of the Harvard Bulletin, Inc. A subscriber who wishes to discontinue his subscription should give notice to that effect before its expiration; otherwise it will be assumed that he wishes it to continue.

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VOLUME XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

NUMBER 37.

Opinion and Comment

Monday of this week was a day which will be long remembered in the history of the University. The laying of the corner stone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, under the auspices of the University and the Phi Beta Kappa Society, marks an event the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The BULLETIN has had much to say on the significance of Mrs. Widener's great gift and of the future acquisition of the collection of books gathered together by Harry Elkins Widener, '07. We are glad to print below further words on the subject written by a distinguished bibliophile who is familiar with the Widener collection. On the larger aspect of the gift the BULLETIN cannot do better, on this occasion, than to quote in part an editorial written by the late John Hays Gardiner for the first issue of the paper this year. Mr. Gardiner said:

"All graduates of Harvard will rejoice with the officers of the University in the gift of the Harry Elkins Widener Library. Through the unstinting liberality of Mrs. Widener and her large conception of the possibilities of her gift we shall have a building which in size, in beauty, and in dignity will be worthy of a collection of books unequalled in the country for scholarly purposes. For years this great col-

lection has been crowded into a building which was wholly inadequate for its use, and which, worst of all, was not fireproof. Now it will be housed in a way not only to make it safe, but to make it available to scholars in the most convenient way. It cannot be too often pointed out that the university differs from the college, and performs important services of its own: the function of the college is to quicken and enlarge thought and to develop character in very young men; the function of the graduate schools and other departments through which the university comes into existence is to prepare grown men for active intellectual pursuits, and what is as essential for its usefulness to mankind, to advance knowledge. Therefore the library of a university is its very heart, and whatever strengthens the library powerfully aids the university in fulfilling its functions.

"The graduate whose life and whose death will be perpetuated by this splendid building, was a happy example of the worth of American university life. Harry Elkins Widener even as an undergraduate showed the enlightened love of books which is one of the most fortunate rewards of a college training, and even then he had begun to train himself for the pursuit which became his chief interest. With such assidui-

each year but who will be glad to have notices of what is going on in the Museum; class C—those who prefer to make a gift of \$500.00 or more toward a permanent fund, to be invested by the Treasurer of the College for the benefit of the Museum.

The BULLETIN is glad to take this opportunity of coöperating with the authorities of the Museum in spreading notice of the undertaking and in announcing that anybody interested may obtain further information by applying to Edward W. Forbes, '95, the Director of the Museum.

* * *

The BULLETIN has many congratulations to offer to the crews and to the baseball team, and especially to the captains of the various organizations, Mr. Robert F. Herrick, '90, the Baseball Advisory Committee, Mr. Wray, and Dr. F. J. Sexton, on the showing of their respective charges at New London, New Haven, Cambridge, and Brooklyn.

The victory of Captain Abeles's crew, the sixth straight which the Harvard varsity crews have won in New London, made the seventh victory in the nine years which Mr. Wray has been coaching in Cambridge. During that period, we believe, only two of his freshman crews have lost, those of the classes of 1909 and 1914. The four-oared crews have also had more than their share of victories, so altogether Mr. Wray may well be proud of his work. The BULLETIN shares the opinion of many graduates, however, that more frequent victories on other waters, either at Ithaca or on the Charles, would be highly acceptable. In congratulating Captain Reynolds on his election we desire to express a hope that his crew will duplicate the achievement of Captain Richardson's crew five years ago, and lead the Cornell crew over the finish line on the Charles next May.

The achievement of Dr. Sexton in turning out a winning baseball team is certainly one for hearty congratulation. The team as it played in the three games against Yale was one of the best nines which has ever represented Harvard on the diamond. Full

of determination and well-coached, it refused to be discouraged by adverse circumstances and would not be beaten. The material available for Dr. Sexton at the beginning of the season was in no way remarkable, but thanks to his skill and the backing of the Baseball Advisory Committee, Messrs. E. H. Nichols, '86, Barrett Wendell, Jr., '02, and Channing Frothingham, Jr., '02, the nine constantly improved as the spring went on until it was at its very best at the end of the season.

The baseball team has, furthermore, the satisfaction of knowing that it upheld the standard set by Captain Wendell's football team, the cross country team, the hockey team, and the crew. Even if the track team lost to Yale in the dual games, it can reflect that it beat Cornell and was a very close second in the intercollegiate meet at Cambridge. Altogether the past year has been one of unusual success in athletics and encourages us to believe that the various major sports are on a firm foundation.

* * *

The university boat race at New London this year attracted more attention than usual because the Yale crew was coached by Mr. Kirby and Mr. Gold, both of whom have rowed in Oxford University crews and in more recent years have coached the Oxford eights which have defeated Cambridge on the course from Putney to Mortlake. The visit to this country of these two English oarsmen has roused widespread discussion about the merits of the English stroke and the American stroke, terms which are popularly used to describe the styles of rowing best exemplified at the moment perhaps by the Oxford University crews and the Cornell University crews respectively.

Many people thought that the Yale-Harvard race this year would determine once for all whether the English stroke or the American stroke was the better, although both the Yale men and the Oxford men said before the race that they did not expect Yale in one season to master thoroughly the English method of rowing and that

the most they could reasonably hope for was that the fundamentals might be acquired and a beginning made. It is doubtless true that the performance of the Yale crew in last week's race was not an adequate demonstration of the English stroke; the Englishmen have gone home probably as confident as ever that their way is more effective than ours, and the experts on this side of the ocean still hold to the contrary. But everybody who saw the race at New London will agree that it did not prove the superiority of the English stroke.

* * *

The only way of settling this mooted question is to have a four-mile race, or better still a series of races, between a first-class English university eight and a first-class American eight. One contest of this kind has already been rowed, but it was by no means conclusive. In 1906 Harvard sent its crew to England and it was soundly beaten on the Thames by the Cambridge University eight. None of the Americans who saw that race admit that it demonstrated the superiority of the English stroke; both they and the Harvard oarsmen who rowed were convinced at the time and still believe that Harvard would have won if it had used different tactics—if, in other words it had raced from the start instead of relying on its ability to catch up with Cambridge even if the latter had obtained a good lead in the first part of the contest. The preliminary time rows and all the other evidence which could be had on the spot indicated that Harvard was faster than Cambridge, and the Americans would have felt sure of victory if the race could have been rowed again.

The Englishmen rely also on the results of the short races which have been rowed on the Henley course between American college crews and crews selected for these special events by the English rowing clubs. Both Cornell and Yale have been beaten at Henley. But when Cornell rowed there twenty years ago Courtney, the Cornell coach, taught a stroke very different from the one he now uses; after his trip to Eng-

land he made a radical change in his style, and the Cornell crews of today are wholly unlike those of the early 90's. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the fast English crews which row at Henley are made up of picked men, in most cases more mature than American undergraduates.

* * *

But if the English stroke is fast for short distances like the Henley course, it does not follow that it is effective for four miles. Both Oxford and Cambridge row in general the same kind of stroke and their races give no information about the merits of other styles. These races between the English crews are rowed as though they were short-distance events. The eights start off at a tremendously fast pace and keep it up until one crew has to succumb; after that both paddle over the rest of the course. The crew which is behind is so badly used up that it can not spurt, and the leader seldom goes further ahead, not so much because it does not want to as because it is almost as much exhausted as the other. Both eights, if the race is at all close, use all their energy in the first mile or two. That is to say, the English races themselves indicate that the English stroke is exhausting.

There can be no question that the American stroke as rowed by Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, and Harvard, appears to be much less wearing than the stroke which Oxford and Cambridge use; this difference was apparent in the race at New London last week and was just as clear in the two years during which Mr. Lehmann gave his best efforts towards the development of a winning crew at Harvard. The English stroke was given a fair trial at Harvard and was abandoned because it was believed to be exhausting and ineffective in four-mile races. Nothing has happened in recent years to change the opinions of the Harvard men who have studied both strokes. They still believe that the American stroke is better than the English, and that a good American eight could show its heels to a good English eight in a four-mile race.

Commencement Day

Thursday, June 19, was the two hundred and seventy-second Commencement Day. This year, as last, Commencement fell on Thursday instead of on the last Wednesday of the month. The recent concentration of the events of Class Day and Commencement week into five days has given general satisfaction. The meeting of the Alumni Association in the afternoon was again held in the Sever Quadrangle.

At the exercises in Sanders Theatre in the morning the following candidates for degrees delivered Commencement orations: George H. Gifford, '13, of East Boston, the Latin oration; Daniel Sargent, '13, of Wellesley, Mass., "Changing Values"; Park J. White, '13, of Glen Ridge, N. Y., "Harvard's Radicals"; Zacharias Chafee, 3L., A.B. (Brown University) '07, of Providence, R. I., "The Law and the People."

At the close of the parts President Lowell conferred 920 degrees in course as follows:

Bachelors of Arts.	398
Bachelors of Science,	53
Masters of Arts,	117
Doctors of Philosophy,	42
Doctors of Science,	4
Master of Science,	1
Masters of Business Administration,	10
Masters in Civil Engineering,	3
Masters in Mechanical Engineering,	2
Masters in Electrical Engineering,	4
Mining Engineers,	3
Masters in Architecture,	2
Masters in Landscape Architecture,	3
Masters in Forestry,	7
Doctors of Dental Medicine,	34
Doctors of Public Health,	2
Doctors of Medicine,	51
Doctors of Juridical Science,	2
Bachelors of Law,	175
Bachelors of Theology,	3
Masters of Theology,	4

Forty-three degrees were conferred out of course.

President Lowell then conferred the honorary degrees in the following terms:

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"Elliott Hunt Pendleton, a reformer who has not wrought in vain; a citizen who by unflinching toil and courage has raised his native city to a higher plane of public probity;

"Walter Elmore Fernald, efficient administrator of a great public institution, scientific observer, guardian and friend of feeble-minded youth;

"Alfred Rehder, a botanist from the Arboretum, a bibliographer of the plants of America, of Europe, and of Asia; cyclopedic in his knowledge of shrubs and trees;

"Wickcliffe Rose, scholar, leader in the education of the South, benefactor of Southern lands around the world by fighting the scourge of the hookworm through a study of its cause and cure;

"Whitney Warren, an architect who has brought the rushing concourse of travel under the silent spell of the eternal laws of art.

"DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

"James Everett Frame, professor in Union Theological Seminary, critical scholar of the New Testament, who has demonstrated that the Epistles to the Thessalonians are the weighty and powerful letters of St. Paul;

"Charles Henry Brent, bishop of the Philippine Islands, whose clear sight and exalted spirit have compelled the confidence of men. From the first hour of the day a laborer in the vineyard of the Lord.

"DOCTORS OF LETTERS

"William Roscoe Thayer, historian and poet, whose pages glow with the dramatic scenes of the union of Italy and the achievements of Cavour;

"John Williams White, sagacious philologist, learned student of archaeology, interpreter of ancient wit to modern times, who in these last days has expounded the rendering of Grecian verse;

"Thomas Nelson Page, a Virginian, who with artist hand has interpreted the South to the North, the Old South to the New.

"DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

"Charles Doolittle Walcott, administrator and investigator, director of the Geological Survey. To our knowledge of past fauna

he has added multitudes of species. Explorer of the secrets hidden of old in the Cambrian rocks.

"DOCTORS OF LAWS

"John Clinton Gray, a judge who in the Court of Appeals of New York for a quarter of a century has earned the veneration of the bench and bar;

"Luke Edward Wright, a son of Tennessee who has rendered manifold services to his State, to the Nation, and to the dependent peoples; governor of the Philippine Islands; ambassador to Japan; and Secretary of War;

"Edmund Wetmore, a distinguished son of Harvard who has served the University by his labors on her behalf and by the eminence of his career at the bar;

"John Lambert Cadwalader, a lawyer with the strength for great responsibilities, a citizen whose character has added dignity to an honored name;

"Lauro Severiano Müller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs; maker of harbors and of railroads, beautifier of a beautiful city; a statesman who has waged war against slavery and disease; a soldier who strives for peace and for that friendly spirit which pervading the Americas will promote the welfare of the western world."

At the meeting of the Alumni Association in the Sever Quadangle in the afternoon, Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75, President of the Alumni Association, presided, with the President of the University on his right and the Governor of the Commonwealth on his left. The other distinguished guests at the high table were as follows: on President Lowell's right, in order, Dr. Lauro Müller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Robert Bacon, '80, Fellow, Mr. John L. Cadwalader of New York, Major Higginson, '55, Fellow, Hon. John Clinton Gray, LL.B. '66, of the New York Court of Appeals, Edmund Wetmore, '60, of New York, Judge Henry N. Sheldon, '63, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, General Leonard Wood, M.D. '84, Chief of the General Staff, Hon. W. F. Fisher, of Chicago, formerly Secretary of the Interior, whose son received his bachelor's degree in the morning, Dean E. R. Thayer, '88, Dean of the Law School, Mr. Whitney Warren, of New York, Thomas N. Per-

kins, '91, Fellow, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburgh, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Dr. W. E. Fernald, Professor James E. Frame, of the Union Theological Seminary, and Rev. S. M. Crothers D.D., of Cambridge. At the left of Governor Foss in order, sat Hon. Luke E. Wright, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, Fellow, Bishop Charles Henry Brent, Bishop William Lawrence, '71, Fellow, W. R. Thayer, '81, Lt. Com. R. C. Bulmer, U. S. N., Mr. Barros Pimentel, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, Professor A. C. Coolidge, '87, Captain Antonia Sampayo, Naval Attaché, Captain Antonio da Fonseca, Military Attaché, Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, Dr. Wickcliffe Rose, of Washington, and Mr. Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold Arboretum.

The unique and most interesting event of the afternoon was the presentation of a gold cup to Edgar H. Wells, '97, the retiring secretary of the Alumni Association.

The Alumni Chorus, led by Warren A. Locke, '69, sang "Domine Salvum Fac" as the audience assembled in the Quadangle. The President of the Association then called the company to order and spoke as follows:

DEAN BRIGGS.

"A few years ago a graduate from a place in the West that is almost too awful to name said of our Commencement ceremony, 'I suppose you have it so often that you don't care much for it; but to some of us it seems as it must seem to an Episcopalian when he hears the service in South Africa.' You can't follow the analogy far without getting into trouble either about Cambridge or about South Africa; but you can see in it the spirit that casts a glamor over everything in this place, even over the ghosts of the once lovely elms, and transfigures our annual ceremony into something sacred.

"This has been no common year but a year of great works undertaken in hope and gratitude. Of our material gains it is for the President of the University and not for me to speak; but I may speak of the increased intellectual respect that we have begotten in our neighbor and our dearest foe. After the football game in November a Yale professor remarked that the Har-

vard eleven of 1912 had displayed more intelligence than he supposed was contained in all Harvard University. President Lowell could not tell this story,—it would seem like boasting.

"The coming year will bring many gains and not a few losses,—certainly not a few losses to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. As a teacher in active service Professor George Herbert Palmer has taught his last class in the College that without him can never be the same. More than forty years ago we found him here, a young tutor in prescribed — unescapable — Greek, and a young tutor whom no pupil can forget, for he made crude freshmen feel, as he felt, the fascination and the glory of that literature which nowadays it is the fashion to desert for economics. It was a blow to Greek in Harvard College when he ceased to teach Greek. It is a blow to philosophy in Harvard College when he ceases to teach philosophy. No subject can afford to lose him, for his is the high calling of the supreme teacher.

"Much of what Professor Palmer did for Greek, Professor Byerly did for mathematics. 'The others', people used to say, 'teach the subject; Byerly teaches the man.' He, too, has done his last active service as a regular teacher of this University.

"So has Professor Ira Nelson Hollis, most human of engineers,—comrade of old and young,—in his subject an authority, out of his subject the hardest and most self-sacrificing worker for genuine athletic sport and for social service within the University itself that we have ever known.

"Of the losses in the professional schools, I may not speak, but I must say a word of one or two losses somewhat peculiar to the Alumni Association. John Hays Gardiner, gentleman of gentlemen, whose refining hand was seen in every number of the HARVARD BULLETIN, is dead. Edgar Huidekoper Wells, Secretary of the Alumni Association, who has done more for the alumni than any other man and has seen from within more parts of the College than any other man, leaves the service today for work in Mr. Rockefeller's staff with Jerome Greene and Henry James, Jr. No matter how great his new responsibility, he is a man whom the College can ill afford to

lose and whose place it cannot fill. Our comfort is that the holder of a great fortune for the betterment of mankind has chosen among his counsellors three such Harvard men as I have named.

"*'To be great,' says Emerson, 'is to be misunderstood.'* Even now this intense College is believed in some quarters to be a place as chilly as the stone steps that lead to the offices of the Deans. For still the Harvard ideal is not mere enthusiasm but enthusiasm justified by thought, enthusiasm that stops to think and that thus seems to some no enthusiasm at all. To do one's own thinking, not weakly to be led, not thoughtlessly to lead,—this is a problem in the artistry of wisdom; and the college that strives to solve this problem must face trouble and misunderstanding;

*'Activity being battle with the age
It lives in; Half life, silence while you learn
What has been done; the other half, attempt
At speech amid world's wail of wonderment—*

"Here's something done was never done before"

To be the very breath that moves the age
Means not to have breath drive you bubble-like

Before it—but yourself to blow; that's strain,

Strain's worry through the lifetime.'

"Yet with this comes the most precious gift of our College,—a man's right to his own thought and to the enthusiasm that is born of it. 'Why do you care so much about Harvard', said the friend of a young Texan who had gone home after graduation. 'Because', he said, 'it is the only institution I have encountered where I was free to have an enthusiasm.'

"On all days, and most of all on this day, Harvard University is not a collection of schools in Cambridge but a brotherhood as wide as the world. No man has done so much to unite this brotherhood man to man and every man to his Alma Mater as Edgar Huidekoper Wells, A.B. '97, and at all times Master of Hearts. We cannot let him go without one visible sign of what he means to us; and therefore we beg of him to take from the alumni this cup of gold, on the three sides of which are wrought

these inscriptions: 'Edgar Huidekoper Wells, '97,—Servant and Lover of Harvard University,—Alumni amantes alumno fideli amato.'

"With those we know best and care for most there is little need of speech. He need not say a single word, but he must come forward and take what is now and always his own. Edgar Huidekoper Wells, Servant and Lover of Harvard University."

After Mr. Wells received his cup Dean Briggs introduced the following speakers: President Lowell, Governor Foss, Dr. Müller, Bishop Brent, Governor Wright, Judge Sheldon, who spoke for the class of 1863, and Dean Thayer who represented the class of 1888.

DEAN THAYER.

Dean Thayer said:

"Mr. President and Brethren of the Alumni Association:

"The class of 1888 is passing before the reviewing stand after one long stage of the march on which it set out twenty-five years ago—that forced march which, as we look back, seems to us so strangely swift. As we pause here for a moment midway in our journey, our thoughts naturally turn to our brothers twenty-five years before us, who are now celebrating their golden anniversary, and to those others who stand today on the threshold.

"The class of 1863 stepped from the College halls into the scene of the Civil War, and did its duty in a fashion which makes its story a part of the great epoch of Harvard. From that class she sent

'Her wisest scholars, those who understood

The deeper teachings of her mystic tome
And offered their fresh lives to make it good.'

"To some of them death in their country's cause came quickly on the field of battle. Others came back to serve truth on other fields. To few indeed came such opportunities for service as to the speaker who has just sat down. I cannot decently characterize in his presence a career which has long since received from Harvard her meed of highest honor, but I should like to take issue with his suggestion that his work is in any sense closed. I make bold to say

that on our great court there is no younger and no better judge,—I put it conservatively,—than he. As he was the first scholar at College in the class of 1863, so he has ever been first to those who have practiced before him as a judge in the Superior Court and in the Supreme Judicial Court. Sometimes at this season it is asked,—what the colleges are doing for the state? So long as the colleges of New England can furnish to the Bench of Massachusetts—Harvard a Sheldon, Yale a Knowlton, Amherst a Rugg—they need not fear that question.

"Twenty-five years afterward the class of 1888 came into the world. They came into a very different scene. No such call was heard to service and self-sacrifice. Peace and abundance were about us. We sat 'here in the promised land which flowed with Freedom's honey and milk.' Just ahead of us were years when the national conscience did not very insistently disturb the body politic, but slumbered, or at least drowsed, in material prosperity. In outward and visible ways my classmates have had no such opportunities to show their courage and devotion as came to the men of '63. But

'Life may be given in many ways

And loyalty to truth be sealed

As bravely in the closet as the field',

and the class of '88 has not forgotten the lessons it learned in this place. On Sunday we stood in Appleton Chapel and heard the roll call of our dead. As name after name was read, there flashed by a series of pictures, one after another, each preaching its own sermon to our hearts. And the picture which showed the deck of the sinking Titanic differed from others only in the more dramatic quality of its appeal.

"I shall try to speak a word of one name on that list, although I cannot easily trust myself to do so. It is a name that means much to the class of '88. We knew him in his undergraduate days, incidentally as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, more conspicuously as a football captain and half-back of singularly gallant and dauntless quality. He went out into life, and the world again saw chiefly brilliant material success, the breaking down of obstacles, the gathering in of rewards, as we had seen

these things on the foot ball field. Those who were near to him knew qualities of tenderness, and devotion to ideals, which others would scarcely have guessed. Among his many-sided activities he was for many years a collector of fine and rare minerals. I am told by those who know that he had the finest private collection in America, ranking with the best private collections in the world. During the past winter he has been looking death in the face as steadily and cheerfully as he would have gone to meet him under the guns of Cold Harbor. These months of waiting gave him time to arrange all his affairs; and as a result his collection of minerals is today being delivered at the laboratory across the way, and one of the Faculty is absent from these exercises because of the responsibilities involved in receiving it. This gives us the finest university collection in existence, and there are but three or four public collections to match it. That was Bert Holden's gift to Harvard in his lifetime. When his will is known, she may have still more cause to remember him.

"We turn now to a new class, and looking back across the calmer seas between we seem to see once more the storm and stress of '63. Disturbance and unrest are around us on every hand, but they are signals for hope and not for fear. May we not believe that even their sharper throes are but the birth pangs of a new life, of a new birth of human sympathy? Nowhere do the winds of the morning blow more clear and free than among the young men who are going out into the world today. As one of our Mother's household servants, privileged to have a part in the nursery care of her children, I know whereof I speak, and I say without reserve that the graduates of 1913 are better men than we were, more filled with the spirit of service, with a clearer and surer vision of the bright ideal that beckons them on. So they go out from this peaceful haven into the gathering storm; and when a part of them come weatherbeaten back after another twenty-five years they will be better men than we are today.

"But I like better to think of the things in which we do not differ. In one thing we are all and always the same—in our

love and gratitude to this University. Twenty-five years from now our brothers of 1913 will stand here considerably reduced, for her use, in their material possessions, but they will reckon that birthday present a little thing beside the debt it goes to pay, and less still beside the feeling which it expresses. Their larger gift, and that which the University will value more, will be one which only grows with spending. Of this they will say to their Mother, as we say to her now,

'Our bounty is as boundless as the sea,
Our love as deep; the more we give to thee

'The more we have, for both are infinite.'"

BISHOP BRENT.

Bishop Brent said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Honor bestowed upon an individual ultimately must revert to the cause which made the man. And today when this noble University, which I am now proud to call my own, conferred upon me the distinction in which I rejoice she bestowed upon a great cause honor that becomes that cause.

"The controller of the world's destiny has committed a great and a religious trust to this nation, a trust that was not of the nation's seeking, but which was laid upon her by the hands of Providence. I mean the trust of shaping the life and guiding the affairs of an alien race aspiring toward liberty until such time as the people of that race are furnished with the unity, the national conscience, and the stability of character which make independence a safe as well as a true expression of freedom. We of this nation know full well that prior to the day when independence is a part of freedom there must come a period of tutelage and dependence. But we look toward a moment when our history will be repeated in the history of the people for whom we now stand sponsor, and until that day has dawned we shall continue our trust. I have had a share—small it may be—in this task for well nigh twelve happy, wholesome, difficult years, and I stand ready, should it appear to be my duty, to give the balance of my days to what is the

most generous and single-minded service ever rendered by a strong to a weak people.

"It is now fifteen years since Spain ended her work and her occupation in the Island where my home is. It is twelve years since civil government began its constructive work. And there is one happy feature in that which has been done by our nation, that it has always kept that constructive work above party politics. Irrespective of political affiliations men have been placed and done honor to the highest offices; and this University has reason to feel proud that today in the chief place of responsibility stands one of her sons who was ready to give his life and almost did give his life to the cause. In years to come, when the history of the Harvard of today is written, in letters of gold will be inscribed the story of the administration in the Philippine Islands of William Cameron Forbes. But it is not alone or chiefly in conspicuous positions that Harvard has done her work in those far distant islands. In obscure places as well as in places of high dignity and responsibility Harvard, through her sons, has been doing that work of which the nation has reason to be proud.

"We must look to the universities for the men filled with enthusiasm, ready to lay down their lives to carry forward the nation's work wherever it may be. And it is not the intellectual training alone that is needed. Rising high above the development of what might be called, and what I believe one of our modern philosophers does call, the lower consciousness, the development of the intelligence, rising high above it is that which gives men the fiery and stable enthusiasm to use their intelligence,—call it the higher consciousness, intuition or faith, as you will. And when men get that then they are equipped to carry their ability and their power into the heart of the world's need and bring humanity somewhat nearer, at least, to the goal of God's placing. I am a missionary first, last, and always, but I can see no distinction between the missionary of government or of morals or of religion. All come from, as all are inspired by the Christ, the Christ who is my master, the Christ who

is the statesman's master, the Christ who is the inspiration of this great University, yours and mine."

PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Cambridge on June 16, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. B. R. Briggs, '75, President of Radcliffe College and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, president; C. H. Grandgent, '83, Professor of Romance Languages, vice-president; William C. Lane, '81, Librarian of Harvard College, secretary; R. H. Dana, '74, of Cambridge, treasurer.

The following were elected honorary members: J. Collins Warren, '63, M.D. '66, LL.D. '06, Moseley Professor of Surgery, Emeritus; Joseph Lee, '83, of Boston; W. H. Schofield, Ph.D. '95, Professor of Comparative Literature; W. A. Neilson, Ph.D. '98, Professor of English; L. J. Henderson, '98, M.D. '02, Assistant Professor of Biological Chemistry.

Additional members elected from the class of 1913 were: L. S. Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y., A. P. Gradolph, of Toledo, O.; H. R. Habicht, of Chicago, Ill.; John Hornicek, of Albion, Pa.; C. W. Houghton, of Norwell, Mass.; and A. C. McGiffert, Jr., of New York City.

The following amendment was added to the constitution: "There shall be a standing committee of the graduate members appointed annually by the president, which shall advise with the immediate members in regard to all elections made by them, and shall from time to time report at the anniversary meeting."

At the exercises in Sanders Theatre Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D. D., of Cambridge, delivered the oration and George E. Woodberry, '77, of Beverly, read a poem. At the close of the exercises the members and guests marched to the Harvard Union where they had the annual dinner.

Professor George F. Swain, Gordon McKay Professor of Civil Engineering, has been chosen Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission to succeed the late George G. Crocker, '64.



Back row—Hubbell (manager), Hardy, Tones, Ayres, Osborne, Hitchcock, Alsop. Second row—Felton, Frye, Dr. Sexton (coach), Wingate (captain), Young, Hardwick. In front—Clark, Gannett.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM.

Harvard Won the Yale Baseball Series

The Harvard baseball nine ended the season of 1913 with a brilliant victory over Yale. These teams had a series of three games; the first was played at New Haven on Tuesday, June 17, and was won by Yale, 2 to 0; the second was played in Cambridge the next day and was won by Harvard, 4 to 3, in 14 innings; and the third game was played on Saturday, June 21, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the grounds of the National League baseball club of that city, and was won by Harvard, 6 to 5. All these games were hotly contested and in doubt until the last man had been put out.

The winning of the baseball series with Yale was doubly welcome because it had not been commonly expected. The Yale nine had had a most successful season; until it met Harvard it had lost but four of the games on its schedule, and two of these defeats were at the hands of strong professional nines. The fielding, batting, and general playing of the Yale men had received the highest praise, and the New Haven nine was looked on as one of the best college teams ever put in the field. The development of the Harvard nine, on the contrary, had been slow and by no means constant; many games had been lost, and those immediately preceding the Yale series had been by no means encouraging from the Harvard standpoint. For these reasons Yale was a strong favorite.

The game at New Haven went to Yale because of its batting and because Harvard could not hit at opportune times. Frye, who pitched until two men had been put out in the fifth inning, was hit freely and only sharp fielding and good fortune prevented a larger score by the home team. In the first inning, after one Yale batter had struck out, Schofield made a two-base hit. Blossom then made a single and Schofield tried to score but was thrown out at the plate by Gannett. Yale made its first run in the fourth inning. Blossom hit for two bases and Riddell singled, but Gannett again handled the ball in fine shape and Blossom was put out at the plate. Riddell, however, went to third on the play and scored a moment later on Reilley's hit to right. Yale made another run in the

fifth. Cornish was hit by a pitched ball, went to second on Burdette's sacrifice, and crossed the plate when Gile made a two-bagger. Middlebrook bunted safely and then stole second. Tomes threw out Schofield at first and held the other Yale runners on their bases. At this point Hitchcock went into the box for Harvard and Blossom was retired on a grounder to Clark. Yale did not make a hit off Hitchcock's pitching.

Harvard hit the ball hard all through the game but could not do much with the bat when men were on bases. The Yale outfielders had seven put-outs and the infield also handled many hits which at first seemed to be going safe. After one man had been retired in the third, Alsop made the first hit for Harvard, and Wingate also singled, but Clark then hit directly to Reilley who tagged Alsop out at third, and Ayres went out on a long fly to Pumpelly. Harvard made two hits in the fourth inning also but could not score. After Gannett had struck out, Hardwick hit a grounder which was too fast for Blossom, and Tomes singled, sending Harwick to third. But Young and Frye went out on hits to the infield. The seventh inning also looked promising for Harvard. Hitchcock went out to Riddell, and then Alsop was passed to first and stole second. Wingate hit safely through Blossom, but Alsop thought the ball had been stopped and consequently did not try to go beyond third base. Clark then went out on a fly to Middlebrook, and Ayres on a foul. In the ninth Hitchcock went to first on Blossom's fumble. Wingate hit the ball hard, and it looked as though he might tie the game then and there, but Middlebrook made a splendid catch and doubled up Osborne, who was running for Hitchcock.

The Cambridge game was even more exciting than the one at New Haven. Felton was in the box for Harvard and he pitched a characteristic game; Yale made only five hits, one of them a two-bagger, and Felton struck out 14 men, but he also gave 12 bases on balls. The special features of the game were Harvard's rally which tied the score in the last half of the ninth inning, and the

earned run which won the game in the fourteenth inning. As will be seen from the score, Harvard outbatted Yale more than two to one, but many of the Harvard hits were made when they did little good. Brown pitched for Yale until two men had been put out in the twelfth inning, when he gave way to Gile.

Clark, the Harvard second-baseman, made a home run in the first inning after the two preceding hitters had been put out. Yale tied the score in the third inning. Felton sent the first two batters, Middlebrook and Schofield, to first on called balls. Blossom then hit a grounder to Wingate who threw to Tomes and caught Middlebrook at third. Then Riddell made a single to left field and Schofield scored while Blossom went to third, and Riddell moved to second on the throw to catch Schofield at the plate. Reilley, one of the best hitters on the Yale nine, struck out, and Hardwick made a beautiful catch of a line drive from Pumpelly's bat. Harvard was fortunate in holding Yale to one run in this inning.

In the fourth Yale made another score. Cornish went to first on called balls and to third on a wild pitch. Burdette struck out, but Felton gave Brown also his base on balls. Then Middlebrook struck out, but Schofield hit to left and scored Cornish. Blossom fled to Hardwick. Harvard also scored in the fourth. Wingate singled to centre and went to second on Clark's sacrifice bunt. Ayres made a single and Wingate crossed the plate. Gannett and Hardwick went out on grounders to Cornish.

Felton continued to give one or two bases on balls in almost every inning, but Yale did not make another run until the eighth, when Cornish started off with a single. Burdette went to first on balls, and Brown, by a sacrifice bunt to Felton, advanced both runners. Middlebrook then hit to Clark who tried to throw Cornish out at the plate but the Yale man was ahead of the ball. Schofield then hit a sharp grounder to Ayres who caught Burdette at the home plate. Blossom went out on a fly to Gannett.

It looked as though this run in the eighth inning might win the game. After two Harvard men had been put out in that

inning Wingate reached first on Riddell's error but was thrown out at second. Pumpelly made a two-bagger for Yale after two were out in the ninth, but he was left on second as Cornish was thrown out at first. The prospect did not look very encouraging when Harvard went in for the last half of the ninth. Clark went out on a foul to Riddell. Then Ayres made a stinging three-bagger to centre field, and a moment later Gannett put a clean single over second and sent Ayres home with the tying run. Hardwick struck out, and Tomes fled to Middlebrook.

In the tenth Middlebrook was passed to first after two men had been retired, and he was thrown out when he tried to steal second. Harvard went out in order. Schofield and Blossom struck out in the eleventh, and, after Riddell had been passed, Reilley was thrown out at first by Tomes. Again the three Harvard hitters went out in order. Felton struck out Pumpelly and Burdette in the 12th and Cornish fled out. Harvard made two hits in this inning, but they came after two men had been put out. At this point Gile took Brown's place. Felton sent a grounder to Cornish and was thrown out at first.

Each team had a man on base in the 13th inning but Yale's chance of scoring was spoiled by a double play, and Wingate was thrown out at second. After Blossom and Riddell had been put out in the 14th, Felton hit Reilley with the ball and the latter immediately stole second; he went to third as Young's throw was wild and the ball rolled into centre field. Fortunately for Harvard Pumpelly was thrown out by Clark. Ayres, the first man up for Harvard in the 14th was thrown out. Then Gannett made a hit which Cornish could not reach, and as the latter in his efforts to stop the ball had left second base uncovered, Gannett ran down to that base. Then Hardwick, who had not made a hit, pounded out a tremendously long one which would without doubt have been good for a home run, but, as Gannett scored the winning run, Hardwick's hit counted only as a two-bagger.

In the third game of the series Harvard once more "came from behind" and won after Yale had what seemed to be a safe

lead. About 15,000 people watched this game, and the enthusiasm and excitement were intense. Felton began the game for Harvard, but in the fifth he gave way to Hitchcock who allowed Yale only two singles in the rest of the game. Yale tried three pitchers—Gile, Brown, and Scott. All the pitchers except Hitchcock were wild, and all but Hitchcock, and Scott, who pitched only two innings, were hit rather freely. Both nines showed the effects of their hard playing earlier in the week and there were errors of judgment as well as of hands. Clark, one of the strongest hitters on the Harvard team, was unable to play because of an attack of tonsillitis, and Phillips took his place at second base.

Neither side did anything in the first inning, but in the second Harvard made three runs. Tomes started off with a hit to right. Reiley made a wild throw after stopping Young's grounder and Tomes went to third and Young to second. Felton hit a grounder to Riddell. Then Alsop went to first on balls, filling the bases. Wingate tried hard for a hit, but the best he could do was to send a hot liner to Cornish who caught the ball and almost doubled Young at second. Ayres here made one of his long hits which cleared the bases and put him on second. Gannett went out on a fly to Reiley.

Yale made two runs in the third. Felton passed both Hunter and Middlebrook. Blossom hit to Felton who threw Hunter out at third. Schofield hit a grounder to Phillips who fumbled and then tried to catch Middlebrook at the plate but the Yale man scored. Schofield ran down to second on the throw home, but found Blossom on that bag, and Schofield was run down while Blossom went to third, from which base he scored on Riddell's single to right. Pumpelly ended the inning by striking out. In the fifth Wingate, Gannett, and Hardwick were sent to first on balls, but no runs were scored by Harvard. Yale made two more runs in that inning. Hunter went out from Felton to Ayres. Middlebrook bunted safely and went to third on Blossom's single to centre. Blossom immediately stole second. Then Schofield made a clean hit which scored both Mid-

dlebrook and Blossom. Hitchcock went into the box here. Riddell was thrown out by Wingate, and Pumpelly was called out on strikes. Yale made another run in the sixth. Hitchcock hit Reiley, and the latter went to second on Cornish's sacrifice and stole third. Brown struck out. Hunter made a timely single which scored Reiley. Middlebrook fled out.

Harvard made three runs and won the game in the seventh inning. Tomes made a single to left, and Gannett went to first on called balls, Hardwick fled to Middlebrook, but Gile filled the bases by passing Frye, who batted for Phillips. Gile then retired in favor of Brown, who immediately gave a base on balls to Tomes, thus forcing in a run. Then Young made a double to right, and both Gannett and Frye scored. Tomes and Young were left on bases as Cornish threw out Hitchcock, and Brown handled Alsop's bunt. These three runs made the score 6 to 5 in favor of Harvard, and it was not changed in the subsequent innings. Reiley started off with a single in Yale's half of the eighth and went to second on Cornish's sacrifice, but Hitchcock struck out Scott and Hunter. Yale was not dangerous in the seventh or ninth.

The summaries of the three games follow:

	YALE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Schofield, 1.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Blossom, s.s.	3	0	2	2	3	1
Riddell, 1.b.	4	1	1	9	0	0
Reiley, 3.b.	3	0	1	1	1	1
Pumpelly, r.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Cornish, 2b.	2	1	0	3	1	0
Burdette, c.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Gile, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Totals,	28	2	8	27	9	2
	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, 1.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	0	2	3	3	0
Clark, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Ayres, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
Gannett, r.f.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Hardwick, c.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	0
Young, c.	4	0	0	5	2	0
Frye, p.	2	0	0	1	4	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Osborne.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	29	0	5	24	15	0

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yale,	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x-2
Harvard,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Earned run—Yale 1. Sacrifice hit—Burdette. Stolen bases—Alsop, Middlebrook, Riddell. Two-base hits—Schofield, Blossom, Gile. Bases on balls—Off Gile 5. Left on bases—Harvard 11, Yale 4. Struck out—By Gile 4, by Frye 1, by Hitchcock 3. Hit by pitched ball—Cornish, Blossom. Double play—Middlebrook to Blossom. Time 1h., 40m. Umpires—Adams and Kelly.

*Ran for Hitchcock in ninth.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	6	0	1	1	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Clark, 2b.	5	1	1	4	5	0
Ayres, 1b.	6	1	2	14	0	1
Gannett, r.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Tomes, 3b.	5	0	2	2	2	0
Young, c.	5	0	1	15	2	1
Felton, p.	5	0	1	0	3	0

Totals, 47 4 11 42 15 2

	YALE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.	4	0	1	5	0	0
Schofield, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Blossom, s.s.	7	0	0	4	4	0
Riddell, 1b.	5	0	1	19	0	1
Reilly, 3b.	6	0	0	2	3	0
Pumpelly, r.f.	6	0	1	0	0	0
Cornish, 2b.	5	2	2	3	8	0
Burdette, c.	4	0	0	7	2	0
Brown, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Gile, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals, 44 3 7 40 17 1

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Harvard,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1-4
Yale,	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-3

Earned runs—Harvard 4. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Brown. Stolen bases—Middlebrook 2, Schofield, Reilly, Cornish. Two-base hits—Pumpelly, Gannett, Hardwick. Three-base hits—Ayres, Felton. Home-run—Clark. Bases on balls—Off Felton 12, off Gile 1. Left on bases—Harvard 6, Yale 11. Struck out—By Felton 14, by Brown 5. Hit by pitched ball—Reilly. Double plays—Wingate to Clark. Wild pitch—Felton. Time—2h., 50m. Umpires—Sternberg and Adams.

*One out when winning run was scored.

	HARVARD.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Alsop, l.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Wingate, s.s.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Ayres, 1b.	5	1	3	16	0	0
Gannett, l.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Hardwick, c.f., 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	1

Phillips, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4	1
Tomes, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Young, c.	5	1	2	6	3	0
Felton, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Hitchcock, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Frye, c.f.	1	1	0	1	0	0

Totals, 35 6 7 27 19 2

	YALE.					
	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Middlebrook, c.f.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Blossom, s.s.	4	2	1	1	2	1
Schofield, l.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Riddell, 1b.	2	0	1	10	1	0
Pumpelly, r.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Reilly, 3b.	3	1	1	3	0	1
Cornish, 2b.	2	0	0	3	4	0
Gile, p.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burdette, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hunter, c.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals, 31 5 6 27 9 2

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harvard,	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0-6
Yale,	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0-5

Two-base hits—Ayres, Riddell, Young. Hits—Off Felton 4 in 4 1-3 innings, off Hitchcock 2 in 4 2-3 innings, off Gile 6 in 6 1-3 innings, off Brown 1 in 2-3 inning, off Scott 0 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Harvard 9, Yale 7. Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Blossom, Schofield, Riddell, Reilly, Wingate. Sacrifice hits, Cornish 2. Base on balls—By Felton 4, by Hitchcock, by Gile 6, by Brown 2. Struck out—by Felton, by Hitchcock 4, by Gile 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hitchcock Reilly. Time, 2h. 19 m. Umpire-in-chief, Kelly. Umpire on bases, Sternberg.

BASEBALL CAPTAIN

D. J. P. Wingate, of Winchester, Mass., has been reelected captain of the Harvard baseball nine. Wingate has already played two years on the team, a part of the time at third base but generally at short-stop. He was captain of his freshman nine, and played on the team at Phillips Exeter Academy where he prepared for College.

REYNOLDS, CREW CAPTAIN

Quentin Reynolds, '14, of Montclair, N. J., has been elected captain of the Varsity crew for next year. Reynolds prepared for Harvard at Phillips Academy, Andover. In his freshman year he rowed number 3 in the freshman crew, and last year he was number 3 in the Varsity eight. This year he rowed at bow. He is twenty-three years old, and weighs 168 pounds.

Harvard Won All the Boat Races with Yale

Harvard defeated Yale in all the boat races rowed at New London on June 20. The Harvard university eight won its four mile race by ten lengths, the university four was about 7 1-2 lengths ahead at the finish of its two-mile race, and the freshman eight beat the Yale 1916 crew by about a length. These were the important races on the program. In addition, Harvard won the mile races for second university fours and freshman fours, both of which contests took place late on the afternoon of June 19; the freshman four had a lead of about five lengths, and the second university four defeated the Yale crew by about seven lengths.

The four-mile race for university eights was started at about 3.45, Friday afternoon, almost on time. It was rowed downstream from the flags opposite Red Top to the railroad bridge. Earlier in the day, rain had fallen, but the weather cleared before the hour set for the afternoon race, and the conditions, although not as fast as they might have been, were satisfactory. The water was smooth and for the first two miles of the race there was little air, but after the crews went by the Navy Yard they ran into a light head wind. The time of the victorious eight, 21 minutes, 42 seconds, was reasonably good under the circumstances. Yale's time for the four miles was 22 minutes, 20 seconds.

As had been commonly expected, Yale took the lead at the start; but the New Haven crew was ahead for a short distance only, and never more than a few feet, perhaps a third of a length. The official times taken on the referee's boat made it appear that Yale was almost half a length ahead at the half-mile flag, but it was the unanimous testimony of the spectators on the observation trains, who had a better chance than the officials to determine which boat was leading, that Harvard caught Yale before the shells had gone a quarter of a mile and was a few feet ahead at the half. The contest was a killing one at this point; each crew was rowing a high stroke and doing its utmost to row away from the other. The relative positions of the boats did not change much from the half-mile to

the mile, and at the latter point Harvard was about a third of a length ahead. According to the official figures again, Harvard did not increase its lead in the next half mile, but there must have been another mistake on the referee's boat, for open water could be seen between the two shells at the mile and a half.

It often happens that the official timing of a boat race is inaccurate. The referee's boat, on which the timers are, has to stay well behind the shells, and consequently the officials can not tell exactly when either crew goes by a half-mile flag. Judges are stationed at the finish to drop a flag when each shell crosses the finish line, and the times for the whole course are therefore accurate. But, for the reasons stated above, the times for the various half-miles and miles can not be depended upon.

One did not need a stop watch, however, to see that Harvard was gaining after the mile and a half flag had been passed. Both crews had been rowing 34 or 35 strokes to the minute, but before they reached the Navy Yard, which is almost half way down the course, Chanler dropped the stroke to 31, and there Harvard kept it until the very end of the race, when the beat was gradually raised to 38 and the crew made a fine spurt for the finish line. In spite of what the official times seem to indicate, Harvard was almost if not quite three lengths ahead at two miles, and the distance between the two shells steadily grew larger during the rest of the race. At three miles Harvard was six lengths ahead, and four additional lengths were gained in the last mile.

The Harvard crew rowed well throughout the race. Almost from the start it had the great advantage of seeing its rival astern. After the first mile and a half the result could be foreseen. The Yale men rowed with great pluck but their physical condition was not good or else the style of stroke which they were using exhausted them. They tried several times to spurt but apparently found it impossible to do so. They were in great distress at the finish.

The official times by half miles follow:



The Finish of the University Boat Race at New London, June 20.

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half Mile,	2m. 37s.	2m. 35½s.
1 Mile,	5m. 11s.	5m. 12s.
1½ Mile,	8m. 03s.	8m. 04s.
2 Miles,	10m. 42s.	10m. 49s.
2½ Miles,	13m. 13s.	13m. 29s.
3 Miles,	16m. 07s.	16m. 29s.
3½ Miles,	18m. 59s.	19m. 21s.
4 Miles,	21m. 42s.	22m. 20s.

The morning races, those for university fours and freshman eights, were a little late, but the delays were not serious. The four-oar race was started at about 9.30. It was raining hard, and the wind was blowing upriver but the tide was not running in very fast; if it had not been for the rain the water would have been too rough for rowing, but the conditions, except for the spectators, were good enough. The crews started at the railroad bridge and rowed two miles upstream finishing at the Navy Yard. Harvard had in this race, as in both the other races of the day, the west or New London side of the river. The two fours started off at a high stroke. Harvard soon drew ahead and almost immediately dropped the stroke to 30. At the half mile the shells lapped, but after that Harvard steadily drew away. Gardiner did not take chances but kept the stroke at 30 until the spurt at the finish, when the crew showed a beautiful burst of speed. Harvard's lead was more than seven and a half lengths. The official times by half miles were:

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half Mile,	2m. 46s.	2m. 47s.
1 Mile,	5m. 52s.	6m.
1½ Mile,	9m. 04s.	9m. 17s.
2 Miles,	11m. 52s.	12m. 11s.

The race for freshman eights was by all odds the best one of the day. The training period at Gales Ferry had shown pretty clearly that both the 1916 crews were unusually fast, and each side was confident of victory. The race showed that the preliminary estimates of the eights had not been far out of the way. Both were far above the average for form and speed, and the record might have been broken if the conditions had been favorable; as it was, Harvard had hard work to win by a length in 10 minutes, 41 seconds. It was clear that the Cambridge freshmen were surprised and disconcerted when they found their rivals persistently staying beside them; the result was that Harvard rowed too high a

stroke and "shortened" materially. The race was rowed soon after that for the fours and over the same course which the fours had taken. The two freshmen eights went off the mark together, but Harvard quickly took the lead, and was three-quarters of a length ahead at the half-mile. This lead was increased in the next half-mile although Harvard had to row 34 strokes to the minute in order to gain, whereas Yale rowed only 32. At this point it looked as though Harvard would have an easy victory, for at the mile flag the crimson was a length and a half ahead. But in the next half mile Yale made a beautiful spurt and gained rapidly; in spite of the official times, which show Harvard a length and a quarter ahead at the mile and a half flag, the fact was that Yale had pulled up until Harvard's lead was considerably less than a length. Yale was then rowing a beautiful, long stroke, and Harvard was clipping and washing out. Fortunately for Harvard, the strength, endurance, and fighting qualities of the men in the boat enabled them to hold off their Yale rivals and to regain in the last half mile a part of the lead which had been lost, but it was a real race clear to the finish line and every Harvard supporter was glad when the flags fell. The times of the crews by half miles are here given:

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half Mile,	2m. 27s.	2m. 30s.
1 Mile,	5m. 15s.	5m. 21s.
1½ Mile,	8m. 06s.	8m. 11s.
2 Miles,	10m. 41s.	10m. 45s.

The mile races for freshmen fours and second university fours, which were rowed on Thursday afternoon, were won by Harvard without much difficulty. The Harvard freshmen rowed in good form and led their rivals from the start; the times were: Half-mile—Harvard, 2 minutes, 45 seconds; Yale, 2 minutes, 50 seconds. Mile—Harvard, 5 minutes, 30 seconds; Yale, 5 minutes, 42 seconds. The Yale freshmen were badly used up at the finish. The times of the second university fours were: Half mile—Harvard, 2 minutes, 41 seconds; Yale, 2 minutes, 50 seconds. Mile—Harvard, 5 minutes, 25 seconds; Yale, 5 minutes, 43 seconds.

The statistics of the various crews follow:

Harvard University Eight.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	Q. Reynolds, '14, Montclair, N. J.,	23	6.01½	168
2—	F. H. Trumbull, '14, Salem, Mass.,	21	6.00	163
3—	E. D. Morgan, Jr., '13, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.,	22	6.01	166
4—	B. Harwood, '15, Newton, Mass.,	20	6.02	179
5—	G. M. MacVicar, '15, Cambridge,	20	6.01	177
6—	A. M. Goodale, '13, Saco, Me.,	23	6.00½	177
7—	G. F. Stratton, '13, Cambridge,	23	6.00¼	175
Stroke—	L. S. Chanler, '14, New York,	21	6.00	160
Coxswain—	C. T. Abeles, '13 (captain), St. Louis,	21	5.06	107

Average weight of eight, 170½ pounds.

Harvard University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	L. Saltonstall, '14, Boston,	21	6.00	160
2—	T. J. D. Fuller, Jr., '15, Washington, D. C.,	19	5.10¾	159
3—	H. A. Murray, '15, New York,	20	6.00	165
Stroke—	W. T. Gardiner, '14 (captain), Gardiner, Me.,	21	5.11	184
Coxswain—	A. T. Abeles, '13, St. Louis,	21	5.06	107

Average weight of four, 167 pounds.

Harvard Second University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	E. K. Carver, '14, Cambridge,	19	5.11½	163
2—	L. Curtis, Jr., '14, Boston,	21	6.02	178
3—	L. H. Mills, '14 (captain), Portland, Or.,	21	6.02	168
Stroke—	F. W. Busk, '16, New York,	18	5.11½	153
Coxswain—	H. Gallaher, Santa Barbara, Calif.,	19	5.05	110

Average weight of four, 170 pounds.

Harvard Freshman Eight.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	A. T. Lyman, Waltham, Mass.,	19	6.01	174
2—	J. Talcott, Jr., New York,	19	6.00	162
3—	E. W. Soucy, Boston,	20	5.11½	176
4—	D. P. Morgan (captain), New York,	18	5.09¾	174
5—	T. H. Potter, New York,	19	6.01½	179
6—	K. B. G. Parson, Providence, R. I.,	19	6.01½	180
7—	C. E. Schall, New York,	19	6.03	188
Stroke—	L. S. Chichester, Allegan, Mich.,	20	5.11	156
Coxswain—	H. L. F. Kreger, Fairfield, Me.,	20	5.06	106

Average weight of eight, 173½ pounds.

Harvard Freshman Four.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	F. I. H. Whitmarsh, New York,	19	5.07	152
2—	H. S. Middendorf, Baltimore,	19	6.01	176
3—	J. W. Middendorf, Baltimore,	19	6.01	176
Stroke—	C. C. Lund, Boston,	18	6.00	153
Coxswain—	W. F. Enright, St. Joseph, Mo.,	19	5.04¾	110

Average weight of four, 166¾ pounds.

Yale University Eight.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	T. B. Denegre, '15, New Orleans, La.,	20	5.11	170
2—	C. N. Snowden, '13S. (captain), Pittsburgh, Pa.,	22	6.00	155
3—	F. L. Stephenson, Jr., '13, Pittsburgh, Pa.,	22	6.01	182
4—	J. H. Philbin, '13, New York,	22	5.11	181
5—	E. W. Freeman, '13, Riverdale, N. Y.,	21	6.02	175
6—	M. S. Denman, '13S, Des Moines, Ia.,	21	6.01	182
7—	W. J. Lippincott, '14, Alexandria, Ind.,	22	5.11	159
Stroke—	W. W. Crocker, '15, Burlingame, Calif.,	20	5.10	151
Coxswain—	P. Barnum, '13, Mamaroneck, N. Y.,	21	5.08	114

Average weight of eight, 168¾ pounds.

Yale University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	C. E. Allen, '13, Salt Lake City,	21	5.10	167
2—	A. V. I. Bugbee, '13S., S. Longmeadow, Mass.,	21	5.09	176
3—	R. R. Titus, '15, Mamaroneck, N. Y.,	19	5.10	165
Stroke—	P. C. Bryce, '13, New York,	23	6.05	174
Coxswain—	C. G. Shepard, '13S., W. Hartford, Conn.,	20	5.06	117

Average weight of four, 170½ pounds.

Yale Second University Four.

Position.	Name, Class and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	G. Jenkinson, '14S., Wolfboro, N. H.,	20	6.00	175
2—	H. L. Rogers, '14, Hyde Park, N. Y.,	21	5.11	167
3—	J. F. Stillman, '15, New York,	21	6.02	182
Stroke—	C. Bennett, '15, Springfield, Mass.,	19	6.00	156
Coxswain—	N. V. Donaldson, '15, Philadelphia,	21	5.05½	120

Average weight of four, 170 pounds.

Yale Freshman Eight.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	W. J. Stauffer, New Orleans, La.,	19	5.11	165
2—	J. R. Sheldon, Jr., Savannah, Ga.,	19	5.11	174
3—	A. D. Sturtevant, Washington, D. C.,	19	6.01	167
4—	A von der Ropp, New York,	20	6.04	181
5—	S. W. Nixon, New York,	19	6.01	171
6—	J. B. Fitzpatrick, St. Paul, Minn.,	19	6.00	172
7—	Seth Low, 2d, New York,	19	5.10	165
Stroke—	R. C. Gillfillan (captain), Springfield, Mass.,	22	6.00	158
Coxswain—	A. McLane, Baltimore,	18	5.07	110

Average weight of eight, 169½ pounds.

Yale Freshman Four.

Position.	Name and Residence.	Age.	Height. ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—	S. G. Gaillard, Philadelphia,	19	5.10	150
2—	C. D. Dickey, New York,	19	5.10	152
3—	P. Schwartz, Suffield, Conn.,	19	6.01	160
Stroke—	H. Hume, Springfield, Mass.,	17	5.09	150
Coxswain—	S. C. Gowrie, Springfield, Mass.,	18	5.08	118

Average weight of four, 153 pounds.

DEATH OF DR. J. I. T. COOLIDGE

Rev. James Ivers Trecothick Coolidge, '38, senior alumnus of the College since 1907, died in Cambridge on June 18. He was in his ninety-sixth year. His wife died on June 1.

Dr. Coolidge was born in Boston on November 1, 1817, in a house owned by his grandfather which stood on Hancock Street. At the age of ten he was sent to the Boston Latin School, then standing near the site of the Parker House, and was graduated in 1833, entering Harvard in the autumn of 1834.

Dr. Coolidge was ordained in February, 1842, as a Unitarian minister. Sixteen years later, however, he became a member of the Episcopal church and was ordained deacon in St. Paul's Church, Boston, in 1859. He later had parishes in Providence and South Boston. He resigned from his pastorate in the latter place in 1873, going to St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., as a teacher of secular studies. For some years he served as headmaster of the school and rector of St. Mark's Church. In the fall of 1882 he resigned and moved to Cambridge where, however, he was active in church affairs, although having no regular parish, with the exception of from 1885 to 1888 when he served as rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Hingham. During the last twenty years he had assisted frequently at Episcopal churches in Cambridge and was a familiar figure at church conventions. He is survived by two children, Ellery Channing Coolidge and Mrs. Walter Deane.

With the death of Dr. Coolidge the honor

of being the oldest living Harvard graduate falls to Dr. James Lloyd Wellington, '38, of Swansea, Mass., who was ninety-five years old on January 27 last. Rev. Edward A. Renouf, of Keene, N. H., is also a survivor, as is a temporary member of the class, Mr. Jacob Weld Seaver, of Boston.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS

At the election on Commencement Day, the following graduates were elected Overseers for a term of six years: George Herbert Palmer, '64, of Cambridge; William Roscoe Thayer, '81, of Cambridge; Frederick Cheever Shattuck, '68, of Boston; Langdon Parker Marvin, '98, of New York; Frederick Perry Fish, '75, of Boston. Harlan Page Amen, '79, of Exeter, N. H., was elected for four years to fill the unexpired term of Jerome D. Greene, '96.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS

On Commencement Day the following graduates were elected Directors of the Alumni Association to serve for three years: Robert Patterson Perkins, '84, of New York; Bernard Walton Trafford, '93, of Boston; and Minot Osgood Simons, '91, of Cleveland, O.

THE NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR

The next issue of the BULLETIN, number 1 of volume 16, will appear on Wednesday, September 24. The University, it will be remembered, will open next year on Monday, September 22, instead of the last Thursday of September as was the practice up to 1912.

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Old Colony Trust Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital \$6,000,000

Surplus \$8,000,000

RECEIVES individual and commercial accounts, pays interest on balances, makes loans on approved security and transacts a general banking business in all its details.

Acts as Trustee, Executor or Agent with all the powers that can be conferred upon an individual.

Serves as Registrar or Transfer Agent and assists in re-organizations.

Buys and sells high grade bonds.

Rents boxes in the Safe Deposit Vaults at both offices.

3
COURT STREET

TEMPLE PLACE



